

Public FERC correspondence & comments received re Docket FS14-22 (Kinder-Morgan / Tennessee Gas Pipeline proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline)

VOLUME 2 (r2): Comments from March 1, 2015 through May 31, 2015

updated (r2) August 10, 2015 to include some previously missed submissions.

**The most recent Volume will always be at: http://www.Mason-NH.org/FERC_COMMENTS.pdf
and will contain links to any earlier volumes**

Volume 1 (r3) (pages 1...579, 4.1 MB) covers from the beginning in September, 2014, through February 28, 2015, it can be downloaded from

http://www.Mason-NH.org/FERC_COMMENTS_vol_1.pdf

Editor's note:

The comments sent to FERC by citizens, local governments and organizations are meant to provide important information to FERC for use in its review of a proposed project. In this role the information flows essentially in only one direction: to FERC.

A less well known function is to encourage the exchange of information between citizens, groups and local governments. In my view this exchange is as important as informing FERC, perhaps more important.

Unfortunately, while the comments sent to FERC are made part of the public record and are placed on-line, they can be rather hard to access through FERC's somewhat opaque eLibrary interface. In practice they essentially disappear from the public eye.

*As a consequence, much of the value of the comments is lost. While some comments are simple "I'm all for it" or "don't allow it" expressions of opinion, many others contain thoughtful discussions of costs and benefits, suggestions for studies which would be important, considerations of alternative solutions, and other valuable contributions to the public discussion. **It is a terrible waste of human effort and knowledge to allow these comments to disappear from the public discussion.***

The intent of this document was to collect and make easily accessible the comments sent to FERC by citizens, organizations and local governments along with FERC's replies. I wanted to make the comments available as a collection in a small number of PDF files of manageable size - this meant that the comments would have to be in text form rather than as large image scans.

Most of the documents were scanned at FERC and then converted into text via OCR (Optical Character Recognition). While modern OCR can do a decent job, there always will be errors. The errors were compounded by the tendency of some FERC clerks to stamp the documents near to, often on top of, the text - which greatly confused the OCR and made it time-consuming to select and copy the remaining legible parts.

Hand-written documents are not OCR compatible and could not be converted to text. They are listed in sequence below but without text; where possible a note is made as to author and support or opposition.

Maps and similar graphical material are also not included.

Also excluded are the very large document collections provided by Kinder Morgan in their application. Each update of their proposal includes almost 1,000 MB of files containing thousands of pages. These files are listed in sequence below and can be downloaded from FERC's eLibrary if you want them.

Much of the OCRed text resulted in lines which did not match the page width of this collection; simply copying these short lines this would have at least tripled the length of this already very long document. Instead, after selecting the text I reformatted the paragraphs so that they would fill out the width. I did not attempt to also recreate indentations or tabular formats.

This project has been complicated by several factors:

I found it surprising that many documents which were fully OCR compatible were never converted, including a number which came from governmental bodies, tribes, or influential NGOs. These were either stored as (large) image scans in the PDF files or simply noted as not being convertible with no clue as to content. Some which had "SENT BY EMAIL" in their header, indicating they had been sent to FERC in digital text form were apparently converted into the much less useful scan image format. Processing at FERC seems somewhat inconsistent. Where possible I have applied my own OCR when only scans are provided.

Finally, there is pilot fatigue and error. Long and late hours provided ample occasion for errors and I'm sure I must have made some. I suspect the most likely would be deletions of parts of paragraphs (the Delete key being all too close to other keys I used). Please report any that you discover to Garth@JacqCAD.com and I will repair them.

*In short, expect some errors. When in doubt you can consult images of the originals in FERC's eLibrary. The bolded numbers, such as "**20140917-4001(29789308).pdf**", are the FERC document file names in which the first numbers, e.g., **20140917-4001**, are the document's "Accession Number" while the numbers in () are the specific file number (there may be several files, for example a scan Image file and also a PDF version, possibly OCRed, or not...).*

You can search FERC's eLibrary at <http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp> where you can use "advanced search" to find all files under a specific Accession Number.

G.Fletcher.

The files are listed in numerical order - which should correspond to date, beginning with the earliest.

<i>Comments received in March 2015 (201503...) begin on page</i>	<i>582</i>
<i>Comments received in April 2015 (201504...) begin on page</i>	<i>778</i>
<i>Comments received in May 2015 (201505...) begin on page</i>	<i>965</i>

20150302-0023(30230590).pdf

David & Patricia Flint
89 Calvin Cole Road
Stephentawn, NY 12169

February 22, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Docket Number PF 14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

We are very concerned about the high-pressure fracked-gas pipeline, called the Northeast Energy Direct (NED), that Kinder Morgan wants to put through Rensselaer County following National Grid's corridor of power lines. We understand that National Grid is now negotiating to permit use of its land or property rights to enable this pipeline company to build NED. This power line corridor borders our property and comes dose to our house.

Kinder Morgan says disruption will be minimized by co-locating the pipeline along an existing right-of-way. That's misleading, however, because to prevent the pipe picking up an induced electrical charge causing shocks, corrosion or coating damage, it must be off to the side with ils own 50'ight of way. There is also a buried fibre optic line running along the north side of the power lines, the side where they propose to put the pipe line.

We have asked that National Grid not transfer its lands or property rights to KM or otherwise permit any of its lands to be used for the NED pipeline. None of this gas is for New York; apparently most of it is intended to be exported from Canada.

The pipeline will leak fracked gas. The leaking gas is mostly melhane, a damaging greenhouse gas, but it also contains fracking chemicals and radon that threaten our health. The pipeline companies, including Kinder Morgan, have very poor safety records. Recently the NTSB has spoken of systemic weaknesses in how natural gas providers maintain their pipelines and the top official at the Pipeline and Hazardous Mate-rials Administration (PHMSA) has admitted that he has "very few tools to work with" in enforcing safety rules. At the State level, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation says that they conduct no air monitoring at compressor stations (A huge one - 90,000 HPis planned for the NassauISchodack town line) and rely on self reporting by pipeline companies for any incidents. If suspicious they ask the company to conduct a study. We have seen in the news that these pipelines cause catastrophic explosions and fires. Our local fire department would be overwhelmed by any such event.

Pipeline construction will cause damage to the environment and could possibly ruin our well. There will be consequent damage to the habitats of creatures that live nearby.

Local homeowners may be forced to give the companies a right-of-way to use for the pipeline, but will remain responsible for taxes on the property. Expanding fossil fuel infrastructures is a step backward from national and state goals of developing renewable energy resources. New York State has banned fracking but now we are expected to shoulder the risks of transporting fracked gas through our properties with no benefit to us.

Sincerely yours,
David L. Flint
Patricia A. Flint

20150302-0030(30236943).pdf

February 23, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

I add my voice to the many you have already heard from regarding the risks associated with this proposed NED gas pipeline. First I will refer to the Madison County N.Y. Health Department Report. If you have not read this thoroughly, it is very important that you do. Of the many tests and measurements conducted; one test conducted downwind of compressor stations detected measurable levels of: benzene, toluene, nhexane, iso-pentane, isoprene, isobutene, propane, tri-methyl benzene, diethyl benzene, methyl-ethyl benzene, tetra-methyl benzene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene, methyl pyridine, dimethyl pyridine, carbon tetrachloride, butanone, chloromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane.

“Benzene carries a high risk for cancer. It affects the blood forming system and is associated with childhood leukemia. There is no safe level of exposure to benzene.” This report also measured radioactive material during compressor station ‘blowdowns’. Specifically radon and its progeny lead and polonium, all of which are known to be cancer causing. Lead’s half-life is 22.6 years, polonium’s is 136 days. Acute health impacts experienced by individuals living or working near compressor stations includes: irregular heartbeat, irritation of eyes, skin, nose, throat and lungs, frequent bloody noses, headaches, dizziness, nausea. Chronic impacts include: liver and kidney damage, developing fetus damage, cancer. NO government has the right to knowingly expose its citizens to such dangerous pollutants. Scotland and Wales have put a moratorium on fracking. Meanwhile, America seems to have stooped to the level of China in its disregard for the well-being of its citizens.

A compressor station is proposed for our town, Windsor Ma. The location has been narrowed to an area that would place it within 1-2 miles of Notchview, a pristine cross country ski property owned by The Trustees of Reservations. Children from all over New England come here to compete. Windsor is very rural, has high elevation and steep relief. The ‘soil’ content is clay and rock. Our winters are extreme. Frozen valves, compromised welding junctures and pipeline leaks due to freeze thaws are accidents we hear about on a weekly basis. We will no doubt experience them too. NO energy can be worth these risks. Our children deserve our care and concern about what they are exposed to. They have a moral authority to demand a reduction of air pollution, not an increase! Furthermore, any air pollution becomes water pollution. Not only do leaks contaminate ground water; precipitation brings air pollutants down to contaminate reservoirs, lakes, rivers, stream.. and puddles. We send a resounding NO! Ground water pollution may as well be forever. There is no “cleaning” it up. A majority of western Ma. towns are on well water. Kinder Morgan’s solution of handing out free bottled water is NO solution we are interested in. Would you be?

There is nothing in ‘clean’ about tracked natural gas. To say it is cleaner than coal is like comparing radon to lead. Neither is acceptable any longer. During a compressor station blow down methane, containing all the toxins listed above, rushes through a valve in a gas plume extending up 30-60 meters. The entire blow down can last up to 3 hours. Meanwhile, compressors are constantly emitting gas, as evidenced by FLIR videos. There is NO justification for this. Every meteorological scientist has acknowledged the climate crisis we are in. President Obama has acknowledged it. Furthermore, we can no longer ignore the fact that this gas will be burned. In an August 14 2014 article out of Washington, it was said greenhouse gas pollution created by the keystone pipeline would be 4 times greater than earlier thought because the consumption of the oil was not being included in initial studies.

Regarding accidents: In the month of January 2015 there were 5 ‘significant’ accidents. All were major explosions but for one, which was the spill into the Yellowstone River, contaminating ground water. Not deemed ‘significant’ as the frozen valve at a compressor station in Searsmont, Maine. For 12 hours 70,000 cubic feet of gas streamed into the air. Panicked residents packed their families into cars to escape. Obviously these events are not reported in media as they should be. As we learn about these situations we cannot turn a blind eye to this technology any longer. Fracking and transport infrastructures are hastening climate change and contaminating the nation’s atmosphere and ground water. Furthermore, we have the right to reject this proposed pipeline because not only is it unsafe for the planet and all life on it; the energy from this gas is not intended for, nor needed by, New England. It is clearly intended for export. There is so much evidence to back this statement but I am going to mention two lesser known articles written this winter regarding the

current “Energy Crisis Fizzle . Both were authored by Senior attorneys at the Conservation Law Foundation. Jerry Elmer (Harvard Law) wrote: “ISO’s Ninth Forward Capacity Auction Good News For New England” and Christopher Courchesne (Harvard Law) wrote: “As Cold Sets In, the New England Winter Energy “Crisis” Fizzles”.

Here are three excerpts;

-On February 2, 2015, ISO-New England held its ninth annual Forward Capacity Auction (FCA-9). The purpose of the auction was to secure enough electricity supply for New England in the future. The outcome of the auction was very good news because, unlike last year, the ISO’s auction this year ended with a (slight) overall surplus. This is because new power plants and energy efficiency programs are replacing old power plants that are leaving the market. In the just-completed FCA-9, the relevant period was June 1, 2018 to May 31, 2019. The ISO was trying to purchase 34,189 megawatts (MW) of capacity in the auction and came away with 34,695 MW of generation that actually cleared the auction. That is, 506 MW more than the Installed Capacity Requirement.

-A year ago at this auction, the ISO had failed to acquire all the capacity it needed for the period June 1, 2017 to May 31, 2018. The shortfall was very, very small and due to several old fossil fuel and nuclear plants closing down. Even though the shortfall was insignificant; it created a lot of very scary press coverage. Everyone was talking about a supposed “crisis” that was looming. The six New England Governors agreed on a plan to build the new gas pipeline into New England to address this purported “crisis.” Where last year, the post-auction narrative was all about shortages and the need for more fossil fuels, this year the narrative is all about how well the market is working. The headline on the ISO’s press release this year is: “Annual Forward Capacity Market Auction Acquires Major New Generation Resources for 2018-2019.” The NED pipeline proposed start up would be in 2018, so it becomes obvious we don’t need it.

-Finally, regarding this winter as compared to last; even in the coldest weather, natural gas power plants are getting the gas they need to run. We’ve seen some bitterly cold weather in January and February, and there has still been enough gas to heat our buildings and serve power plants. We don’t have any more pipeline capacity than we did last winter. This winter has shown that it is less likely that any new infrastructure is needed and the region is already saving a great deal without new mega-projects.

Consequently, we are in the position to make the jump to renewable energy sources NOW, not twenty+ years from now. Right NOW the renewable energy sector generates more jobs per average megawatt of power installed, and per unit of energy produced, than the fossil fuel-based energy sector. Solar power has been immensely successful in Massachusetts reducing fossil fuel use, providing a zero-fuel-cost electric energy source, diversifying our electricity generating fuel mix (a very high priority according to ISO-New England), making our electric grid more resilient in the face of the more intense storms we are receiving, and creating strong job and economic growth. Solar power is the industry we want to invest in, expand and grow.

For all of these reasons we REJECT and REFUSE the proposed gas pipeline.

Sincerely yours,

J.L. Bradley, Windsor, MA

20150302-0031(30236931).pdf

TOWN OF RINDGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

30 PAYSON HILL ROAD

RINDGE NH 03461

PH. (603) 899-2102 FAX (603) 899-2101 TDD 1-800-735-2964

February 18, 2015

AECOM

Ms. Lori Ferry-AECOM Project Manager

10 Orms Street
Suite 405
Providence, RI 02904

Dear Ms. Ferry,

We have received your 'Information Request' in regards to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. Northeast Energy Direct Project, FERC Docket No. PF14-22 in Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire. We offer you the following information to aid you in your research for the proposed project.

~ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State or Municipal designated aquifers:

The Town of Rindge has an official Aquifer map hanging in the Planning Office which applies to the Town of Rindge Aquifer Protection District Ordinance which can be found at the following: [http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/71/Aquifer Ordinance amended March 11 2014.pdf](http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/71/Aquifer%20Ordinance%20amended%20March%2011%202014.pdf). You are more than welcome to come into the Planning Office to view the official map. The Planning Office is open Monday through Thursday 9:00am to 1:00pm. The Town of Rindge refers you to the Southwest Regional Planning Commission, 37 Ashuelot Street, Keene, NH 03431 (603) 357-0557 for information regarding USEPA or state designated aquifers.

~ State or municipal designated aquifer protection areas:

The Town of Rindge has an official aquifer map hanging in the Planning Office which applies to the Town of Rindge Aquifer Protection District Ordinance which can be found at the following: ([http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/71/Aquifer Ordinance amended March 11 '2014.pdf](http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/71/Aquifer%20Ordinance%20amended%20March%2011%202014.pdf)). You are more than welcome to come into the Planning Office to view the official map. The Planning Office is open Monday through Thursday 9:00am to 1:00pm. The Town of Rindge refers you to the Southwest Regional Planning Commission, 37 Ashuelot Street, Keene, NH 03431 (603) 357-0557 for information regarding state designated aquifer protection areas.

~ Surface waters that provide public drinking water supplies:

It is unknown what surface waters along the proposed route provide public drinking water supplies. Please be advised that the Town of Rindge does not have a public or town water system, so all developed properties in the Town of Rindge are served by private wells.

~ State or municipal designated surface water protection areas: All surface waters in the Town of Rindge are protected by the Town of Rindge Wetlands Conservation District Ordinance which can be found at the following: [http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/86/Wetlands Conservation District Ordinance amended March 11 2014.pdf](http://rindaenh.org/assets/customContent/86/Wetlands%20Conservation%20District%20Ordinance%20amended%20March%2011%202014.pdf). Surface waters are protected by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Shoreland Protection Act as well as by the NHDES Wetlands Bureau. The Town of Rindge refers you to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services for more information on their rules, regulations and requirements.

Shoreland Protection:

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/csaa/index.htm> Wetlands Bureau: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/index.htm>

~ Any known existing or proposed public or private drinking water wells, reservoirs, or springs in or within 300 feet of the proposed alignment:

As stated previously any developed properties in the Town of Rindge are serviced by onsite private wells. The exact location of the wells on individual properties is unknown. A survey of each of the properties would have to be conducted in order to obtain the actual location of each well. The locations of any reservoirs or springs are unknown.

~ Open space / natural areas:

The Town of Rindge owns Converse Meadows (MP26 —MP27) which is a natural conservation area with

hiking trails and areas for the residents to enjoy the great outdoors. There are many others areas of natural beauty along the proposed route that are owned by private land owners.

~ Locally significant roads, scenic areas, or rivers:

Each of the roads in the Town of Rindge is significant in that it provides access to individual homes and businesses. There are many scenic areas throughout the Town of Rindge but the most prominent along the proposed gas line would be Converse Meadows (MP26- MP 27) as mentioned above. The proposed gas line route crosses The Tarbell Brook (MP21), a large swamp and brook odjacent to the Sunridge subdivision (Mp21.6+), a pond adjacent to Robbins Road (Mp22.2+), a large wetland adjacent to Hannaford (MP24.7+) and the l/anDyke Pond off of Goddard Road (MP25.3S). There are many other wetland areas that the proposed gas line crosses in town but these are the most obvious ones. Wetland delineations would need to be completed and on the ground survey work would have to be done to determine the exact locations.

~ Schools, parks, ballfields, trails:

It is unclear what schools, parks and ballfields the proposed gas line route would cross. the proposed route crosses the rails to trails system (MP23sJ as well as the Converse Meadows trails system (MP26 —MP27). There may be others but additional research would need to be done.

~ Planned residential subdivision developments:

The proposed gas pipeline location runs adjacent to or through the Whicker Drive Subdivision (MP20.8+], the Sunridge Subdivision (MPH.5+ - MP22), the Pines Acres Subdivision (MP23.5s), the Windswept Acres Subdivision (MP24+), the Scott's Lane Subdivision (MP26s) and the Atlantic Drive / Michaels Drive Subdivision (MP26+J. There may be others within 0.50 miles of the proposed gas line but these are the most obvious ones.

~ Planned commercial or industrial developments:

The proposed gas pipeline location runs adjacent or through the Walmart / Hannaford stores (MP24.8s) and the Commercial Lane retail stores (MP27.8+J. There may be others within 0.50miles of the proposed gas line but these are the most obvious ones.

~ Historical Sites:

Although not something that was specifically requested please be aware that there are many historical sites throughout the Town of Rindge.

If you have any further questions or comments please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Kirk L Stenersen David DuVernay
Planning Director Health Officer

cc: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [Kimberly D. Bose)

20150302-0032(30236930).pdf

Letter via Certified Mail, Andrew S. Reekie, denying TGP access to 315 South St, Troy, NH 03465

20150302-0047(30230653).pdf

Letter via Certified Mail, Joyce Sunskis, denying TGP access to 77 Nobodip Rd, Lanesborough, MA 01237

20150302-0050(30230679).pdf

Letter via Certified Mail, Elton O. Ogden, denying TGP access to 315 Silver St (parcel 223-14), Lanesborough, MA 01237

20150302-0051(30230709).pdf

Letter via Certified Mail, Laurie Brennes, denying TGP access to 75 Nobodys Rd, Lanesboro, MA 01237

20150302-5004(30208687).txt

Liz Fletcher, Mason, NH.

February 27, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street NE

Room 1 A

Washington, DC 20426

re: Kinder Morgan Open House, Milford NH, NED Project Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

At the February 24th Open House in Milford, NH, I found responses by some Kinder Morgan staff were vague, confusing, and conflicting. Since about half of the powerline ROW in Mason crosses shallow to bed-rock soils, I was concerned about blasting that would be involved in construction. When I asked KM staff Frank McSloy about blasting to lay the pipeline, he told me there would be no blasting.

Rather incredulous, I asked him how KM proposed to bury the pipeline in the solid granite that's clearly visible along the powerline. He told me they use a chisel. I asked for some information about this chisel – maybe it would work for soft rock but granite??? Frank dismissed me by telling me to go look at the poster that showed how they install the pipeline. I did, and all it showed was an ideal image of pipe being laid in a soft soil trench.

I was appalled. Not only did Frank lie about blasting, he disrespected my inquiry by pushing a KM propaganda poster that did not show realistic conditions of installing pipeline in New Hampshire soils.

Another KM “land” staff responded very misleadingly to my question about co-location. I asked, does KM actually plan to put the pipeline entirely within the powerline ROW?

Oh yes, he said, they can bury it right between the legs of the pylons.

What?!! I told him in Mason and most of the rural towns along the powerline, the wooden pylons don't have anything close to the 100 feet width that's needed for pipeline construction between their legs.

He admitted his statement only applied to areas where there are large steel pylons. I'd be surprised if many of the 70+ miles of NH powerline ROW have large steel pylons. But if I hadn't questioned his answer, he would have succeeded in creating the illusion that very little land outside the powerline will be disturbed. This appears to be KM's goal in its use of the misleading term co-location.

KM engineer James Lucas gave me a clear answer on this: the gas pipeline will be offset 100 feet from the powerlines. So the swathe of disturbed land for the pipeline will be at least 100 feet wide along the 70+ miles adjacent to the powerline.

I asked Mr. Lucas about the frequency of blowdowns at compressor stations, when large amounts of gas are loudly vented into the air.. He replied not more than once a year, describing them as emergency shutdowns triggered by automatic alarms or the decision of staff that something is not right. I had read that blowdowns also accompany routine maintenance of facilities, but he insisted they are rare events.

When I asked if compressor stations were staffed, Mr. Lucas was somewhat vague, saying that a station could have staff sometime on a weekday, a staff would be assigned to a region and would travel about.

When I asked how large a region a staff member would have to cover, he couldn't tell me. I had to conclude staff visits to compressor stations might not be very frequent, not a comforting thought since a very large station is planned for the Mason-Greenville-New Ipswich area.

KM staff Doug Carey was able to answer my concerns about blasting realistically. He described how they use

a blanket over the blasting area so that it's possible to blast for a new pipeline close to an existing pipeline. I was concerned about the subsurface effects of blasting on groundwater. Doug told me that KM tests wells pre- and post-blasting for quality and quantity, and set seismic sensors up to 200 feet from the site. This is somewhat re-assuring, although it's known that blasting can affect wells much farther than 200 feet away. Pelham's blasting ordinance requires testing up to 500 feet away for small projects and up to 1,000 feet for the largest blasting projects such as road building. FERC should require testing well beyond the 200 foot radius in all blasting areas.

In contrast to the sometimes difficult to believe responses of some KM staff, I would like to commend the FERC staff who was there at the Milford Open House. Environmental Biologist John Peconom gave straightforward, thoughtful answers to a wide range of questions. All who asked or just listened to John's answers learned much. He was patient and clear in his explanations, giving extra time to help people understand the FERC process. His efforts are much appreciated.

In conclusion, I am concerned that many Open House visitors who spoke with KM staff may not have received clear answers to their questions. These events can be more murky than transparent, depending on which staff member a visitor happened to speak with. FERC cannot assume that because these Open Houses have been held that the public has now been fully informed about this pipeline.

Please, FERC Commissioners, do not begin the scoping for the Environmental Impact Statement before the third week of March. Our NH environment is heavily covered with snow, which may linger into mid-April, making it difficult to identify vernal pools. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Liz Fletcher
288 Marcel Road
Mason NH 03048

20150302-5031(30212812).txt

Carol M DiPirro, Merrimack, NH.

I am very concerned about the Kinder Morgan, Tennessee Gas Pipeline proposed to run through Merrimack NH. I'm concerned about it running through our water supply and an incineration zone near a neighborhood of 61 houses and a new outlet mall. But now I've just read that Tennessee Gas Pipeline was just fined for illegal dumping in the state of PA. They recently had an open house in Milford talking how this was bring gas the the Northeast but everything I've read says it's a transmission pipeline. I'm not feeling like they are dealing with the citizens openly and honestly. Please consider the other proposal to upgrade and existing pipeline than allowing this project to proceed.

20150302-5044(30218315).txt

Larry Girouard, Amherst, NH.

I am opposed to the Kinder Morgan proposed natural gas pipeline running through Amherst, NH. It appears that Kinder Morgan has no plan to use the majority of the gas in New Hampshire or New England. The plan appears to be to make it to Dracut, MA, then on to the coast where they can sell it on the world market. The plan to take property via eminent domain in this case is illegal, as it would only serve the interest of Kinder Morgan to make money. The pipeline will run in my neighborhood only feet from homes with small children. I would not like to put our families at such a risk of a dangerous accident. Also, their proposed route will take it through wetlands and a natural aquifer that serves our town. All in all this is too much risk to our citizens with no benefit to our town or state. I would implore you to deny Kinder Morgan the rights to this pipeline. Thank you.

20150302-5045(30218320).txt

Linda Wunschel, Troy, NH.

I oppose the pipeline. Destruction of wildlife, tourist attractions, our clean water (Rockwood Pond and Scott Pond), our wells, air, harmful to endangered species here; plus our towns are much too small without resources to contain an explosion fire. Kinder Morgan has a bad explosion rate. Kinder Morgan reps are liars. Spectra already has an existing pipeline. Spectra should be considered over Kinder Morgan. New Hampshire already has 80% of citizens on natural gas. We will pay for this pipeline, but won't benefit from it. Please see our beautiful area and explain to me how this UNRENEWABLE energy and the destruction the pipelines cause with all its associated chemical usage can be granted!??? Obama vetoed the XL pipeline.....WHERE ARE OUR ENVIRONMENTALISTS NOW??? Where is AL GORE? Please don't DESTROY our pristine area when there is no need for it except for politicians to get their payback.

20150302-5046(30218835).txt

Marilyn S. Griska, Rindge, NH.

Inconsistent answers from Kinder Morgan:

The Open House in Rindge at Hidden Hills with Kinder Morgan regarding the proposed natural gas pipeline was a real eye opener. I expected a lecture like format with a question and answer period to follow. What was presented were multiple poster board outlines on easels presenting various parts of their proposals. The questions were up to the attendees to formulate and ask. There were dozens of representatives of Kinder Morgan/ Tennessee Gas Pipeline. They were all very friendly and polite. However I found their answers to vague, generalized, superficial, contradictory and, at times, totally misleading.

As a direct abutter to the current electric power lines I had many concerns. I approached at least three representatives with the same questions and astonishingly received different answers from each! My well is in the back yard and faces the proposed route. The answer I received as to how much land they might need/ take was different with each responder. I had read that they used herbicides to keep growth along the corridor down. One representative said they only employed mechanical means, the next told me the chemicals were used sparingly, and yet a third said they would meet with the homeowner to make the well safe! Viewing their maps, I mentioned that The Rhododendron State Park in Fitzwilliam, Troy and Richmond was totally misrepresented showing the route far away from the actual Park, when indeed the lines go directly through it. Their response was that was the reason they needed to survey to get a clear picture. Strange, that maps right here at our home show it correctly. They said that the cost of the whole project was to be paid by Kinder Morgan where as I understand it is tariffs on our electric bills will pay for it now and for years to come. It was alarming to learn that since we are considered a very rural area they are allowed to use the thinnest gauge pipe. Since it is known that buried pipes corrode, that fact doesn't allow me sleep restfully in my own home. With so many varied responses, how can we trust any of their answers?

Our homes, property and lives are not their concern. The natural gas is not for us. It will be moved to the coast, converted to LNG sent to the Canadian Maritimes where it can then be shipped out with no export taxes. Most of it will be shipped offshore to the highest bidder. That alone will drive the prices higher for the country of origin, the USA.

Thank You,

Marilyn S. Griska
Rindge, NH. 03461

20150302-5050(30221108).txt

Beverly Edwards, Temple, NH.

Please reject the application by Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co --docket #PF14-22-000- for the Northeast Energy Direct Project in MA and NH. Although it has been proposed as a solution for an energy "shortfall" in New England, we now know that there was no energy shortfall and is no energy shortfall. Demand has actually diminished. The supposed "shortfall" turns out to have been a misunderstanding caused by the mismanagement of the grid. The gas pipelines were never run at 100%.

According to the NH OEP, NH will NOT need more natural gas to fuel our electric generators in the coming decades. And the Conservation Law Foundation report indicates that in spite of the retirements of VT Yankee, Salem Harbor and Mt Tom, New England does not have an energy “crisis”. For heating, there is never a shortage of natural gas. For electricity, most of the year there is excess. NH actually sells 22 GWH per year. In fact, NE’s electricity demand is decreasing helped by all the energy efficiency work and installation of renewables that has been accomplished.

We know that Kinder Morgan’s actual goal is to export gas to Asia and Europe, where prices are higher, thereby predicted to raise domestic prices as a result. For this reason, alone, it is not in the interest of our nation or region. We need price stability and New England needs to lower its utility prices. Businesses are threatened by any rise in energy costs.

Building Blocks 3 and 4 of the EPA’s Clean Power Plan are appropriate for New England, not an overbuild of fossil fuel infrastructure at ratepayer expense--bringing toxic air pollution, water source pollution, and more GHG pollution in its wake.

164 towns in NH, including 32 towns in our region passed Warrant Articles in 2007 requesting local and federal efforts to reduce GHG emissions and increase the use of renewables. We do not support the construction of more fossil fuel infrastructure. We do support local job growth and expanding our local economies through energy efficiency work and renewable installations.

And, even if we wanted fossil fuels, the gas wouldn’t be available to residents in the Monadnock region, although they may have their land taken by eminent domain, and they will be required to pay for the construction and maintenance of the project for years on end via their electric bills!

Please do not approve this destructive project for our region in so many ways.

20150302-5051(30221547).txt

Lisa Derby Oden, New Ipswich, NH.

I have serious concerns about the plans to put a pipeline through southern NH. I am opposed to it, as there are other energy alternatives that are not being considered. Kinder Morgan is not being transparent in its process and plans, and seems to be pushing this through as quickly as possible. We need more time to evaluate all our options.

20150302-5053(30224752).txt

Nigel Sampson, pelham, NH.

To whom it may concern,

I have been a resident of Pelham, NH for around 2 years. We chose this neighbourhood for its quiet and peaceful environment. It is an area full of wildlife and eco-friendly neighbours and businesses.

When I heard about the gas pipeline I was appalled. I could not believe that an energy company would even consider putting a whole town in danger by putting a high pressure gas line through it. Its not even to benefit the town of Pelham.

My suggestion would be to think of an alternative, safer, route where people can’t be incinerated because of faulty welding or accidental damage.

I implore the FERC to deny permission to install this pipeline.

Nigel Sampson
781-850-6666
ntsampson@gmail.com

20150302-5058(30224809).txt

Kaela Law, Pelham, NH.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

To Kimberly D. Bose,

My name is Kaela. I am 32 years old. I am recently married, a new mom, and a first time homeowner. My home is along the proposed route for the Northeast Energy Direct project. My husband grew up in our house and the woods behind our house that connect to his grandmother, 's property and the Peabody Town Forest conservation area in Pelham, NH. We have never had any intention to sell. My husband, 's grandmother, 's house was built in 1810. Our house was built on a parcel of land that used to belong to her. We have a stone wall on the edge of our yard that is over 200 years old. I am disgusted by the thought that some pipeline company can come and barrel their way straight through the wall that has outlived two centuries. The house from 1810 is also on the proposed route. Behind that house is a cemetery also dating from the early 1800s. The historic New England region should not be destroyed. These are scenes from a rural past that we co-exist with today. They demand preservation and our protection.

Although we live along the power lines, and certain people think that makes our location less desirable, we are in fact surrounded by nature. We live in a quiet neighborhood with a forest behind us, just enough so to block the view of the power lines. If we walk out the back of our house we can set off on a hike that will take us through trails on over 100 acres. On the other side of the Peabody Town Forest is the Girl Scout Camp situated on Little Island Pond. The house I grew up in is still owned and occupied by my parents on Little Island Pond. We spend nearly every day during the summer at this lake. I get sick to my stomach thinking about how it could become polluted. The Peabody Town Forest and Little Island Pond share a watershed that would be gorged by this proposed N.E.D pipeline. There is a vernal pool (approximately 100, 'x30, 'd) on the side of our house that I am concerned for and its respective ecology. I am also worried clear-cutting the forest behind our house so greatly will cause flooding to our basement, which we have never had a problem with in the past. We use a wood stove to supplement heating in the winter time. We responsibly use the trees that are in jeopardy of being clear-cut to attain lumber for our wood stove. We rely on our private well for water supply to our house, and I am concerned copious blasting through the abundant granite ledge in our backyard could disrupt the well. I am losing sleep over the thought of feeding my daughter contaminated well water. I refuse to start buying bottled water when I, pre-pipeline, have perfectly safe and delicious free water for consumption. The same applies to the wood supply behind our house. We should not have to buy firewood, after all of the trees have been taken, when our backyard supply is free and sufficient for our needs.

A map was recently brought to my attention delineating all of the natural gas pipelines in the country. It was shown to me with the intent of easing my mind over the concern I have about the safety of living in such close proximity with a large pipeline. What this map really shows is that there are already natural gas pipelines bringing Marcellus Shale gas to the New England region. One such transmission pipeline is the Algonquin Gas Transmission system which as early as 2010 began a project (already filed with FERC docket # CP14-96) the Algonquin Incremental Market project or AIM. This project could have a completion date as early as 2016 and would provide an additional 342 million cubic feet/day of natural gas to the region. To be clear, I am not advocating for an increase in natural gas supplies to New England. Although natural gas might, 'burn cleaner, ' than oil or coal, the process to procure it from the ground is devastating to our nation, 's ground water supplies. The infrastructure along these transmission routes is very disruptive to quality of life and emits high levels of methane and other pollutants. I am merely bringing the AIM project to attention to pose this question: With a possible 342 million cubic feet/day of additional natural gas to the region as early as next year, does the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission really need to approve Kinder Morgan, 's Northeast Energy Direct Project as well? The N.E.D is enormous in size and scope. In NH alone, the N.E.D project puts over 800 homeowners in threat of property loss by way of eminent domain. Environmental impacts along the route would be very substantial as well. New Hampshire does not need 77 miles of 3 foot diameter pipeline operating under 1460 pounds per square inch of pressure to bring 2.2

billion cubic feet/day to our part of the country. These amounts are ludicrous for New Hampshire energy consumption. It seems the Northeast Energy Direct is a project backed more by Texas ego than actual smart New England energy requirements.

Pelham, NH already houses a distribution gas line easement from Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. called the Concord Lateral. Zero homes, businesses, or schools are equipped with hook-ups to natural gas and natural gas product is not available for use to Pelham, NH. To ask Pelham, NH to take on more natural gas pipeline infrastructure without any real benefits to our town is unjust. To ask that I sign away my property rights and raise my family in an unsafe and volatile environment that used to be beautiful and peaceful is untoward.

20150302-5059(30224811).txt

Kaela Law, Pelham, NH.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

To Kimberly D. Bose,

These questions did not fit in the last comment I made to FERC. Please consider them an extension to my previous letter.

I have many unanswered questions about the hydrostatic testing Kinder Morgan performs on the pipes to check for leaks or weak spots. How often does this occur? Where do they propose to get the water to use for these tests? Where do they propose to dump the water after the tests are complete? How significant could the flooding be to my property in case of a leak during these tests? How significant could the flooding be to my property if they dump the water after testing on or near my property? What compensation is guaranteed for property damage resulting from a hydrostatic test? What types of contaminants do they check for in the water before discarding it after testing? What happens if those contaminants end up in my groundwater and adversely affect the water in my well? How often does Kinder Morgan propose to inspect the right of way by air or ground? Would there be strangers entering my property for inspections by ground? If a snow-mobiler decides to use this proposed easement for winter recreation what recourse can I take to ensure no trespassing on my property even though the easement is not owned specifically by me? Galvanic corrosion continues to be one of the most commonly encountered engineering problems. Can Kinder Morgan clearly define, listing all specific materials used, their methods to limit corrosion both within and without their proposed pipeline? What chemicals are found in the protective coating on the exterior of the pipes? What chemicals can be expected to be found within the pipes? How far away from the power lines and EMF does a gas pipeline need to be for safety reasons? How far away from the power lines does a gas pipeline need to be for safety reasons during construction?

20150302-5061(30224815).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Damage Caused By Kinder Morgan's Deliberate Misinformation

There have been and continue to be numerous examples of Kinder Morgan consciously misinforming the public about their pipeline plans regarding the Northeast Direct Energy (NED) project. One egregious

example occurred when Kinder Morgan displayed a slide of a portion of a 6,130 HP compressor station in Pelham, NH while Allen Fore, a Kinder Morgan Vice President, stated:

“We expect there will be a compressor station similar in size and scope to other compressor stations we have on our system. Not exactly what we have in Pelham, but you can get an idea of what compressor stations look like.”

The problem of course being that the actual compressor stations planned are large industrial complexes with capacities of 80,000 or 90,000 HP - up to 15 times that of the displayed unit. This was a deliberate attempt by Kinder Morgan to misinform and mislead the public about their plans and to lessen the public’s resistance to those plans.

At the recent Open Houses, Kinder Morgan has removed the picture of the small compressor station and now displays a rendering of a larger station. Allen Fore refers to this change as a positive move made by Kinder Morgan in response to complaints about the earlier picture. He presents it as an example of Kinder Morgan’s willingness to respond to feedback from the public.

However, this leaves open the question of how the damage done by Kinder Morgan’s earlier misinformation is to be mitigated. The misleading picture was used at multiple presentations and hundreds (thousands?) of members of the public were in effect lied to by Kinder Morgan when Mr. Fore addressed them while displaying a picture that completely misrepresented Kinder Morgan’s plans for this pipeline and its accompanying infrastructure. Who will now approach those many members of the public and inform them of Kinder Morgan’s true plans? Of course, the answer is “No one”.

The real problem here is much more widespread than this single example of Kinder Morgan’s unethical behavior. This bad behavior continues even as the MA and NH Open Houses were concluded this past week. For example, members of the public approaching Kinder Morgan employees staffing the Open Houses were recently given wildly different answers to questions about the extent of new easements required for pipeline collocation with power lines – a critical issue for the updated pipeline route.

It has been stated that the initial set of town meetings with Kinder Morgan and then the Open Houses themselves were voluntary exercises on Kinder Morgan’s part, undertaken to help inform the public as part of the pre-filing process. But does the voluntary nature of these meetings also include a license for Kinder Morgan to misinform the public?

There are multiple questions here for FERC and for anyone interested in the entire pipeline licensing process. Should FERC not take some control over the quality of the information being presented? Do public meetings where the public is deliberately misled actually serve a public purpose? At this point, it doesn’t appear that there are any risks or negative consequences to Kinder Morgan as it bends and tortures the truth about its pipeline plans – so why should we expect it to change its bad behavior? Can FERC apply some leverage or attach sanctions here – and if not them, then who?

And finally, how can FERC be claiming to gather the necessary information to decide upon issuing a certificate of “public necessity and convenience” when the public continues to be actively misled by the major player involved in the proposal?

Nick Miller
Groton, MA

20150302-5084(30224920).pdf

I am writing in reference to the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline proposed to run through Rindge NH. I am very concerned as this will run with in a few hundred feet of my home. We live in a rural neighborhood that is surrounded by wet lands and forest, which is home to several species of wild life. I am very concerned as our home is inside the so called “Incineration Zone” of this pipeline. I am a Fire Fighter and I’m familiar with the potential loss of property and life in the event of a pipe line explosion or emergency. Putting this pipeline along a power line tract, and through populated neighbor hoods is not something I can support.

This is a direct threat to our environment, our safety, and the values of our property. I ask this organization to please deny the construction of this pipeline and force these gas suppliers to use and invest in growing infrastructure already in place to meet the needs of their for profit business.

Respectfully,
Dale F. Smith Jr.

20150302-5134(30225364).txt

Beth Burns, Merrimack, NH.
March 2, 2015

Dear FERC,

I, like many Merrimack and other towns in New Hampshire, are fighting the pipeline entering our state. We have done our studies and are well aware of the silent answers members of Kinder Morgan are known to give. The time they answer and say something ,Äüconvincing,Äù is when it is in their favor. There is a publicized list of twenty accidents that have occurred with Kinder Morgan,Äôs pipeline in the past eleven years. They stated more than once that they would work on the necessary precautions, inspections, etc. to prevent the accidents from reoccurring. They have been saying that since the year 2004, yet accidents have continued to occur right through 2013! Natural gas is more harmful than carbon monoxide. Natural gas is thirty times more damaging than carbon monoxide. It is a health hazard and extreme danger to residents, water and wildlife. All of which live near the proposed sight for the pipeline in the town of Merrimack, New Hampshire. This pipeline is going to create a lifestyle of living in an incineration zone. The residents, the water and our wildlife do not deserve it. Too many companies over the years say only what they want us to hear and then the truth comes out too late. This is a transportation sight for them, NOT a distribution. It is not going to save us money, increase the value of our homes, provide healthy water or healthy living. Please support and protect our towns. Please support and protect the State of New Hampshire.

Sincerely,
Beth Burns

20150302-5164(30226233).txt

Karyn L Martin, Pelham, NH.

I oppose the natural gas pipeline in Pelham, NH. As a homeowner in Pelham, and on Little Island Pond, I feel the natural gas pipeline would potentially endanger acres of wetlands surrounding the pond, and the pond itself. The pipeline would also be located too close to schools, as well as the population of Pelham, NH.

Karyn L Martin

20150302-5172(30226315).txt

Pamela Shuel-Sargent, Rindge, NH.

Please do not allow this Pipeline to go through New England. Massachusetts and New Hampshire do not want it and I know that New Hampshire doesn't need it. I live in the Monadnock area of New Hampshire. It's quiet, peaceful, beautiful views and wildlife. We all have well water. We also have soil that is full of rocks, boulders and tree roots. There is no way to bury the gas line pipes except for blasting. Blasting will disrupt the flow of all of our well water. We cannot afford to replace our wells for the pipeline to go through. We do not want to lose so many of our beautiful trees, wildlife, wetlands and conservation land. We have been told that since we have a smaller population than the former Massachusetts route they will use a thinner pipe. Thinner pipes are less safe. We do not want to lose our property or have it forever damaged by the pipeline going through. I attended the local Kinder Morgan Open House. They gave us very, very few answers to our questions and the answers that they did give us doesn't seem to be accurate information. They also conducted the Open House with the lights turned down very low and they had to use flashlights to

show us locations on their very dark town maps. Even after we refuse access to our properties the surveyors keep returning to survey when we aren't home. We don't want the Pipeline, we don't trust Kinder Morgan and we pray that you will refuse to okay this Pipeline that is not the correct answer to our power issues. Kinder Morgan's safety records are enough to please say no to the NED pipeline.

20150303-0052(30251237).pdf

{on FERC comment form}

Does the all-mighty dollar and corporate greed outweigh the hopes, dreams and desires of ordinary people who choose to live in an unspoiled environment in the woods and fields of Mason, New Hampshire — an environment never touched by industry or pollution — so that we may live alongside nature, preserving our bucolic landscape for future generations?

The N.E. Energy Direct Project has the potential of destroying our town, its quaint dirt roads, our wells, the rivers and potentially the aquifer, not to mention causing undue stress and hardship on its citizens. We are a town of less than fourteen hundred people who moved to Mason for the quality of life it affords. Many of its citizens put up with lengthy commutes each day because of that quality.

How can any company exploit our town and guarantee the safety of our natural resources and citizens? In short, despite what they claim, they can't. They need to go away. What is needed is support of existing pipeline sites such as a proposal by Eversource, National Grid and Spectra Energy to expand capacity on Spectra pipelines. Short term goals and greed are getting in the way of long term strategic planning and the need to protect our planet for the generations to come.

Mason, NH is a gem of a town and must remain so. Please say no to the N.E. Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF-14-22-000). Come visit our town to understand our opposition.

Lauren Mann
Spring Hill Farm
Mason, NH 03048

20150303-0057(30241110).pdf

Hand written card, Nina Keller, 28 Cold Brook Rd, Millers Falls, MA 01349, opposing

20150303-0058(30239463).tif

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
attn. Kimberly Bose, Secretary
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

2/23/2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I have declined permission to Kinder-MOrgan to survey my property for the following reasons:

Besides the fact that Deerfield has banned pipeline

activity in Deerfield, I strongly oppose any pipeline activity in MA, considering it to be a dangerous hazard to our health and lives, as evidenced by the recent West Virginia explosion "marking the fourth major mishap at a U.S. pipeline this month." "This month" meaning January 2015. Clearly, pipeline construction cannot be guaranteed to be safe and, to put it bluntly, I don't want one in my yard. I would not be able, to trust the water quality produced by my well; my property value would significantly diminish; and my Bed and Breakfast enterprise would be destroyed; and I, myself, would fear for my life, living in such close proximity to a potential explosion, just waiting to happen.

Kinder-MOrgan's TGP project is a serious threat to our

local businesses that have been created, over decades, to support the unique nature of our community - historic, recreational, and educational. The construction of a pipeline in our area would undermine our very purpose for existing.

I implore you to reconsider Kinder-Morgan's proposal and to view it from the perspective of Deerfield residents.

Very sincerely

Meg Worcester, P.O.Box 37, Deerfield, MA

20150303-0064(30239514).tif

Hand written comment on FERC form, Carol P. Angell, 12 Nevens Street, Hudson, NH 03051, opposing

20150303-5005(30230084).txt

Christina Miller, Pelham, NH.

After attending a local Kinder Morgan Open House in Hudson, NH on 2/19/15, I found I was left with more questions than answers.

I very quickly noticed the maps that were being used were not current. There were many properties that were not even shown on the map even though the maps were dated 1/2015. This would make me wonder if all direct abbuters have been notified to date.

I also received many different answers to questions regarding loss of personal use of property, compensation for reduction in property value, impact on Homeowners Insurance for an "At Risk" property, the standard distribution of the "pigging" units on the transmission lines, addressing of noise and vibrations around and nearby Compressor stations, impact on private drinking water wells, structural damage due to blasting during construction, degradation of local conservation land as well as habitat for local flora and fauna. There appeared to be no "experts" in these specific categories and many of the answers received were merely conjecture ("I think", "I believe", "In the vast majority of instances" on how a particular topic would/could be addressed.

I feel very uncomfortable that a company that would like to substantially affect such a large number of homeowners would not have more concrete and specific answers to questions of these sort ready to discuss and advise.

20150303-5008(30233098).txt

Joseph Owen, Merrimack, NH.

I would like to request an extension to the public comment/review period for the Kinder-Morgan Northeast Energy Direct natural gas pipeline (NED) project, aka Docket PF14-22-000.

Although the project has been under review for some time, Kinder-Morgan has recently changed the preferred route of the pipeline from northern Massachusetts to southern NH. A month ago, the intended route changed once more, shifting north from Hollis, NH to encompass neighborhoods in Brookline, Merrimack and other towns. As the route shifts, new stakeholders are being notified about the potential impact for the first time, leaving them little time to express concerns or offer suggestions as the route has changed so close to the comment deadline. As a matter of fairness to the newly affected communities, as well as to discourage intentional circumvention of public feedback mechanisms by strategically shifting routes close to the deadlines, I humbly request that the comment period be extended. Furthermore, I would recommend that such comment periods be automatically extended each time the projected route changes significantly.

20150303-5060(30236533).txt

Lisa Owen, Merrimack, NH.

I would like to request an extension to the public comment/review period for the Kinder-Morgan Northeast

Energy Direct natural gas pipeline (NED) project, aka Docket PF14-22-000.

Although the project has been under review for some time, Kinder-Morgan has recently changed the preferred route of the pipeline from northern Massachusetts to southern NH. A month ago, the intended route changed once more, shifting north from Hollis, NH to encompass neighborhoods in Brookline, Merrimack and other towns. As the route shifts, new stakeholders are being notified about the potential impact for the first time, leaving them little time to express concerns or offer suggestions as the route has changed so close to the comment deadline. As a matter of fairness to the newly affected communities, as well as to discourage intentional circumvention of public feedback mechanisms by strategically shifting routes close to the deadlines, I humbly request that the comment period be extended. Furthermore, I would recommend that such comment periods be automatically extended each time the projected route changes significantly.

20150303-5131(30239326).txt

Debra Huffman, Merrimack, NH.
Chairman LaFleur,

As you schedule the FERC scoping meetings for the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project (PF14-22-000), please schedule one to be held in Merrimack, NH. Merrimack is the largest New Hampshire town on the proposed pipeline route, with over 25,000 residents. Holding a scoping meeting in Merrimack would serve the greatest public convenience.

Thank you.
Debra Huffman

20150303-5134(30239418).txt

Kristi Margaritis Bradshaw, Merrimack, NH.
Chairman LaFleur,

As a resident of Merrimack, NH, I respectfully request that FERC holds a scoping meeting in our town. Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated.

Thank you,
Kristi Margaritis Bradshaw

20150303-5135(30239531).txt

Stacey Streeter, Merrimack, NH.

I would like to request an extension to the public comment/review period for the Kinder-Morgan Northeast Energy Direct natural gas pipeline (NED) project, aka Docket PF14-22-000.

While such a hurry-up schedule undoubtedly suits Kinder Morgan's agenda, it is unfair to New Hampshire citizens. Many residents are still unaware of the project since the intended route has changed. Each person and each community requires time to absorb relevant information as well as to assess the ramifications of this project for themselves, their communities, their state, their regional energy policies, and their obligations to the federal government.

I feel New Hampshire residents deserve the same time and courtesies as those afforded to Massachusetts residents. Conducting Open Houses in November 2015 would grant ample and comparable time to those living along the newly proposed route. Furthermore, I would recommend that such comment periods be automatically extended each time the projected route changes significantly.

Thank you for your time.

20150304-5018(30245181).pdf

I am filing this comment in reference to Docket # PF14-22-000

"Oh what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive" quoted from Sir Walter Scott's poem

“Lochinvar” in the 17th. Stanza first published in 1808 in “Marmion” How true back then and even more so today!!

I am contacting you today to express my total displeasure as to what “Wealth” has done and is now trying to do to The State of New Hampshire.

The first sentence Quoted by Sir Walter Scott pretty much sums it up when dealing with Kinder/ Morgan! Kinder /Morgan AKA “TGC” from the go get has been deceptive in its plans for a proposed natural gas pipeline! After they were no longer able to “convince” the good people of Massachusetts that this was the best for them and in their best interest there was a knee jerk reaction to strike while the iron is hot! So North to New Hampshire they go with the same best for us and in our best interest! However the town of Hollis was able to also boot them out. (Damn Yankees!).

Now the focus is a little further north in New Hampshire.

Not once were we, the residents of New Hampshire ever asked if this is what we want? Or better yet need? How is it someone from Tennessee and or Texas knows better than us? Please explain this to me. Another big concern not addressed is Public Benefit? With New Hampshire being known as “the granite state” why do you think natural gas has not been expanded on in the past? This is NOT a realistic means to use for residential use period.

The D&P show that K/M put on at the Milford, New Hampshire BOS/proposed pipeline meeting, which reinforces the initial quote way more than was believable with the outright lies stated by them! The pump station displayed is similar: to what?? ? A VW bug to an 18 wheeler? Later it was disclosed that fifty to seventy acres were going to be needed for the proposed pump stations. What they had showed us was on less than one acre of land. Why would they now need fifty to seventy acres? Good question that they never answered to anyone’s satisfaction. Also the clear cut section that has had twenty plus years to re grow didn’t look so bad either. They need to stop the lying and be open and HONEST I guess that both of those come VERY HARD for Kinder/ Morgan.

When asked “Will the excess gas be exported?” Answer:” we have no control of where the excess gas will be used”. With both cake and frosting on their faces!

There is no excess gas because there is NO gas to be used in New Hampshire so I would have to say it is ALL excess as far as New Hampshire is concerned! Having gone through one of the hardest winters on record, there was NO additional demand or scarcity of gas noted in the news! Currently New Hampshire has plans to search out renewable alternative energy sources, the greed for money will prolong if not totally derail these plans. Should the long term effects of fossil fuels continue along with the damage it is causing to the environment for the sake of the “all mighty Dollar” I for one don’t believe so! The actual need for more gas has NOT been proven to any level.

Not one of the maps show any service connections in New Hampshire Yet we are being told that the gas will help lower electricity costs, Explain to me how a tax/surcharge on this proposed pipeline is going to lower anything other than the value of my wallet? Then answer me why do the end users (not a current user now if ever?), have to pay for a pipeline that they want nothing to do with and better yet have NO need for. Considering that the builder K/M has more than enough profit to cover ALL the associated costs and fees. 100% needs to be covered for a project of this magnitude there should be ZERO costs passed on to the “end users”!

This proposed pipeline is an interstate highway passing through New Hampshire (71 miles worth) with NO off ramps to service New Hampshire! It seems pretty simple to me. Have I missed something?

The area to be impacted by this project will NEVER return back to its current state! This is some of the most natural area of the southern part of the state. If this project is approved it will be doing a major disservice to the earth and humanity. Some people might like to look at money, However I prefer to observe nature as it was meant to be!

Any manmade design cannot be relied on no matter how convincing! Remember the Titanic?

The depletion rate of fracked wells is high. Production for any given fracked well declines 45 per cent per year, vs. 5 per cent per year for conventional wells. So after one year the same well produces 55% of its initial output, after two years that reduces to 30%, and only 17% after 3 years.

It is a sad state of affairs when an office (FERC) has the responsibility along with the authority to issue permits without being biased or humiliated by the businesses seeking the permits. Is the FERC currently operating under out dated information/requirements/rules/regulations? If so it should Immediately Stop all permitting and address what the current regulations need to be and should be. This is not to be taken lightly and needs to be addressed immediately! Just because somebody has satisfied all the current EIS Pre-Filing Environmental Review Process information does not make it so! Especially with criteria old and out of date and NO longer valid with regards to the needs and concerns of those impacted in the process. And not expressing the public benefit if any with public input. The “process” as a whole needs to be reviewed and brought up to date. Doing this will eliminate issues both in the near and distant future. Providing FERC clout that now appears to be lacking for future filing.

Thank you for allowing my voice/comments in this matter

20150304-5088(30249593).txt

Jeffrey Ricks, Merrimack, NH.

As a resident of Merrimack, NH who owns property likely affected by the proposed pipeline, I would like to request that a scoping meeting for the project be held in Merrimack.

Thank you,
Jeff Ricks

20150305-5009(30255088).txt

Patricia Cross, Mason, NH.

There are already two proposals on the table that seek to enlarge existing pipelines, bringing greater natural gas supplies to New England, using existing right-of-ways. There is no public need for the NED pipeline. Further, the “need” for this pipeline is fabricated. Even at this winter’s peak, existing lines were running below capacity and LNG tanker ships sat unloaded in our harbors, artificially driving up the cost of Natural gas. The pipeline is designed for export, which will create obscene profits for Kinder Morgan while depleting our national reserves and making us ultimately more dependent on foreign fossil fuels.

Moreover, the damage this pipeline would do just isn’t worth it. Here in mountainous New Hampshire, most of us have wells and septic systems. Our wells depend on the vagaries of the aquifers beneath us. Even the act of drilling a new well affects all of us, and occasionally causes existing wells to go dry. Pipeline construction will require blasting and will affect our aquifers for a distance of as much as 30 miles from the blast, and may also damage nearby septic systems.

The compressor station will be one of the largest in the US - an 80,000 HP behemoth that will create noise pollution for miles while out-gassing methane and numerous carcinogens. The lighting will be substantial enough to dim our night sky. So much for living in the country to enjoy the natural beauty.

Please, do not approve this project. We don’t need it and we don’t want it.

20150305-5010(30255762).txt

Gretchen Ricks, Merrimack, NH.

I live in Merrimack, NH and I am a property owner who would be affected by the proposed pipeline. I would like to request that a scoping meeting be held in Merrimack, NH.

20150305-5013(30257286).txt

Gerald & Tracy Bull, Merrimack, NH.

We respectfully request that a scoping meeting be held in the Town of Merrimack, NH in regards to the proposed Tennessee Gas(Kinder Morgan) Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline project.

As the largest community along the proposed pipeline corridor in southern NH, Merrimack is still awaiting the opportunity to receive a public meeting directly from Kinder Morgan, but as the closing of the comment period to FERC draws near (March 18, 2015), it appears unlikely that will take place beforehand.

Since the impact of this proposed project stands to be substantial and complex, it seems only appropriate that the Town of Merrimack be given deference for a scoping meeting as any steps in the FERC process for this project proceeds.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gerald B. & Tracy L. Bull
Merrimack, NH

20150306-0009(30260663).pdf

31 Cambridge Ave.
Pittsfield, MA 01201

February 27, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket 1PF14-22-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

The Tennessee Gas Pipeline in Massachusetts would go through eight protected watershed areas (in the Berkshires it impacts a reservoir that serves 50,000 people). Wetlands and wells are impacted (over 70 residences with wells in the Berkshires). In light of the ubiquity of Class 3 leaks in the pipelines and the fact that frost heaves can cause ruptures, this is very serious.

The pipeline will go through six state wildlife management areas in Massachusetts, resulting in habitat fragmentation. It will pass through priority habitat of rare species in four Berkshire towns and will impact an area of critical environmental concern in one town. The construction of the pipeline will introduce invasive species in the wildlife management areas, as well as in the town and state forests.

Compressor stations and pigging stations emit significant amounts of greenhouse gases, including carcinogens, neurotoxins and endocrine disrupters. Air quality is seriously compromised and water quality is further impacted. Recreation, which is very important economically in Massachusetts will be threatened by damage to open lands and waterways and by unhealthy air.

It appears that the Massachusetts pipe is too thin to mitigate the possibility of damage, resulting in ruptures, explosions and emissions. Fixing leaks in existing pipelines would seem to take precedence over a huge new pipeline.

I am hoping that you will consider these comments, as well as those of other concerned citizens, and deny the building of this pipeline.

Sincerely yours,
Judith Gitelson

20150306-5052(30257742).txt

Christina Whitaker, Merrimack, NH.

This comment is submitted pertaining to Docket#PF14-22-000. I am a resident of Merrimack NH and have been following the discussion regarding the installation of a gas pipeline through our town. It strikes me that this request is obtaining momentum without any careful long range thought and more importantly input from the residents of towns being impacted. The idea of a pipeline touches upon so many critical points that the necessary time to afford a careful, thorough and multi- perspective analysis should be allocated. The residents of Merrimack must be allowed to evaluate, pose questions and seek answers from impartial agencies. The risks are extremely high, however the value to those risks are not clear. Those risks are safety, property values, preservation of conservation lands, impact on existing town infrastructure (water sources and fire/safety), corporate accountability. There is too much that is unclear right now and the residents of Merrimack should not be forced to comply with something that a private corporation has been able to put a great deal of power and spin behind – aka: corporate dollars. My family implores you to listen to the voice of the people.

20150306-5053(30257749).txt

Joe Glosser, Corning, NY.

I feel the economy in the Northeast would benefit by having a 344 mile pipeline. As a Union worker I would rather work at a job site with highly skilled and trained workers with good pay.

Joe Glosser Local 785

20150306-5054(30257756).txt

Joe Norconk, Sayre, PA.

In todays environment this is a very important project. It will bring many jobs and it is very important project. It will bring many jobs and its important for America. Thank you very much.

20150306-5056(30257942).txt

Micheal Dundon, Binghamton, NY.

Good Paying jobs!

Highly skilled and trained LOCAL workforce.

Economic boost to a struggling area (State).

Increase cutting greenhouse gasses by using natural gas.

Thank you!

20150306-5065(30257978).txt

Richard E. Pember, Willet, NY.

This is the time we start to put our efforts in improving the Economy of the northeast. This project will certainly help improve the lives of hard working citizens.

20150306-5072(30258002).txt

Mark Saunders, Windsor, NY.

A pipeline of this magnitude provides a multitude of high paying local jobs and also bolsters our US infrastructure to position our country as a Global Leader in the natural gas production and transmission. The more the gas the more the US economy will recover. This project is vital to seeing our nation thrive. Thank you for you time.

20150306-5075(30258132).txt

Donald L. DeLong, Lansing, NY.

I think this job will help provide many good paying jobs as well as give our state and Country many highly needed tax revenues. It will also provide many highly needed high paying good jobs to our people of the area that have nothing right now. We really need these jobs just to keep our heads above water. Thank you very much.

20150306-5079(30258183).txt

Dorothy M. Hakes, Painted Post, NY.

Energy: everybody in all states use it. Without local jobs we are bumming. Union workers are dependable. Hard working quality workers are what we need. Everybody needs a job. Stay Local!

20150306-5080(30258197).txt

Stanley Duncan, Cortland, NY.

We need jobs and help with energy demands big time. This will help create many needed good paying jobs. Our residents of this state are living pay check to pay check. Its the worst state for taxes and we are being forced to move out of state just to survive. Please consider this in all of your decision making.

20150306-5086(30258309).txt

Michael J Smith, Deposit, NY.

The natural gas that flows through these pipelines will lower our utility bills. We will also be helping states economy with great jobs. Hotels and restaraunts from the influx in the workers and income being spent in State. Thank you!

20150306-5098(30258341).txt

Edward E. Naylor Sr., Watkins Glen, NY.

This job brings many to our area in which jobs are needed. Union people trained very well for construction jobs and safety conscious.

20150306-5099(30258344).txt

Mark McKane, Ithaca, NY.

I think that anything that keeps Big Trucks Hauling Flammable materials of the road as well as railroad cars is a good thing. Create hundreds if not thousands of jobs in the process is a big bonus. and vital to all.

20150306-5100(30258372).txt

William A Coston JR., Beaver Dams, NY.

This project is a good chance for many struggling families to get a much needed increase in money income/ It could also give people a tax break with all the increased tax revenue that could be raised from better jobs and more companies in the area. Thank you!

20150306-5102(30258383).txt

Tammy Grow, Horseheads, NY.

The pipeliners work very safely and respect peoples property and bring in tons of extra income to local stores. It will benefit the people that get the jobs and the whole community.

20150306-5104(30258387).txt

Richard Taffe, Dushore, PA.

It will put everyone to work and it will help everybody in NY and Pennslyvania and Massachusetts and

other surrounding states. Thanks.

20150306-5120(30258413).txt

Scott Maclaugh, Wellsville, NY.

This job definitely brings revenue to our local businesses. It is a long lasting job for many Laborers. It is dangerous work so Laborers must be skilled and have gone through a series of training even to be qualified to step on the right of way. The workers all care about the environment and the contractor must also. This will be a great thing for all of us all the way around. Please help us to pass this project. Thanks much!!!

20150306-5125(30258492).txt

Alison Jaskiewicz, Mason, NH.

Kimberly D. Bose

Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street NE

Room 1 A

Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose;

The proposed TGPC pipeline lateral passes thru our property in Mason NH. Our well is 11 feet, yes just 11 feet deep, on the edge of wetlands which feed it. The well has never gone dry. The proposed pipeline right of way passes through those wetlands and will seriously impact our water supply by potentially altering the ground water aquifer, silting during construction, spraying of herbicides for maintenance, and pipeline leakage. This is completely unacceptable.

We live on a dirt road, Jackson Road, which has washed out in multiple places to a depth of 5 and more feet multiple times in the 31 years we have lived here. Is this a safe situation for a pipeline to cross? I think not.

The proposed pipeline path would isolate us from the fire station in a pipeline emergency. Our fire department is a volunteer department which could never be prepared to fully respond to a pipeline explosion even if they were able to reach our home..

Kinder Morgan has a history of promising mitigations for potential damages caused by their construction and pipelines and then failing to follow through when they actually occur. At that point they have what they wanted, a profit producing pipeline, and the storm wrack of destroyed and damaged lives is trivial to their business plan. The only way to prevent their callous treatment of individual US citizens, families and towns is to deny this unnecessary project.

I attended the Feb 24 KM Open House in Milford NH and was astounded by the overbearing and condescending attitudes of the KM representatives. I was told I had a 'chip on my shoulder' by Steve Martin. Well, yes, KM is proposing to destroy the rural lifestyle I have chosen to say nothing of adding vast levels of stress to my life right now. I was astounded by the outright lies being told to my face. I was told that all my current electricity is generated by natural gas, when more than 50% of New Hampshire's electricity is nuclear generated from Seabrook and he could have no idea whether I have solar panels on my roof. I was told that the main pipeline would be situated only 5 feet from the electric power line right of way. The FERC rep told many of us that the minimum would be 25 feet and likely much more. One KM rep bragged that FERC never denies KM projects.

KM reps ignored or avoided the tough questions. The Open House format is designed to divide and misinform. Based on the conversations I observed, NH residents are not buying KM doublespeak.

The only sincere, straightforward and helpful information I heard at that Open House was from FERC representative John Peconom who spent three full hours answering questions from concerned citizens, the last hour while the entire Open House infrastructure was dismantled around us and we ultimate left a completely

empty room. Kudos to John!

I also find it beyond common sense that the total pipeline capacity to a region is not considered in the decision making process. New England may end up with many times the natural gas capacity needed for decades to come because of this seriously flawed process which benefits wealthy corporations, not US citizens. I urge FEFC to consider if Public Good is served by approval of unnecessary pipelines. Please consider whether the destruction of hundreds of peoples' lives, homes and well being is justified when the natural gas proposed to flow through that pipeline is all in excess of the New England's needs now and well into the future. Pristine forest, wetlands and wildlife habitat should never be compromised when a region does not need the proposed power.

Thank you for your diligent consideration of this project,
Alison Jaskiewicz

20150306-5132(30258620).txt

R B and Peggy Morin, Merrimack, NH.

Re: Request to grant Extension of Comment Period on above Docket PF14-22-000

We support the Merrimack, NH Council's request to grant an extension of Comment Period.

20150306-5136(30258644).txt

Richard Michael, Candor, NY.

I live locally and we need good paying jobs. Its very good for the economy. Thanks.

20150306-5138(30258653).txt

Richard D. Schmidt, Tioga, NY.

60-70% of the workers will be giving back 10-15% of their pay to the communities that they live in. We really need these jobs.

20150306-5139(30258660).txt

William Manry, Hornell N.Y., NY.

We need to create jobs in America to help with the other countries! Keep some money here to create!! I am a 40 plus year member and Ive never seen it this bad. We really need these jobs!

20150306-5277(30259958).txt

Jennifer Chandonnet, Pelham, NH.

Good Afternoon,

I am writing to you in opposition of the proposed pipeline that is slated to be built in Pelham, NH. My home, where I live with my husband and 3 small children is firmly within what Kinder Morgan has deemed "the incineration zone", as are most of the homes in my neighborhood (in my neighborhood alone there are 13 children under the age of 8 that fall in the zone). As this pipeline will not actually deliver natural gas to end users in our area, it seems unfair to ask us to assume such an extraordinary risk, with no benefit.

We hope that FERC weighs heavily the risks that my neighborhood and countless others across Southern New Hampshire and Northern Massachusetts are being asked to take over potential profits to be made by Kinder Morgan.

Thank you.

Regards,

Jennifer Chandonnet

20150306-5297(30260276).txt

Teresa Osterbur-Wiley, Mason, NH.

We are writing to state that our family is in opposition of the Kinder Morgan 36" high pressure gas pipeline project, including the 12" lateral pipeline from Mason, NH to Fitchburg, MA. The 12" lateral pipeline is slated to go through the back of our property with blasting required. (K-40-1)

We moved to this 14 acre property to have a healthy, calm and quiet environment in which nurture our adult sons, living with autism, and to provide their compromised systems with a safe food supply. We raise a large garden and our own poultry and goats for meat, eggs and milk. We also make and sell Goats Milk products, including soaps and lotions. Ours sons feed and care for our animals and also help in the garden. They love to swing and watch the animals play. This pipeline will render roughly one quarter to a third of our property, useless.

Due to the Autism our sons have extreme anxiety issues, which can lead to aggressive behaviors. Any disruption in daily routine or environment can trigger a meltdown and/or depression. Autistic people are very sensitive to loud noises. The blasting and large earthmoving equipment used for installing the pipeline will definitely have physical and emotional impact on the boys. Having this pipeline go through our property will be detrimental to their health and wellbeing.

The pipeline are also poses risks to our animals and gardens by contaminating our water supplies, soil and air. We have a stream and pond on our property that all kinds of wildlife in our 14 acres of woods get water from. Our personal water supply comes from wells on the property which can be damaged by the shock-wave from the blasting on ours and our neighbor's properties.

This letter only addresses our property; our small community is made up of many lots similar to our own. We are not equipped to handle gas leaks, explosions or fires that this pipeline could create. This small town does not have city supplied water. All residences rely on artesian wells which could be damaged by the blasting. Our fire department is volunteer and ill equipped to handle any disaster brought on by this pipeline. This pipeline will place an unfair burden on our community.

Thank you for reading and considering the needs of our family.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Wiley, Teresa C. Osterbur-Wiley, James M. Wiley and John A. Wiley

20150306-5305(30260495).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

March 6, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project
Monthly Status Report – February 2015

Dear Ms. Bose:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ("Tennessee") is filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") in Docket No. PF14-22-000 its monthly pre-filing status report for the above-referenced project. The enclosed status report covers the period February 1 through February 28, 2015.

In accordance with the Commission's filing requirements, Tennessee is submitting this filing with the Com-

mission's Secretary through the eFiling system. Tennessee is also providing complete copies of this filing to the Office of Energy Projects ("OEP"). Any questions concerning the enclosed filing should be addressed to Ms. Jacquelyne Rocan at (713) 420-4544 or to Ms. Shannon Miller at (713) 420-4038.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.

By: /s/ J. Curtis Moffatt

J. Curtis Moffatt

Deputy General Counsel and Vice President

Gas Group Legal

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire

Mr. Michael McGehee

Mr. Eric Tomasi

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ("Tennessee")
Northeast Energy Direct ("NED") Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000

Pre-Filing Monthly Activity Report
(February 1, 2015 through February 28, 2015)

Public Outreach

- Tennessee has distributed the following NED Project notifications:
 - * On February 2, 2015, notified impacted elected officials in New Hampshire that the open house in Rindge, New Hampshire, originally scheduled for February 3, 2015, was postponed due to inclement weather.
 - * On February 4, 2015, notified impacted elected officials in New Hampshire of the details for the re-scheduled Rindge, New Hampshire open house. The open house was rescheduled for February 23, 2015.
 - * On February 9, 2015, notified impacted elected officials in New York that the open house in Castle-ton-on-Hudson, New York, originally scheduled for February 9, 2015, was postponed due to inclement weather.
- Tennessee conducted the following open house meetings:
 - * February 4, 2015: Winchester, New Hampshire – Community Open House
 - * February 5, 2015: Greenfield, Massachusetts – Community Open House
 - * February 10, 2015: Pittsfield, Massachusetts – Community Open House
 - * February 11, 2015: Farmington, Connecticut – Community Open House
 - * February 12, 2015: New Scotland, New York – Community Open House
 - * February 17, 2015: Andover, Massachusetts – Community Open House
 - * February 18, 2015: Londonderry, New Hampshire – Community Open House
 - * February 19, 2015: Hudson, New Hampshire – Community Open House
 - * February 23, 2015: Rindge, New Hampshire – Community Open House
 - * February 24, 2015: Milford, New Hampshire – Community Open House
 - * February 25, 2015: Berlin, Massachusetts – Community Open House
 - * February 26, 2015: Fitchburg, Massachusetts – Community Open House

Environmental

- Tennessee continued to work on the preparation of draft Resource Reports 1 through 13 for the anticipated filing of these reports by mid-March 2015.

- Tennessee is continuing to make preparations for 2015 field surveys, including cultural, environmental, and threatened and endangered species surveys. Threatened and endangered species protocols are being developed, and agency consultations are ongoing.
- As of February 28, 2015, biological surveys have taken place over approximately 32.6 miles, or 21 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route and approximately 42.4 miles, or 17 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. In addition, cultural resource surveys have taken place over approximately 31.2 miles, or 20 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route and approximately 30.9 miles, or 12 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. Both biological and cultural resource surveys have been suspended for the field season due to winter weather conditions. Table 1 below summarizes the completion status of environmental and cultural surveys.

Table 1: Civil, Biological, and Cultural Surveys Performed

Survey Area* Segment (miles)		Survey Completed (miles)		
		Civil**	Environmental	Cultural
NED Project (Supply Path)	159	C: 78.85 D: 71.11	32.6	31.2
NED Project (Market Path)	253	C: 83.10 D: 63.55	42.4	30.9
% Complete		C: 39.31% D: 32.68%	18%	15%

*The total survey area in Table 1 does not correlate precisely to proposed total length of pipeline for the NED Project. This number represents the survey area for the proposed pipeline and for evaluation of route alternatives.

** “C” represents center line staking. “D” represents completed civil detail survey.

Project Meetings

- Tennessee held 12 open houses between February 4 and February 26, 2015.
- Tennessee met with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) staff in Albany, New York on February 12, 2015 regarding the Project.
- Tennessee attended a New Hampshire inter-agency meeting on February 20, 2015 to discuss the permitting of the Project in New Hampshire.

Right-of-Way

- Tennessee has obtained survey permission for approximately 34% of the NED Project Market Path component area, and approximately 49% of the NED Project Supply Path component area.
- Title work for the NED Project Market Path component area is approximately 54% completed and the NED Supply Path component area is approximately 89% completed. Tennessee notes that the title work completion progress was incorrectly reported for the January 2015 reporting period; the completion progress for the Market Path component and the Supply Path component were inadvertently switched in that report.
- Tennessee received 167 calls to date on the toll-free phone number established for the Project, with 115 calls being from affected landowners.
- Tennessee began requesting survey permission from landowners in New Hampshire on the new preferred route on January 8, 2015, and has secured 14% permissions for survey to date. Tennessee has also started to request survey permission for select proposed compressor station sites in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York.

Engineering

- Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed route for the Project. Deviations to the proposed route are being made to accommodate construction constraints, and requests from landowners and applicable

regulatory agencies. Tennessee engineers are evaluating proposed alternatives, as identified in the draft Resource Report 10 submitted on November 5, 2014, as discussed above, including options to avoid Article 97 properties in Massachusetts on the mainline and the laterals.

- Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed major river crossings. Permits for geotechnical cores in the Hudson River (New York) to support the proposed horizontal directional drill (“HDD”) crossing method have been received. This work is anticipated to be scheduled in the spring. In addition, Tennessee continues to evaluate other potential HDD locations. Once these locations are identified, Tennessee will seek appropriate permits for the geotechnical investigations.
- Tennessee has contracted for aerial photography of the proposed primary route for the Project and for several alternative routes discussed in the draft Resource Report 10 submitted on November 5, 2014. Winter weather has delayed completion of this work until spring 2015.
- Tennessee is continuing to evaluate locations for proposed compressor stations and meter stations along the proposed route, and site visits are being scheduled. Primary sites have been identified for eight of the nine proposed compressor stations.
- Tennessee field engineers continue to identify available access roads, pipe/construction yards, and other areas proposed for use during construction.
- Tennessee is revising route maps to include extra construction workspace, where needed.
- Tennessee engineers continue to support the public outreach efforts and field survey efforts for wetlands and cultural resources.
- Survey activities identifying and staking the centerline along all routes on accessible land has been suspended until spring 2015. The only survey activities currently being performed are to determine photo control for the aerial photography.
- Tennessee is in discussion with the electric utility companies regarding the co-location of proposed Project facilities with existing utility corridors.

20150309-0099(30298196).pdf

Hand written card, Kelly Kraemer, 46 Old Amherst Rd, Apt 4, Sunderland, MA 01375, opposing

20150309-0100(30298168).pdf

Hand written card, Dona Lafortune, 294 Middle Winchendon Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0101(30298187).pdf

Hand written card, Anne Thomas, 15 Todd Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0102(30298159).pdf

Hand written card, Francis Fournier, 35 Dort St, Troy, NH 03465, opposing

20150309-0103(30298222).pdf

Hand written card, Ronald K?, 44 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0111(30296883).pdf

Feb. 15, 2015

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room IA
Washington, DC 20426
Attn: Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. LLC; Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose,

Enclosed please find documents advising Tennessee Gas Pipeline of denial of access to joint owned property in Rindge, NH.

I would appreciate if you can keep these on file at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for reference for any further review your organization may proceed with.

Best regards,

William Brown
50 Norfolk Road
Millis, MA 02054

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 2/2/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

Dale Farm Road, Rindge, NH 03461

Map 002, Parcel 045

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

William Brown
Karen J. Brown
Raymond H. Brown

CC: Kimberly D. Bose, FERC

20150309-0116(30303583).pdf

Letter from Barbara L. Davis-Hassan to TGP denying access to:

660 N. Main Street, Lanesboro, MA 01237

284 N. Main Street, Lanesboro, MA 01237

69 S. Main Street, Lanesboro, MA 01237

20150309-0119(30303829).pdf

Letter from Darrel Seppala to TGP denying access to:

101 Lord Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461

20150309-0121(30303686).pdf

Letter from Laurel Cameron to TGP denying access to:

196 Perry Rd, Rindge, NH 03461

20150309-0124(30298408).pdf

Hand written letter from L. Marcus DeVito, 26 Blueberry Ln, Mason, NH 03048, opposing

20150309-0125(30298033).pdf

Letter from Lawrence R & Kelly S. LaPrade to TGP denying access to:
25 Barrett Mtn Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150309-0126(30298024).pdf

Hand written card, ? LeBarron, opposing

20150309-0145(30297309).pdf

Hand written card, Albert Miller, 279 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0146(30297364).pdf

Hand written card, Linda Dinger, 7 Bemis Rd, Pepperell, MA, opposing

20150309-0147(30297323).pdf

Hand written card, Jane Hershey, 19 Blakeville Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0148(30297338).pdf

Hand written card, Brooks Rogers, 70 North St, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0149(30297351).pdf

Hand written card, Barb Zabriskie, 305 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0150(30297355).pdf

Hand written card, MaryLynn McPhee, PO Box 648, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0151(30297369).pdf

Hand written card, James Babineau, 77 Cutter Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0152(30297911).pdf

Hand written card, Mary J. Anders, 14 Old Jaffrey Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0153(30297927).pdf

Hand written card, Peter Dufresne, 714 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0154(30297939).pdf

Hand written card, Alissa Urwiller, 38 Heritage Drive, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0155(30297946).pdf

Hand written card, Beverly Edwards, 41 Twillingate Rd, Temple, NH 03084, opposing

20150309-0156(30297085).tif

Hand written card, Ronald Duffy, 843 Rt 12 South, Fitzwilliam, NH, blank

20150309-0157(30297087).tif

Hand written card, Gail DuFresne, 714 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing & denying access.

20150309-0158(30297280).pdf

Hand written card, Gregory A. Marsh, 170 Bowkerville Rd, Troy, NH, opposing

20150309-0159(30297284).pdf

Hand written card, Cori Porter, 35 Sunset Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH, opposing

20150309-0160(30297303).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Opeamolla, 334 Middle Winchendon Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0161(30297294).pdf

Hand written card, Eric Richard, Birch Drive, Rindge, NH, opposing

20150309-0162(30297261).pdf

Hand written card, Tina Smiley, 43 Holly View Dr, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150309-0163(30297279).pdf

Hand written card, Dawn Babineau, 85 Old Jaffrey Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0164(30297266).pdf

Hand written card, Gail Cromwell, 70 Fisk Hill Rd, Temple, NH 03084, opposing

20150309-0165(30297264).pdf

Hand written card, Laurel Cameron, 196 Perry Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0166(30297262).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Emerson, PO Box 646, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0167(30297263).pdf

Hand written card, William Thomas, 15 Todd Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0168(30297265).pdf

Hand written card, Albert Lefevre, Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0169(30297270).pdf

Hand written card, Ann L. Moser, 97 Jeds Lane, Mason, NH 03048, opposing

20150309-0170(30297277).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Shaw-Sartes, 65 Drag Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0171(30297268).pdf

Hand written card, William J & Mary J Anders, 71 Old Jaffrey Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0172(30297267).pdf

Hand written card, Glenn Smith, Rt. 12 South, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150309-0173(30297276).pdf

Hand written card, Rebecca Kolhast, 44 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0174(30297275).pdf

Hand written card, Nathaniel Hossey, 12 Saint James Court, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150309-0175(30297274).pdf

Hand written card, Scott Gardner, 29 Porter Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0176(30297272).pdf

Hand written card, Mary Ann Cook, 716 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-0177(30297271).pdf

Greg Lovett & Barb Zabriskie, 305 Abel Road, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150309-5001(30262060).txt

Gina Rosati, Merrimack, NH.

I respectfully request that FERC hold a scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH. Thank you.

20150309-5009(30273233).txt

Nancy McCann, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am a resident close to the proposed NED Pipeline as it passes through Fitzwilliam, NH. My family owns a home on Rockwood Pond very close to the Troy Mills Superfund Site and the proposed pipeline path, I am concerned that construction of the Pipeline will disturb the Superfund Site and impact water quality in the area and my well water. I also do not believe that this pipeline is necessary. The Spectra Energy Pipeline should be sufficient for needs in the area.

20150309-5012(30273642).txt

Steven Lehman, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am strongly opposed to this pipeline.

First, it is not needed to meet the projected energy shortfall of the Northeast. Conservation measures can forestall any projected shortfall for years to come. But it is clear that the pipeline would provide little, if any, gas to the Northeast and that the main purpose is for export to Canadian LNG facilities for secondary export. Spectra Energy's proposal to expand existing pipelines in the region can meet any energy needs (though again, the Northeast is unlikely to see much of gas that would pass through). It seems much more sensible to modestly expand the existing footprint of those pipeline assets instead of greenfield pipeline development.

Second, I object to the use of eminent domain when there is not a clear public benefit. The construction would be highly disruptive in general, but particularly to the Troy Mills Superfund site in Fitzwilliam (and also to numerous wetland and conservation areas).

Third, natural gas is considered a bridge fuel until cleaner, renewable fuels are more ample. Yet we shouldn't expand unnecessarily its use, as fugitive emissions of methane are exacerbating the greenhouse gas effect. And, hydrofracking is exposing millions of people to potentially calamitous consequences of contamination of water supplies and human health exposure to the dozens of toxic chemicals that are used in the process and which have been pumped indiscriminately into the ground.

20150309-5016(30278748).txt

Diane K Varney-Parker, Mason, NH.

NED - NOT OUR WAY OF LIFE!!!

Mason NH is a hidden gem treasured by many for its rural charm!

Residents enjoy living in this quiet town surrounded by nature's beauty. We are okay living a bit out the way from many modern conveniences. We live with small windy roads (some dirt). We don't have a Dunkin Donuts, a pizza place or even a gas station. Residents of Mason don't have town water or sewer. We have private wells and private septic tanks. We also live without cable and we have spotty Internet and cell phone service. Our small town enjoys the ability to take care of ourselves and make our own choices. We have a small local government, a small police force and an all volunteer fire department. Parents find Mason to be a wonderful place to raise a family. Here you can let your children play out in the yard knowing they are safe. In Mason we enjoy our natural environment with lots of trees and wildlife. We choose to live here because we can enjoy clean living. We have clean air and clean water and we have these without fear of pollution and chemicals from industry.

The proposed NED pipeline and compressor station are in conflict with the Mason way of life (the needed construction would dig up our land and our forests plus bring industrial noise and pollution that we don't have or want).

The NED would also change how visitors see Mason. Visitors are drawn into "the middle of nowhere" because of what Mason has to offer.

Parker's Maple Barn draws people from all over the world. People come to Parker's as much for the delicious breakfast dishes as the natural setting. They enjoy wandering around the rustic barn restaurant, its gift shop, and sugarhouse. The peaceful wooded setting with a bubbling brook in the back adds so much to the visit.

Another jewel is Pickity Place. The 1786 cottage is a gourmet restaurant that offers five-course luncheons prepared with fresh herbs harvested from the gardens found on the grounds. The cottage was the inspiration for illustrations in the 1948 Little Golden Book edition of "Little Red Riding Hood". The illustrations were drawn by local, award-winning illustrator and writer, Elizabeth Orton Jones. People come for miles to enjoy the food, the charm of the historical buildings with the bookstore and "Little Red Riding Hood" museum. A significant part of the visit is also the chance to wander the more than 5 acres of beautiful gardens in this pristine natural setting.

These local treasures would not have the same appeal with a pipeline and compressor station nearby (The 80,000-90,000 hp compressor station may be neighboring the "pristine" setting of Pickity Place).

Mason's varied landscape of woodlands, hills, brooks and streams, swamps and ponds make it a recreational draw for visitors too. It's a place where people come to enjoy hiking and biking, fishing and canoeing. In the winter there's snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Mason's untouched natural areas makes it a home for lots of wildlife too. So a trip to Mason may mean seeing deer or other wild animals. I have marveled that I can travel to National Parks all around the states yet often see more wild animals in my own yard (bear, fox, coyote, deer, moose, bunnies, turkeys, fisher cats and bobcats) just to name a few.

The NED pipeline is NOT good for Mason.

Currently Mason is a beautiful escape from city life and one of the quietest places on Earth. With this pipeline and compressor station that would no longer be true. Please don't let NED ruin Mason and our way of life!

Thank you!

20150309-5017(30278750).txt

Betty McCann, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am a resident close to the proposed NED Pipeline as it passes through Fitzwilliam, NH. I own a home on

Rockwood Pond very close to the Roy Mills Superfund Site and the proposed pipeline path. I am concerned that construction of the pipeline will disturb the the Superfund Site and impact water quality in the area. I also do not believe that this pipeline is necessary. The Spectra Energy Pipeline should be sufficient for the needs in the area.

20150309-5025(30289529).txt

Rebecca Robbins, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am opposed to the proposed NED pipeline, as it passes through Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. My family owns a home on Rockwood Pond, very close to the Troy Mills Superfund Site and the proposed pipeline path. I am concerned the construction of the pipeline will disturb the superfund site and impact water quality in the area. The pipeline is also not necessary to benefit New Hampshire residents.

20150309-5026(30289716).txt

Carol DiPirro, Merrimack, NH.

I live in the town of Merrimack NH and Kinder Morgan (NED) are proposing a transmission pipeline. They want to run it through our town after being pushed out of Massachusetts. Massachusetts had a lot of time to investigate this issue and we feel we need a full scoping meeting to truly understand the impact on the area. I am very concerned about blasting, where they want to place it and so much information is out there, we in Merrimack would like to truly understand it and make sure FERC understands how it can impact our town. We would really appreciate a scoping meeting. Thank you

20150309-5043(30290883).pdf

Kimberly D Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

I am writing to ask that a scoping meeting be held by FERC in Merrimack NH regarding the NED Pipeline project (Docket # PF14-22-000). The proposed pipeline by Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas Pipeline, as currently sited, is running through multiple conservation areas as well as aquifer and wellhead protection areas that provide water to nearly 50% of our town.

In addition, Merrimack, NH has the highest population of any of the 17 towns in New Hampshire that the pipeline project passes through. It will therefore have more of its citizens impacted by this project than any other town. Our voices deserve to be heard.

Sincerely,

Tom Wilder Merrimack NH

20150309-5051(30291269).txt

Edward Martin, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I have owned property in Fitzwilliam near Rockwood Pond for over fifty years. All my children and now my grandchildren have enjoyed the waters of the pond. I am very concerned that the proposed route of this pipeline near the Pond and next to a superfund site will have a terrible impact on the area. Construction of the pipeline will disturb the earth, alter water paths, and endanger the health of Rockwood.

If this passes there must be strict regulation, oversight, and stringent penalties that insure our pond and the many wetlands in the area are not destroyed, polluted and/or degraded.

Edward Martin

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

As FERC considers Kinder Morgan’s proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) natural gas pipeline (and those of other energy companies such as Spectra Energy), I hope that they are fully aware of what has happened to natural gas prices in New England this winter. The coldest winter in 81 years has not produced the Armageddon of constrained supply and uncontrolled price spikes predicted (and hoped for?) by some pipeline proponents. Instead, changes made by ISO New England have done an admiral job of controlling and smoothing out local natural gas prices.

Please note that this was accomplished with our existing energy infrastructure and without requiring the destruction of huge swaths of New England forest, the violation of acres and acres of wetlands and conservation land, the forcible taking of private property through eminent domain – all of which (and much more) would result from the NED project getting FERC approval.

If this article doesn’t speak directly to the issue of the questionable “need” for the huge volume of additional natural gas that the multiple pipeline proposals that FERC is considering would bring to New England, I can’t imagine what does.

Please read and consider this recent news story below from Reuters. The original article is available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/01/energy-natgas-newengland-idUSL1N0W125220150301>.

Nick Miller Groton, MA

As New England freezes, natural gas stays cheap

BY SCOTT DISAVINO

(Reuters) - What a difference a year makes.

Twelve months ago, tumultuous weather in the U.S. Northeast caused record natural gas price spikes and forced some power plants to shut for lack of fuel as power producers scrambled to outbid each other for scarce supplies.

This February, the region has shivered through the coldest weather in 81 years, yet gas prices are a fifth lower than a year ago after power generators, learning lessons from last winter, stocked up on extra oil and gas from domestic and overseas sources before the weather turned cold.

New England’s power grid operator, ISO New England, provided incentives to encourage generators to lock in oil and gas supplies early, offering an end-of-season cash payout to cover any excess costs from unused fuel supplies, among other things. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) was also included in the program for the first time this year.

“Both the region’s power grid and its resources have been operating well this winter, even through the arctic cold, and the winter reliability program has been a big part of that because it helped ensure that resources had fuel to operate when we needed them,” said Lacey Girard, ISO New England spokeswoman.

ISO New England said 79 oil and dual-fuel units able to burn both gas and oil bought about 4.5 million barrels of oil. In addition, six gas units bought fuel from LNG terminals that bring gas in from overseas as part of the current winter reliability program.

To be sure, the amount of gas in storage nationwide this winter is 42 percent higher than last winter due in

part to near record production mostly from shale gas fields, which has erased the kind of panic premium baked into last winter's gas prices.

Still, experts say there has been a marked difference in purchasing behavior this year that has dampened price volatility.

"Many generators signed up for the winter reliability program, even though compensation wasn't as high as last year, and other generators that didn't sign up, nonetheless kept their fuel stocks high to mitigate their own risks," said David Gaier, spokesman at power generator NRG Energy Inc.

That preparation paid off in February in particular.

The average temperature of 18.7 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 7.4 Celsius) in Boston this February was the coldest since 1934 and the second coldest since records began in 1872, according to private forecaster MDA Information Systems LLC. New York City had its coldest February since 1885, it said.

"It's the coldest February in a lifetime for much of the U.S. Northeast," said MDA Operational Meteorologist Steven Silver.

Thomson Reuters Analytics said demand for gas in the U.S. Northeast averaged 23.3 billion cubic feet per day so far in February compared with 19.8 bcf last February and a 30-year average of 18.2 bcf.

Despite the brutal cold, however, natural gas prices have fallen.

Next-day prices in February at the Algonquin hub E-ALGCIT-IDX in New England averaged \$17.73 per million British thermal units on the Intercontinental Exchange compared with a record high of \$22.50 last February, according to data going back to 2003.

Imports from U.S. LNG terminals quadrupled in February, averaging 0.8 bcf versus 0.2 bcf in the same month a year ago, with much of that gas coming from Northeast terminals, according to Thomson Reuters Analytics.

Those oil and LNG purchases helped moderate the rise in gas prices this winter even though no major new gas pipelines entered service over the past year.

20150309-5168(30293901).txt

Kristi Margaritis Bradshaw, Merrimack, NH.

Chairman LaFleur:

By what point in the pre-filing process is Kinder Morgan/TGP required to have notified all affected land-owners?

I live at 54 Whittier Road in Merrimack, NH. My neighbors and I own 41 acres of common land. All 64 homes in my neighborhood own an equal share of interest in the 41 acres of land. The proposed route intersects our common land.

Over a month ago, KM Land Agent, Patty Quinn visited less than a dozen homes in my neighborhood. To date, the remainder of land owners, including myself, have not been notified.

Kristi Bradshaw

20150309-5196(30294209).txt

Joyce Kulig, Dracut, MA.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project

Comments By:

Joyce A. Kulig

81 Heather Road

Dracut, MA 01826

Project Abutter with Property Impacts from Project As-Planned

Date: March 9, 2015

Please reject the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (TGC) Pre-Filing submission to FERC of the NED pipeline project as planned, specifically for the all facilities in the project terminus town of Dracut, Massachusetts.

TGC needs to reassess the plans. They have provided incomplete, inaccurate, and poorly planned pipeline and associated facilities for Dracut.

Specifically:

1) Destruction of Property Values due to „Co-Location,“ with existing utilities.

TGC has presented that they are planning to „co-locate,“ with existing utilities throughout the project. Their Project Manager, Mark Hamarich, and other TGC representatives „clarified,“ what this means at a public presentation in Andover on Feb. 17, 2015. „Co-location,“ actually means „alongside,“ existing utilities. As an example, TGC plans to place their Lynnfield Connector pipeline 5,“ beyond the existing electric easement on my property and all those properties on Heather Road in Dracut. They want to have a 50,“ permanent easement for the new pipeline, which will be on my and the other Heather Road properties. The company also needs additional temporary easements for the installation. Compounding this poorly thought-out decision is the fact that this will require clear-cutting of a mature forest of trees that currently provides a visual buffer between our homes and the electric line. The NED project will require removal of my tree line which cannot be replaced. The landscape of my property will be permanently altered which will affect the value of my home.

Although their pre-filing information and other presentations have claimed that this is „just preliminary,“ and „we are still engineering it,“ it was very clear that they had put quite a bit of thought into the execution of the project and have treated abutting and affected property owners with contempt. TGC representatives said that they anticipate difficulty in negotiating with the current electric transmission line easement holder. Apparently they feel they can use the FERC process and the Eminent Domain procedure to bully their way into significant property impacts to myself and others who have owned these homes for over 30 years.

I bought my home in Dracut 32 years ago to provide an investment for my now-retirement as a public school teacher, which is now threatened by this project. Despite assurances to the contrary and TGC providing outdated and non-New England property reports, the project as planned will devalue my property so that Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline can profit. The project as-proposed requires permanent destruction and disruption of my property.

Are their alternatives for the location of this lateral gas line? Yes. There are non-residential areas of Dracut that this line could be routed, if the pipeline is actually needed. We could also be looking to upgrade existing infrastructure as well as continue to study other energy efficiency measures.

2) Overall Destruction of the Fabric of a Community

Dracut, Massachusetts is „ground zero,“ for the NED project. The primary „Market Line,“ is dubbed; Wright, NY York to Dracut, Mass. Pipeline Segment. Dracut sits at the confluence of two existing and two proposed gas lines in addition to the NED proposed Market Line.

The NED project has simply not provided FERC with the total, cumulative, and extensive impacts to the town of Dracut. They have „cherry-picked,“ FERC,“s filing requirements and provided only minimal, or „to be provided later,“ information that is required by FERC,“s rules and regulations.

The project as-planned will site a major, 23,000HP compressor station, connections to the aforementioned five (5) gas lines, new lines that slice through existing well-established neighborhoods, near schools, adjacent to churches, and through farmland. This project will undermine the character of the town.

As if to add ultimate insult to injury, one gas line is proposed to cut across the farm of the Oganowski fam-

ily. Family member, John Oganowski was, of course, a national hero killed in the 9/11 attack on America when his plane was hijacked and flown into the World Trade Tower.

As a resident and property owner affected by that designated route of the pipeline, I ask you to stop the pre-filing process of the project now and send TGC ,Äúback to the drawing board,Äù. They need to do a much more thorough due diligence of the impacts to Dracut, get their facts straight, and consider impacts other than simple engineering & construction concerns

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is not providing FERC open, honest, complete, and correct information on their proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project. Please stop the process now, require TGP to get ALL their known facts on the table, develop a schedule that does not require FERC to make decisions on partial information, and have them truly consider all the impacts that this projects could have on Dracut.

Thank you,
Joyce Kulig

20150309-5211(30294694).txt

Barbara Zabriskie, Rindge, NH.

I am concerned about my well and my home as I am in the incineration portion of the pipeline;

Who will insure me as a homeowner when my well is compromised because of the “Project” and who will insure me as a homeowner when an explosion happens and my house is gone?

I DO NOT WANT THE PIPELINE ANYWHERE NEAR ABEL ROAD IN RINDGE NEW HAMPSHIRE AND HOPE THAT YOU WILL NOT ALLOW KINDER MORGAN TO DESTROY FAMILIES AND THEIR HOMES IN THIS SMALL TOWN.

PLEASE HEAR US. THANK YOU.

20150309-5214(30294709).txt

Sandra Gillis, Fitzwilliam, NH.

For the Fitzwilliam Conservation Commission:

NED Gas Pipeline Resolution

The mission of the Fitzwilliam Conservation Commission is to protect the natural resources of the Town of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. In regards to this mission, the Fitzwilliam Conservation Commission is in opposition to the proposed Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline proposal for the following reasons:

1. The proposed route will require at least an additional 125 foot right of way (ROW) through approximately 5.8 miles of Fitzwilliam, resulting in disruption of at least 88 acres of town lands.
2. The proposed route will traverse a state park, town-owned lands designated for conservation/open space, priority areas for future conservation identified in the town’s Open Space Plan, and numerous lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and stratified drift aquifers.
3. Construction and future maintenance of this pipeline will permanently and adversely affect the natural resource values along the pipeline route and undermine past and future efforts to maintain the town’s open-space character so highly valued by Fitzwilliam citizens.
4. The burying and placement of the pipeline in or under water supplies will require drilling and extensive blasting that could adversely affect private wells, the principal source of drinking water for nearly all of Fitzwilliam’s residents.
5. The proposed use of herbicides as a means of vegetation control has the potential to adversely affect fish, wildlife, water quality and human health through contamination of ground and surface water, in contradiction to the environmental goals of the 2012 Fitzwilliam Master Plan.
6. The pipeline, by virtue of high capacity, appears intended to supply much of its contents for export, and

therefore will not benefit the citizens of Fitzwilliam or the majority of citizens of New Hampshire

7. The construction of this pipeline will further extend New Hampshire's dependence on fossil fuels, contribute to global warming, and increase the degradation of the earth's atmosphere through methane, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

8. The continued investment in fossil fuel infrastructure is contrary to the goals of reduced carbon emissions outlined in the "New Hampshire Climate Action Plan" (NHCAP), and is contrary to the course of action New Hampshire has agreed to in the "Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative" (RGGI) plan.

9. Additional construction and operation of pumping/pressurization stations along the pipeline route could further degrade the Fitzwilliam natural landscape and quality of life for its citizens.

10. The potential for pipeline leaks of unknown materials into the Fitzwilliam environment presents risks that are hard to predict or quantify.

11. Explosions, however unlikely, present the risk of significant and dramatic damage to town natural resources and citizens.

20150309-5299(30297257).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, parker, CO.

I am originally from Mason, NH. My father built our house there back in 1960. There is a wonderful stream called Walker Brook that flows through our property. What is amazing about Mason, NH is that it is a pure and wonderful town. Small. No post office! Can you imagine in this day and age? Pickety Place is there. Wonderful old homes. Beautiful woods. Even the wetlands have a beauty to them. If Kinder Morgan puts not just one but 2 pipelines through Mason, and through southern NH, it will forever kill the beauty of this place.

Saving and preserving the water supply is crucial. No pipeline.

Allowing people to keep their homes and land. No pipeline.

Please don't let this pipeline happen.

Thank you for your time.

Debbie Pomerleau

20150310-0007(30304158).pdf

**Town of Warwick
Planning Board**

February 26, 2015

Chairman Cheryl A. LaFleur
Federal Energy Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Northeast Energy Direct Project ("NED Project")

Dear Chairman LaFleur:

The Town of Warwick, MA, Planning Board is writing in reference to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP) October 2, 2014 approved use of pre-filing procedures, and release of Resource Report 1 and Resource Report 10, Dated November, 2014, for the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project.14.11.14. We request that you require our Issues to be addressed.

DOCUMENTATION OF NEED FOR PIPELINE

Resource Report 1 (RR-1) Section 1.1.1states that 6.0 Bcf/d of natural gas will be needed by 2020 and

10.0Bcf/d by 2035 in New England and proposes to build a 2.2 Bcf/d natural gas pipeline to supply it. However, it only has long-term firm commitments for 500 dekatherms. The pipeline is scheduled to go into operation in 2018.

1. If the demand in 2020 will be 6.0Bcf/day, just 2 years after the pipeline is commissioned, why not size the pipe for the need?
2. If the need is so great within New England, why would TGP suggest exporting the gas out of the country?
3. TGP should explain why it would want its pipes to be used to export gas.
4. The purpose of the pipeline is to serve a documented need. If the documented need is 500 dekatherms, why isn't the pipe sized for that?
5. The need for the pipeline is partly based on the price of the natural gas. Some have stated that the price of natural gas in Massachusetts will be lower with the pipeline, but others have stated that since the price of gas in Europe and Asia is 2 to 4 times higher than in the United States, exporting will not result in lower prices in New England. The stated goal by TGP is to reduce gas ~ prices and assure gas supplies in New England. The issue of price and its relationship to exporting gas out of the country should be looked at carefully and fully documented by TGP.
6. While FERCs authority ends at the national border, the impact of whether or not the gas is export is of significant regional concern. If TGP is not interested in supplying gas to entities outside of the US that should be clearly stated. If it claims that it must sell to any approved buyer the impact of that on prices with the region should be considered, even if there is no immediate plan to export any gas.

RR-1, Section 1.3.2.2 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

1. Massachusetts law requiring the covering of trenches at night and when not working should be addressed.
2. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY: The homes in our region have private wells and septic systems. The pipeline can provide an avenue for pollutants, impact private wells both up-gradient and down-gradient from the pipeline, and impact the water yield from hard rock wells and possibly pollute them with perchlorate. The glacial deposits in valleys are complex layers of sand, clay and gravel. Digging an 8 foot deep trench can have significant impacts on water yields from shallow wells and on septic fields at distances of exceeding 250 feet from the trench, which should be considered when TGP is doing monitoring .

RR-1, Section 1.3.2.1, 1.3.2.7, 1.3.2.9, 1.3.9.1&2. 1.3.3.9, and other sections, TOWN OF WARWICK CONSERVATION COMMISSION

In Massachusetts the Conservation Commissions function as agents of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection regarding wetlands and should be specifically mentioned as such when discussing wetland issues.

REPLICATING WETLANDS

RR-1, Section 1.1 Cleared Areas — At an Open House a Kinder Morgan representative stated that wetlands in Massachusetts need not be replicated because the impact of the pipeline is temporary. That is not how it works in Massachusetts. Crossing THROUGH a wetland damages it in many ways, some obvious and some more subtle. For this reason it is standard practice in this state to require wetland replication when wetlands on the scale of this project will be crossed pursuant to MGL Chapter 131 Section 40. This is a critical issue to address.

PERMITS, LICENSES, APPROVALS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Table 1.6-1 is incomplete, and should include the following: MGL Chapter 61-The Forest Tax Law: Forest land with a management plan, certified and registered in the Registry of Deeds, requires an approved Cutting Plan for any significant harvest of trees. Failure to manage for timber production, as would happen with a clear cut for a right of way or cutting without an approved cutting plan, results in decertification of that portion and the possibility of a conveyance tax and repayment with interest of back taxes saved. If the area of managed forest is reduced below 10 acres, the entire parcel is decertified with possible financial penalties.

MGL Chapter 184, Sections 30 to 33-Conservation Lands: Gives Article 97 protection to private lands with a Conservation Restriction. Lands in Massachusetts with this protection should be specifically identified in the resource report.

MGL Chapter 40, Section 15C-Scenic Roads: Some roads in rural area are Scenic Roads, which require a joint hearing before the Town Planning Board and the Town Tree Warden for the cutting of any trees within the public right of way, and before the Planning Board for removal of any portion of a stone wall within or abutting the public way. If a tree or trees in the public way covered by the Scenic Roads Act as adopted by the town must be cut to cross a road then a hearing must be held. We feel there is nothing in the federal regulations that addresses the scenic quality of roadside trees and request it be addressed.

MGL Chapter 87, Sections 1-6:Shade Tree Law: Only by authority of the Tree Warden may trees in the public way be cut and then only after a public hearing advertised and held as specified in Sections 3 and S. If any objection before or during the hearing is raised, Section 4 requires the additional approval of the Selectmen. Trees in the public way require a hearing before being cut. We believe this is not preempted by federal regulations, but in any case request it be addressed.

MGL Chapter 40A and Zoning By-laws of the Town of Warwick SECTION TWO: PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED USES, C. USES ALLOWED BY SPECIAL PERMIT: “The following uses are allowed only by a Special Permit issued by the Zoning Board of Appeals” 3. “Any commercial or industrial use...” Warwick is zoned as a single district — Agricultural/Residential. The pipeline is a commercial or industrial use and would require such a hearing. We are not clear whether or not this is preempted by federal regulations and request it be addressed.

MGL Chapter 61-Forest Tax Law: Forests certified by the state forester and registered in the Registry of Deeds as improving the quantity and quality of a continuous forest crop. Clearing for the pipeline right of way would not meet the standards, so the land or the portion of the land cleared for the pipeline would have to be decertified. Who will pay for the new, amended management plan with it forest type mapping, etc.y How will the possible tax penalties and conveyance tax involved in the taking be handled? This is an area ignored in the Resource Report but these lands and the method of dealing with them should be addressed.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

RR-1, Section 1.8.2.1-The route of the pipeline seems to suggest that no effort was made to avoid critical habitats which are clearly identified on GIS maps. Why there is no apparent effort to avoid them should be explained. Copies of maps showing NHESP BioMap 2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape, NHESP Living Waters Core Habitat and Critical Supporting Watersheds, Parcel Boundaries, Pipeline Location, Certified Vernal Pools as of 2012, NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species as of 2008, Wetland Boundaries, Permanently Protected Lands, Limited Protection Lands and Chapter 61 Lands are available to TGP are available and should be used, included in the Resource Report and locations referenced.

VERNAL POOLS — SECTION 401

The Federal Clean Water Act Sections 401 and 404 and The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act provide protection to vernal pools. Many town Conservation Commissions have an ongoing program of Vernal Pool identification, verification and certification. The most current publicly circulated maps do not reflect the most recent certifications, so the most recent data must be used, not old maps. The date and source of the information used in Resource Reports concerning vernal pools should be stated.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

RR-10, Section 10.1.1-TGP says, “While energy conservation reduces demand for energy sources ... implementation of sufficient energy conservation measures to eliminate the need for the proposed project is not feasible in the short term.” This argument is without merit. The proposed pipeline is not a short term solution. It is a long term commitment. The proposed project does not comply with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Clean Energy and Climate Plan, nor with Franklin Regional Plan for Sustainable Development, which call for increased energy conservation and renewable energy generation. Public convenience and ne-

cessity dictate a far more detailed analysis to document necessity, including a review of recent progress and projections into the future of reducing fossil fuel demand in Massachusetts. Significant alternative sources of energy including wind, solar and biomass are coming online. Significant improvements in energy conservation and energy utilization are also being implemented, such as air heat pumps, LED bulbs, and retrofit insulation which reduce energy use. Massachusetts is recognized as a national leader in energy conservation. The quoted perfunctory statement above and the following Sections (10.1.sto 10.1.10) need to be significantly expanded to fully explain the statement and justify the public convenience and necessity.

DETERMINATION OF SERVICE AREA

U.S. Code Section 717f(f)-"Determination of Service Area: (1)The Commission, after a hearing upon its own motion or upon application, may determine the service area to which each authorization under this section is to be limited. Within such service area as determined by the Commission a natural-gas company may enlarge or extend its facilities for the purpose of supplying increased market demand in such servicing area without further authorization." We request that the service area be limited to the New England or Massachusetts and that no export of natural gas from this pipeline, nor any pipeline it may connect to, be allowed. By this we mean that since a stated purpose of the pipeline is to reduce the price of gas to New England and to stabilize its cost, then any export of the gas out of the region, whether by interconnection or directly constitutes a breach of the agreement with the region. It should be specifically stated that the service area is limited to New England and shall not be increased either directly or indirectly. Prohibiting export is consistent with the demand study that the applicant used to justify the project, of an unmet demand of 6.0 Bcf/day by 2020 and 10.0 Bcf/day by 2035. If FERC does not choose to specifically define the service area as limited only to New England, then it should require the applicant to clearly explain in detail how the demand it has projected will be met.

The purpose of requiring this limitation is to prove that both FERC and the Applicant are acting in good faith. We want assurance that the stated purpose of the pipeline is just what the applicant is saying it is, and not "a foot in the door" for something larger that would never have been approved if applied for upfront.

IMPACT OF GAS LEAKS

Public convenience and necessity requires that the 2010 study that showed local gas companies were losing 1.7Bcf/y of natural gas from leaks be considered, as well as the reported savings through conservation of 1.1Bcf/y and the anticipated impact of the recent legislation in Massachusetts to repair the leaks as these relate to the short and long term demand for natural gas in Massachusetts.

Pursuant to the subsection, the Town of Warwick requests that the Commission "determine the service area to which (authorization of the TGP pipeline) is to be limited" be New England or Massachusetts and no place beyond. This request is based on the overwhelming advantage to TGP of exporting the gas in its entirety leaving the carrier (Massachusetts alone) of the severe burden of providing a corridor across its pristine northern forests for needed natural gas that will end up entirely in Europe and Asia. The Commission is empowered under Section 717f(f) to assure that any benefits from the pipeline will be fairly allocated with the burden.

VERIFICATION OF LONG TERM SUPPLY

1U.S. Code Section 717f(e):"...a certificate shall be issued ...if it is found that the applicant is able and willing properly to do the acts and to perform the services proposed and to conform to the provisions of this chapter and the requirements, rules and regulations hereunder, ...otherwise such application shall be denied."

In particular, TGP must show that it is able and willing to provide natural gas to New England, insofar as (a) the Marcellus play may be exhausted or no longer in significant production sooner than the end of the projected lifespan of the pipeline, (b) prices in New England are only a small fraction of the prices in Europe and the Far East, (c) gas from even the sweet spots in the Marcellus play cost more to extract than the maximum for which it can be sold in New England, (d) sale of Marcellus gas within New England may become uneconomical as a result of elimination of federal subsidies including the 0-interest borrowing rights of gas drillers, (e) the alternative gas play: Utica Shale, has much smaller reserves than Marcellus and is

more expensive to develop, and like Marcellus, at most its sweet spots are economically developable. Public convenience and necessity require that TGP provide gas to New England users in priority over foreign users and that accordingly appropriate assurances must be placed in the certificate. TGP is likely unable or unwilling to do this on its own, and accordingly certificate conditions accomplishing this end are necessary. Public convenience and necessity require that the relative climate impacts of hydro-fractured (fracked) natural gas and other fossil fuels be established by FERC before a certificate issues, insofar as recent studies have shown that through leakage in production, transportation and consumption, the climatic impacts of fracked gas and in particular the gas to be carried by this pipeline are as much as 3 times worse than coal and that for this reason state and local controls prohibiting the use of natural gas may shortly be necessitated under the Clean Air Act. Additionally and alternatively, conditions are needed on the certificate requiring that all existing and future emission requirements be met by the gas and gas users to which TGP delivers within and outside the United States.

LOW DEMAND ANALYSIS

public convenience and necessity requires the Low Demand Case identified by NESCOE's Black and Veatch Gas-Electric Study should be fully evaluated from both a cost-benefit standpoint and in regard to its contribution to climate change as an alternative to building the pipeline.

ABIDING BY STATE AND LOCAL LAWS

Public convenience and necessity require TGP abide by all federal, state and local environmental and health and safety requirements, including but not limited to those provisions of Massachusetts and Town of Warwick law referenced herein, and including but not limited to the DCR "zoning" of state forest provisions and the Warwick "Scenic Highways" provisions.

IMPACT OF 2% ELECTRICITY TARIFF

The New England Governors' council has proposed a 2% tariff on electricity sales within New England to help defray the cost of the pipeline. Public convenience and necessity requires a complete analysis of the useful life of the pipeline and its assured ability to deliver gas for the life of pipeline to justify this burden on the citizens of New England. In addition, the total impact of the 2% tariff on the cost of the pipeline to the applicant and to the customers over the life of the tariff and the life of the pipeline should be included in Resource Report.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAKING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

The United State Constitution Amendment 5: "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." The pipeline serves no public use within the meaning of the Constitution for the reasons including, but not limited to, those stated in this letter with regard to public convenience and necessity. In addition, the constitutional impacts to taking private land by eminent domain for a pipeline that will be exporting gas should be explained in detail if the service area will not be limited to New England.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

RR-10, Section 10.3- The Route Alternatives Section does not adequately address values associated with the various route alternatives and these values need to be more fully evaluated due the unique nature of the routes.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES — PRISTINE WETLANDS

Research has shown that wetlands immediately adjacent to heavily traveled roads, such as Route 2 and the Massachusetts Turnpike, have less value than wetlands in pristine areas, such as a state forest, and very rural areas. The Route Alternatives Analysis does not recognize this and should. Special care should be taken to preserve pristine wetlands in urbanized states such as Massachusetts. The Warwick Conservation Commission and the Warwick Planning Board can assist the proponent locating models in determining how to value pristine wetlands compared to wetlands adjacent to major highways. The "by the numbers" approach of simply counting the number of wetlands and acres is not close to adequate.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES -OVERWEIGHT TRUCKS

Many New England roads are little more than paved over wagon roads without a good foundation. There was no mention of overweight trucks, their impact on rural roads and bridges. This is a major concern in our area. Many of our bridges are old and substandard. How does the applicant plan to protect this every expensive town resource? Is the applicant willing to bond the roadsy If there will be no overweight trucks that should be stated. If there will be overweight trucks, the plan of their deployment and the protection of town maintained roads should be explained.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —PRIME FARMLAND

In an urbanized environment such as Massachusetts prime farmlands have special value. While pipeline advocates state that they will return prime farmland to its original condition that may not be fully possible. Prime Farmlands should be separately listed as part of each Alternative Route analysis.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —EMINENT DOMAIN

The preferred route requires more eminent domain takings than other potential routes. Private lands with conservation restrictions must be taken by eminent domain. Public lands which require a 2/3 vote of both houses of the legislature should be considered as an eminent domain taking. If the proponent is not going to obey the Massachusetts General Laws with regard to The Shade Tree Law, The Scenic Roads Law, and the Zoning Laws, these should also be considered eminent domain takings. These takings should be clearly shown for each alternative compared to the preferred route.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES - NATIONAL TRAILS

RR-10, Section 10.3-Lists one National Trail, the Appalachian Trail, but there is a second, the New England Scenic Trail. In addition, each crossing of a national trail should be addressed individually. USC Section 185 clearly states that pipelines are not to cross National Park Service lands and these two trails are considered National Park Service lands.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —QUABBIN TO CARDIGAN SPECIES-MIGRATION CORRIDOR

Public and private entities in the region through which the pipeline will pass are in the planning stages of a Quabbin-to-Cardigan species-migration corridor necessitated by anticipated climate change. Proponents, to meet the present and future public convenience and necessity, must demonstrate that the pipeline, without relocation to a less-environmentally-sensitive area, will not harm the operation of the Quabbin to Cardigan corridor.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PLAN AND ACTION

Without control a corridor, such as proposed, is an invitation for wholesale migration and expansion of invasive species populations. Accordingly, the proponent must prepare and abide by a workable plan for the control of invasive species in the corridor, and other land areas associated with the project. The present and future public convenience and necessity require that the proponent adopt such a plan, submit it to review by independent parties, and provide a performance bond or bonds to those agencies, including the town, the amount of which shall be increased on an annual basis in accordance with any increases in the consumer-price index, which will implement the plan if the proponent fails to do so.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —NATIVE AMERICANS

The proposed route goes through some of the most undeveloped land in Massachusetts with documented Native American populations in pre-colonial times. Because the area is so undeveloped there have been almost no archeological investigations. Public convenience and necessity, as well as the legal rights of Native Americans, require the identification and protection of ag American Indian historic or religious sites along the entire pipeline corridor before any construction is commenced, and insofar as any such site is discovered, during any phase of construction, including excavation, that work be immediately stopped until the appropriate interested parties, officials and agencies can determine and take appropriate action.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES —LEAST NEGATIVE IMPACT

public convenience and necessity require that an alternate route, such as along Route 90, Route 2 or a

railroad right-of-way rather than one requiring serious environmental impacts and the exercise of eminent domain be chosen.

The Town of Warwick respectfully requests that the Commission require responses from TGP for all of the above items so the Commission may conduct a full and fair evaluation of the proposal.

Sincerely,

Edwin B. Cady, Jr
Chair, Warwick Planning Board

20150310-0009(30303917).pdf

Hand written card, Bettie Goen, RFD 48 Russell Rd, Mason, NH 03048, opposing

20150310-0012(30306613).pdf

Hand written card, Elizabeth Gardner, 29 Porter Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150310-0013(30306169).pdf

Hand written card, Bettie Goen, RFD 48 Russell Rd, Mason, NH 03048, opposing

20150310-0014(30307673).pdf

Hand written card, Paul & Mary McPhie, 120 North St, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150310-0015(30306687).pdf

Hand written card, Robert Hamilton, 255 E. Monomonac Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150310-0038(30315128).pdf

March 5, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas IRpipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project

Docket No. PF14-22400

Commentator's Name and Mailing Address:

Anita and Albert Trudel
17Autumn Street
Windham, NH 05007

Comments:

The proposal is to locate the pipeline adjacent to the high tension wire utility easement which is 375'. The proposed location is where our existing buffer between our house and the high tension wire easement is. Therefore constructing the pipegne at this location will eliminate our total landscaping buffer to the high tension wire easement resulting in a major devaluation of our property. Note: We have just been informed that the wires will be upgraded with larger steel towers (15'igher to the total of 85'igh). Without our buffer we will be looldng at a clear cut landscape to the high tension wires

Also, a section of the proposed pipeline wgl be going through our existing septic system and will be located approximately 25'rom our sunroom. Another issue about the proximity of the pipeline Is the spraying of herbiddes on our property which will be toxic to our environment and our health.

Blasting will be needed to construct the pipeline and our existing well will be within 100' from the site. We already experience issues with sediment in our well and had to install a sediment filter. We are concerned that our well will be disrupted to the point that there will be increased sediment and therefore damage to our well and water system and possible contamination of our well water.

We live In a culdesac with only one way out if there is an accident.

20150310-0055(30315285).pdf

Hand written on FERC comment form, Patricia E Jackson, 87 Derby Road, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150310-0056(30306166).pdf

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 5, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose

I write to you on behalf of my constituent who will be affected by the proposed Tennessee Pipeline and by the already approved Constitution Pipeline.

As I travel across Upstate New York, families, farmers and small business owners in my District often cite high energy costs as one of their largest impediments to growth. I applaud the work that you are doing to address this issue by increasing American-made energy and subsequently lowering energy costs for all Americans. At the same time, I want to express how imperative it is that the health and safety of surrounding area be considered a priority during planning and execution of this pipeline. I am concerned that the property rights of homeowners, business owners and farmers may be infringed upon.

Attached to this letter is correspondence I have received from my constituent who will be affected by the proposed pipeline. As you continue your careful review of the proposed route and make recommendations for the project going forward, I ask that you bear in mind the significant impact this project could have on residents' homes, businesses, and day-to-day lives.

Please keep me updated of any developments on this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Chris Gibson
Member of Congress

{hand written cover note, not reproduced here}

Dear FERC,

I am writing you this letter today as I have major concerns about the combination of the Constitution and Tennessee Pipelines. You have approved the Constitution Pipeline and have yet to approve the Tennessee Pipeline project. The concerns that I have stem from one problem. My home which happens to be my childhood home will now be directly in-between two pipelines, Constitution Pipeline on one side and Tennessee Pipeline on the other side.

As the current paths lay my home will be in the middle. With one pipeline less than 200 feet to the leR of my house and the other 200 feet to the right of my house. I need you to look into this and disapprove the Tennessee Pipeline project as it stands because it is less than 200 feet away from my drinking water and now my house will be in the center of two pipelines with blast radii of 800 feet. This will make my life's work worthless.

My home that I cherish will likely have its current mortgage called in, as I will not be able to get house insurance. I will never again be able to mortgage my home or even sell to get away and I will loose every-

thing. Please help me...I grew up with a deep love of this country but I will loose everything I ever worked for along with any respect for any of the organizations involved in this approval. This isn't right. Please help me.

Sincerely,
Harold Wright
696 Eckerhollow Rd.
Schoharie, N.Y. 12157

20150310-0057(30306149).pdf

Letter from Peter M. DuFresne to TGP denying access to:
714 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461

20150310-0058(30315516).pdf

Letter from Lisa Derby Oden to TGP denying access to:
6 Upper Pratt Pond Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150310-0059(30315454).pdf

Letter from Peter M. DuFresne to FERC denying access to:
714 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461

20150310-0085(30318584).pdf

Lester and Nancy Gray Garvin
P.O. Box 234,
87 Beldingville Road
Ashfield, Massachusetts 01330
26 February 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Ms. Bose:

I am writing to share with you our family's concerns about the proposed Northeast Energy Direct, Tennessee Gas Pipeline pmject. The route, as proposed by Kinder Morgan, is slated to use the power line right of way which abuts our property, with our house, our well, and our septic system.

During the 58 years of ow marriage, we have lived in five different states and many different communities, both urban and rural. We have lived near military bases, in the flight path of cargo planes, and beside noisy highways with high volumes of traffic day and night. We chose to retire to this Town of Ashfield, where I was born and where my family has lived and farmed since 1765. The reasons we came here were many, but the most important reason is for the peace and tranquility it offers, where we can live in harmony with the many indigenous species of wildlife, farm our land, and enjoy vicariously the activities of the other farmers around us.

We have denied Kinder Morgan access to our property, as have most of the other land owners in this town and other towns through which the pipeline is proposed to go. One of our farmer neighbors did permit access, because they were concerned and hoped to negotiate to keep the pipeline away from their many acres of sugar bush, by which they and many generations before them produce maple syrup for public consumption.

Therefore, the only way this pipeline can pass through these towns in western Massachusetts is by the taking of property by eminent domain. To do this, the U.S. Government must prove that the taking of this property is for public use, and therefore it is for the safety, health, interest, or convenience of the public. Are not we, the citizens of the towns in western Massachusetts, whose lifestyle and well-being will be affected by the building of this pipeline, part of the public? Should not our health, safety, interest, and/or convenience be protected by our Government? Please explain to us, in writing, how this taking of our land for a pipeline outweighs the following historic facts, in terms of our public safety, health, interest, or convenience.

1. Massachusetts is a unique state in that there are many historic areas dating from 1620, when the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth, and 1630, when the Puritans arrived in Salem. Both groups came to escape freedom from government oppression. We have recently seen a copy of a map of eastern Massachusetts done by a ship's cartographer in 1633. This Town of Ashfield is a proprietor town given in 1735, by the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as payment for their "hardships and sufferings" to the soldiers who went to Canada from Weymouth with Captain Ephraim Hunt in 1690 during King Williams War, or to their heirs and assigns. This town was originally named Huntstown in his honor. Descendants of Ephraim Hunt still live here, as do descendants of some of the other Proprietors. The first division of lots, on which the earliest settlers built their homes and farmed the land, was in the northeast part of town, an area through which the pipeline is proposed to go. Many of these lots exist as they were in 1739, and have never been subdivided. The houses on them date back to the 1700s. We, the present owners of these properties, are the assigns of the original proprietors. The property on which my ancestor, a Proprietor and first Town Treasurer, settled in 1765 is one of the properties through which the pipeline is proposed to go. My ancestor purchased it from one of Huntstown's first settlers. As an example, I am enclosing the history of this property with this letter.

2. It is possible for officials in companies, such as Kinder Morgan, and for government officials in their urban environments, to assume that those of us who live in rural areas and farm the land are not well educated, and thus our chosen way of life is easy to ignore. However, many of the citizens of this town have college degrees, including doctorates, from well-known colleges. Among our local citizens have been people such as Mary Lyon, G. Stanley Hall, Milo Belding, George William Curtis, Charles Eliot Norton, John and Eliza Field, and Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

3. Even though the proposed route of the pipeline is along the power line right of way, due to the placement of the poles holding the high tension wires, the pipeline will have to go through adjacent property, which is privately owned. This will require removing a large number of tall trees, which presently provide wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, and privacy screening. How is the removal of these many trees in the public interest of the citizens of these towns?

4. Since this is a very rural area, all the homes in the proposed pipeline area depend on septic systems for waste disposal and on springs or wells for their water supply. The soils in this area are mostly glacial till, which makes it difficult to find an area which will pass a percolation test to satisfy the requirements of Title 5. This is a very billy town. Therefore, the subsurface, through which the pipeline will pass, is mostly bedrock. Fissures in the bedrock control the direction and amount of water available to springs and wells, and many adjacent small brooks and other wetlands. The proposed pipeline route is close to many septic systems, including ours, and the extensive drilling and/or blasting through the bedrock, which will be required, has the potential to impact severely the supply of water to our wells, springs, and area wetlands. How are we to dispose of our wastes and get potable drinking water to our homes, if the blasting disturbs our leach fields and disrupts our present water supply? How does this promote the public health and safety of the citizens of this area?

5. Since early December the power company has been replacing their outdated metal towers and raising the height of the high tension wires in their right of way abutting our property. For several days, while they were drilling holes into the bedrock for the new, taller poles, our house was vibrating and the coffee was shaking in our cups. What is going to happen to our buildings and their foundations as a result of drilling or blasting through this extensive bedrock by Kinder Morgan to run the pipeline? How is this in our public interest?

6. While doing this work, the power company often has at least ten trucks on site, all with their motors running continually. They back up frequently and those of us in this neighborhood hear the constant beep-beep as they do so. This adds to the constant noise being generated and to air pollution. This has been going on since the first week in December and they are still not finished. As I am writing this, I am listening to the whine of multiple chain saws as they clear more land to put up new poles. How is this constant noise in the best interest of the health and safety of the people who live in this area?
7. The power company trucks include large crane trucks brought to this site over our narrow country roads and bridges, some of which are posted for smaller vehicles only. Who pays the Town for damage to its roads and bridges by the constant use of these large vehicles, such as will be required by Kinder Morgan to bring in equipment to build the pipeline? How is the increased cost of repairing these roads and replacing these bridges in the best interest of the citizens of these towns?
8. The Town of Ashfield has a noise bylaw, requiring abatement of noise between 11 PM and 7 AM. The state has an ambient noise level, as well. If a compressor station is placed in any town in Massachusetts, as proposed, how will these noise ordinances be addressed? We will also be subjected to light pollution 24 hours a day. We chose to live in a rural area to avoid noise and light pollution. How are light and noise pollution, as well as release of fumes and potential for fires, in the interest of the health of those citizens in the area of a compressor station?
9. The proposed pipeline has already made it impossible for some of my neighbors to sell their properties. Over a year ago, one of my neighbors, an elderly widow, had found an interested buyer for her historic home and organic farm. However, as soon as he heard about the proposed pipeline route, he was no longer interested in her property. It is still on the market, as are all the other properties which were for sale when this route was first proposed. If the pipeline is approved, we will be forced to put our extensive farm property on the market. Will Kinder Morgan or Tennessee Gas provide enough tax money to the Town to reimburse the citizens for the inevitable reduction in the tax base and increase in property taxes? How is the inability to sell properties in the public interest of the citizens of these towns?
10. Many of us have placed Conservation Restrictions or Agricultural Preservation Restrictions on our property with the Franklin Land Trust. This is not because we were interested in tax incentives or reimbursement for the restrictions, but because we sincerely believed in and wished to preserve the open space value of our rural landscape "in perpetuity." There are 148 known conservation tracts, for a total of 27,837 acres of protected open space in Massachusetts, through which the pipeline is proposed to go. These restrictions are paid for with local and state tax dollars. They are protected by Article 97 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Laws. Unless they are removed by a 2/3 vote of both bodies of the Legislature, these restrictions prevent building of a pipeline through these properties. How can the U.S. Government ignore the will of the people to protect and maintain this open space for the benefit of future generations? We have agreed to protect the horticultural and woodland values and to maintain the "natural wildlife habitat" of these protected properties by not allowing "any activity detrimental to soil conservation, or to good agricultural or forestry management." The whole concept of open space protection is in jeopardy, if this proposed pipeline is allowed to go through these properties. How is ignoring or overriding these restrictions in the public interest of the citizens of Massachusetts?
11. Many of these properties are protected under the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Act. The species protected on our property is the endangered wood turtle. We have seen several breeding females here, so know they are present. The pipeline is also slated to go through the Swift River watershed in the western part of town, one of the most important breeding areas in New England for this endangered wood turtle. We are required by law not to disturb this area during their mating season. Will Kinder Morgan stop building the pipeline in these watershed areas during the spring mating season?
12. The soil in our neighborhood through which the pipeline is proposed to go is shown on the Town open space plan as the most productive soil in this town. Most of it is farmland, used to grow hay, corn, pasture cows, or for market gardens. How will the pipeline affect the ability of the land owners to work the soil on

their properties for growing crops, as has been done for many generations”/ Wiii the proposed right of way of 50 feet or more on each side of the pipeline route be able to be used by farm machinery? Ifnot, how is this in the best interest of the owners of this prime farmland?

13. The pipeline is proposed to pass through many protected wetlands in this Town, including Ford Pond, the site of an early and historic saw mill. The mill building is there still, one of only two historic mill buildings still in existence in this town. Our pristine streams, slated to be crossed by the pipeline, support many aquatic species, including brook trout. Why are the citizens of Mamehusetts required by law to uphold the requirements of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and the Massachusetts Rivers Act, if these acts do not also apply to companies such as Kinder Morgan? Among the purposes for these acts is the protection of public and private water supplies. The pipeline with its potential for leaks, as documented for similar pipelines, could seriously disrupt or contaminate the undergmund streams which supply our springs and wells. How is ignoring or overriding these acts in the best interest of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

14. Some of the farm and forest properties through which this pipeline is proposed to go are under the protection of Chapter 61 of the Massachusetts General Laws. These laws reduce the assessed value of the land to its potential for growing cmps or timber, rather than as potential building lots. Section 8 of Chapter 61 outlines the procedure for reconversion of Chapter 61 land to residential, industrial, or commercial use. By law any notice of intent to sell or convert to other use must be sent to the Town Select Board and Board of Assessors by certified mail. The Town has 120 days to exercise a first-refusal option, to purchase this land, or to assign their option to a non-piofit conservation organization. How is the public interest of the citizens of Ashfield served by removing portions of our property from Chapter 61? What if the Town exercises its right to assign our properties to a non-profit conservation organization, rather than to have it taken by eminent domain?

I strongly urge FERC to consider the recent Access Northeast proposal by National Grid, Northeast Utilities, and Spectra to expand their existing pipeline to provide more natural gas to Massachusetts, rather than unnecessarily building a new, much more expensive pipeline, as proposed by Kinder Morgan, through many historic and environmentally sensitive areas, on which many people depend for their livelihood.

I look forward to hearing from you, in detail, your justification of how the Northeast Direct Project is in the public safety, health, interest, and convenience of the citizens of the Town of Ashfield.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Gray Garvin

{2 page article from Ashfield Historical Society, not reproduced here}

20150310-5012(30302961).txt

Emeran Langmaid, Merrimack, NH.

I would like to request an extension to the public comment/review period for the Kinder-Morgan Northeast Energy Direct natural gas pipeline (NED) project, aka Docket PF14-22-000.

The pipeline is proposed to snake through highly populated area, including mine. No matter the said guarantees of oversight and systems to protect against spills, there are many instances of damaging spills via pipelines across the country. I am also not confident the local population will benefit as proposed.

I am against the pipeline due to my lack of confidence in the long term management and safety. Kinder-Morgan will profit highly with the local communities carrying the cost of the risk.

20150310-5013(30303167).txt

Thomas Vaillancourt, Merrimack, NH.

Docket: PF14-22-000

Applicant: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

To whom it may concern,

The Town of Merrimack is one of the more populated towns through which the proposed pipeline will pass. It would be beneficial to the residents of Merrimack to hold a scoping meeting in Merrimack.

Respectfully,

Thomas and Jody Vaillancourt
Merrimack, NH

20150310-5049(30304185).txt

Elizabeth Webster, Jaffrey, NH.

The Kinder-Morgan NED pipeline proposal offers nothing to the residents of New England in exchange for the potential damage to water supplies, reduction of property values, incessant noise of compressor stations, increased taxes and mortgage payments, and very real physical danger. The seizure of private property for corporate gain is an affront. Moreover, the argument that this pipeline will contribute to energy security is specious; this pipeline is intended to contribute to the export of natural gas, not its provision to the people of New England.

20150310-5164(30307646).txt

Thomas J Mahon, Merrimack, NH.

While I currently serve as Vice Chair of the Merrimack Town Council, I respectfully request, as a private and concerned citizen, that a Scoping Meeting be held in Merrimack, NH regarding this docket. In addition to the impacts on private properties and residences, the proposed route of this filing through Merrimack, NH significantly impacts conservation lands, wetlands, fragile habitat, endangered species, water quality, water supply and aquifers that supply 50% of the water for the Merrimack Village District water system. In addition, the proposed route crosses two protected rivers, sewer and water lines, and an active railroad right-of-way.

20150310-5191(30307774).pdf

**Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.**
a Kinder Morgan company

March 10, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project

Schedule of Open Houses for Supply Path Component; Rescheduled Open House in Schodack, New York
(Market Path Component)

Dear Ms. Bose:

On September 15, 2014, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“Tennessee”) filed a request to use the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (“Commission”) pre-filing procedures for the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (“Project”). By notice issued October 2, 2014, the Commission approved Tennessee’s request to use the pre-filing procedures for the Project.

As part of the pre-filing process, Tennessee originally scheduled dates and locations for twelve open houses to be conducted in November and December 2014 for the portion of the Project located between Wright,

New York and Dracut, Massachusetts (referred to as the Market Path component of the Project) and filed a list of those open house dates and locations on October 21, 2014. On November 6, 2014, Tennessee submitted a filing stating that these open houses would be postponed in order to provide affected landowners and communities the necessary time to review the draft Resource Reports 1 and 10 submitted on November 5, 2014. On January 9, 2015, Tennessee submitted a list of the revised dates and locations for the postponed open houses for the Market Path component of the Project. Revised open house schedules were also submitted on January 29 and 30, 2015 and February 4, 2015 to reflect the dates of the open houses for the Market Path Component that had been rescheduled due to inclement weather and subsequent school activity re-scheduling.

The open house scheduled for February 9, 2015 in Schodack, New York (part of the Market Path component) was postponed due to inclement weather conditions. The attached list reflects the new date of April 13, 2015 for the open house in Schodack, New York.

Tennessee had previously noted that it would work with Commission staff to establish the open house dates and locations for the portion of the Project located between Troy, Pennsylvania and Wright, New York (referred to as the Supply Path component of the Project). The attached list includes the dates and locations of the seven open houses scheduled for the Supply Path component of the Project. Tennessee has posted this open house schedule to its Project website, and will provide notification of this open house schedule to affected stakeholders.

In accordance with the Commission's filing requirements, Tennessee is submitting this filing with the Commission's Secretary through the eFiling system. Tennessee is also providing this filing to the Office of Energy Projects. A copy of this letter will also be sent to all affected landowners and the governmental officials that received open house schedules in prior notification letters. Any questions concerning the enclosed filing should be addressed to Ms. Jacquelyne Rocan at (713) 420-4544 or to Ms. Shannon Miller at (713) 420-4038.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.

J. Curtis Moffatt

Deputy General Counsel and Vice President Gas
Group Legal

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire (Commission Staff)

Mr. Michael McGehee (Commission Staff)

Mr. Eric Tomasi (Commission Staff)

Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

NED West Open House Dates/Locations

**All Open Houses are 6pm – 8pm

- April 6: Schoharie, NY
 - o Days Inn & Suites; 160 Holiday Way, Schoharie, NY 12157
- April 7: Davenport, NY
 - o Charlotte Valley Central School; 15611 State Highway 23, Davenport, NY 13750
- April 8: Sidney, NY
 - o Sidney Junior/Senior High School; 95 West Main St., Sidney, NY 13838
- April 9: Sanford, NY

- o Deposit Central School; 171 Second St., Deposit, NY 13754
- April 13: Schodack, NY
 - o Green Meadow Elementary School; 234 Schuurman Rd., Castleton-on-Hudson, NY 12033
- April 14: Richmondville, NY
 - o Radez Elementary School; 319 Main St., Richmondville, NY 12149
- April 15: New Milford, PA
 - o Blue Ridge Middle/High School; 5058 School Rd., New Milford, PA 18834
- April 16: Towanda, PA
 - o Towanda Area Junior-Senior High School; 1 High School Dr., Towanda, PA 18848

20150311-0006(30315192).pdf

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

February 9, 2015

Chairwoman Cheryl LaFleur
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Northeast Fsiergy Direct (NED) Project
Docket Number PF14-22-000

Dear Chairwoman LaFleur,

I write today to express my disapproval of the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project in its current form. Over the past year I have heard from the residents of both Berkshire County and the Pioneer Valley voice their concerns about this project winding through western Massachusetts. The letters, emails and phone calls I have received along with the countless conversations I have had throughout the 1st Congressional District clearly indicate how relevant an issue this is for the residents of this region.

After the initially proposed route of the pipeline was altered last December, the newly submitted plan does not adequately address the impact this project could have on the region. Specifically, one segment of the newly drawn NED route traveling through Berkshhe County is of grave concern due to its proximity to two bodies of water. In its currently proposed form, the pipeline is set to run near the Cleveland Brook Reservoir in Hinsdale, MA and underneath the Cheshim Reservoir located in Cheshire, MA. Many residents who receive water service, either directly from these water somces or from subterranean wells that draw water from the aqua filter fear that any leaks in the pipeline could over time ultimately result in the contamination of the region's water supply.

As a former mayor, I can attest that a project of this magnitude will require the approval of both the people and their municipal governments. The residents of the impacted cities and towns deserve the opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns. regarding the NED and how the instillation of a pipeline might not adequately suit each municipality's needs. Along with this, the role pipeline of construction and its instillation must be considered when evaluating the long-term economic and environmental impact it could have on the region.

In closing I ask that FERC assess the Northeast Energy Direct proposal through a transparent evaluation process in the weeks and months ahead.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Neal
Member of Congress

Lester and Nancy Gray Garvin
P.O. Box 234,
87 Beldingville Road
Ashfield, Massachusetts 01330

26 February 2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Ms. LaFleur:

I am writing to share with you our family's concerns about the proposed Northeast Energy Direct, Tennessee Gas Pipeline project. The route, as proposed by Kinder Morgan, is slated to use the power line right of way which abuts our property, with our house, our well, and our septic system.

During the 58 years of our marriage, we have lived in five different states and many different communities, both urban and rural. We have lived near military bases, in the flight path of cargo planes, and beside noisy highways with high volumes of traffic day and night. We chose to retire to this Town of Ashfield, where I was born and where my family has lived and farmed since 1765. The reasons we came here were many, but the most important reason is for the peace and tranquility it offers, where we can live in harmony with the many indigenous species of wildlife, farm our land, and enjoy vicariously the activities of the other farmers around us.

We have denied Kinder Morgan access to our property, as have most of the other land owners in this town and other towns through which the pipeline is proposed to go. One of our farmer neighbors did permit access, because they were concerned and hoped to negotiate to keep the pipeline away from their many acres of sugar bush, by which they and many generations before them produce maple syrup for public consumption.

Therefore, the only way this pipeline can pass through these towns in western Massachusetts is by the taking of property by eminent domain. To do this, the U.S. Government must prove that the taking of this property is for public use, and therefore it is for the safety, health, interest, or convenience of the public. Are not we, the citizens of the towns in western Massachusetts, whose lifestyle and well-being will be affected by the building of this pipeline, part of the public? Should not our health, safety, interest, and/or convenience be protected by our Government? Please explain to us, in writing, how this taking of our land for a pipeline outweighs the following historic facts, in terms of our public safety, health, interest, or convenience.

1. Massachusetts is a unique state in that there are many historic areas dating from 1620, when the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth, and 1630, when the Puritans arrived in Salem. Both groups came to escape freedom from government oppression. We have recently seen a copy of a map of eastern Massachusetts done by a ship's cartographer in 1633. This Town of Ashfield is a proprietor town given in 1735, by the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as payment for their "hardships and sufferings" to the soldiers who went to Canada from Weymouth with Captain Ephraim Hunt in 1690 during King Williams War, or to their heirs and assigns. This town was originally named Huntstown in his honor. Descendants of Ephraim Hunt still live here, as do descendants of some of the other Proprietors. The first division of lots, on which the earliest settlers built their homes and farmed the land, was in the northeast part of town, an area through which the pipeline is proposed to go. Many of these lots exist as they were in 1739, and have never been subdivided. The houses on them date back to the 1700s. We, the present owners of these properties, are the assigns of the original proprietors. The property on which my ancestor, a Proprietor and first Town Treasurer, settled in 1765 is one of the properties through which the pipeline is proposed to go. My ancestor purchased it from one of Huntstown's first settlers. As an example, I am enclosing the history of this property with this letter.

2. It is possible for officials in companies, such as Kinder Morgan, and for government officials in their urban environments, to assume that those of us who live in rural areas and farm the land are not well educated, and thus our chosen way of life is easy to ignore. However, many of the citizens of this town have college degrees, including doctorates, from well-known colleges. Among our local citizens have been people such as Mary Lyon, G. Stanley Hall, Milo Belding, George William Curtis, Charles Eliot Norton, John and Eliza Field, and Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

3. Even though the proposed route of the pipeline is along the power line right of way, due to the placement of the poles holding the high tension wires, the pipeline will have to go through adjacent property, which is privately owned. This will require removing a large number of tall trees, which presently provide wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, and privacy screening. How is the removal of these many trees in the public interest of the citizens of these towns?

4. Since this is a very rural area, all the homes in the proposed pipeline area depend on septic systems for waste disposal and on springs or wells for their water supply. The soils in this area are mostly glacial till, which makes it difficult to find an area which will pass a percolation test to satisfy the requirements of Title 5. This is a very billy town. Therefore, the subsurface, through which the pipeline will pass, is mostly bedrock. Fissures in the bedrock control the direction and amount of water available to springs and wells, and many adjacent small brooks and other wetlands. The proposed pipeline route is close to many septic systems, including ours, and the extensive drilling and/or blasting through the bedrock, which will be required, has the potential to impact severely the supply of water to our wells, springs, and area wetlands. How are we to dispose of our wastes and get potable drinking water to our homes, if the blasting disturbs our leach fields and disrupts our present water supply? How does this promote the public health and safety of the citizens of this area?

5. Since early December the power company has been replacing their outdated metal towers and raising the height of the high tension wires in their right of way abutting our property. For several days, while they were drilling holes into the bedrock for the new, taller poles, our house was vibrating and the coffee was shaking in our cups. What is going to happen to our buildings and their foundations as a result of drilling or blasting through this extensive bedrock by Kinder Morgan to run the pipeline? How is this in our public interest?

6. While doing this work, the power company often has at least ten trucks on site, all with their motors running continually. They back up frequently and those of us in this neighborhood hear the constant beep-beep as they do so. This adds to the constant noise being generated and to air pollution. This has been going on since the first week in December and they are still not finished. As I am writing this, I am listening to the whine of multiple chain saws as they clear more land to put up new poles. How is this constant noise in the best interest of the health and safety of the people who live in this area?

7. The power company trucks include large crane trucks brought to this site over our narrow country roads and bridges, some of which are posted for smaller vehicles only. Who pays the Town for damage to its roads and bridges by the constant use of these large vehicles, such as will be required by Kinder Morgan to bring in equipment to build the pipeline? How is the increased cost of repairing these roads and replacing these bridges in the best interest of the citizens of these towns?

8. The Town of Ashfield has a noise bylaw, requiring abatement of noise between 11 PM and 7 AM. The state has an ambient noise level, as well. If a compressor station is placed in any town in Massachusetts, as proposed, how will these noise ordinances be addressed? We will also be subjected to light pollution 24 hours a day. We chose to live in a rural area to avoid noise and light pollution. How are light and noise pollution, as well as release of fumes and potential for fires, in the interest of the health of those citizens in the area of a compressor station?

9. The proposed pipeline has already made it impossible for some of my neighbors to sell their properties. Over a year ago, one of my neighbors, an elderly widow, had found an interested buyer for her historic home and organic farm. However, as soon as he heard about the proposed pipeline route, he was no longer interested in her property. It is still on the market, as are all the other properties which were for sale when this

route was first proposed. If the pipeline is approved, we will be forced to put our extensive farm property on the market. Will Kinder Morgan or Tennessee Gas provide enough tax money to the Town to reimburse the citizens for the inevitable reduction in the tax base and increase in property taxes? How is the inability to sell properties in the public interest of the citizens of these towns?

10. Many of us have placed Conservation Restrictions or Agricultural Preservation Restrictions on our property with the Franklin Land Trust. This is not because we were interested in tax incentives or reimbursement for the restrictions, but because we sincerely believed in and wished to preserve the open space value of our rural landscape “in perpetuity.” There are 148 known conservation tracts, for a total of 27,837 acres of protected open space in Massachusetts, through which the pipeline is proposed to go. These restrictions are paid for with local and state tax dollars. They are protected by Article 97 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Laws. Unless they are removed by a 2/3 vote of both bodies of the Legislature, these restrictions prevent building of a pipeline through these properties. How can the U.S. Government ignore the will of the people to protect and maintain this open space for the benefit of future generations? We have agreed to protect the horticultural and woodland values and to maintain the “natural wildlife habitat” of these protected properties by not allowing “any activity detrimental to soil conservation, or to good agricultural or forestry management.” The whole concept of open space protection is in jeopardy, if this proposed pipeline is allowed to go through these properties. How is ignoring or overriding these restrictions in the public interest of the citizens of Massachusetts?

11. Many of these properties are protected under the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Act. The species protected on our property is the endangered wood turtle. We have seen several breeding females here, so know they are present. The pipeline is also slated to go through the Swift River watershed in the western part of town, one of the most important breeding areas in New England for this endangered wood turtle. We are required by law not to disturb this area during their mating season. Will Kinder Morgan stop building the pipeline in these watershed areas during the spring mating season?

12. The soil in our neighborhood through which the pipeline is proposed to go is shown on the Town open space plan as the most productive soil in this town. Most of it is farmland, used to grow hay, corn, pasture cows, or for market gardens. How will the pipeline affect the ability of the land owners to work the soil on their properties for growing crops, as has been done for many generations? Will the proposed right of way of 50 feet or more on each side of the pipeline route be able to be used by farm machinery? If not, how is this in the best interest of the owners of this prime farmland?

13. The pipeline is proposed to pass through many protected wetlands in this Town, including Ford Pond, the site of an early and historic saw mill. The mill building is there still, one of only two historic mill buildings still in existence in this town. Our pristine streams, slated to be crossed by the pipeline, support many aquatic species, including brook trout. Why are the citizens of Massachusetts required by law to uphold the requirements of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and the Massachusetts Rivers Act, if these acts do not also apply to companies such as Kinder Morgan? Among the purposes for these acts is the protection of public and private water supplies. The pipeline with its potential for leaks, as documented for similar pipelines, could seriously disrupt or contaminate the underground streams which supply our springs and wells. How is ignoring or overriding these acts in the best interest of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

14. Some of the farm and forest properties through which this pipeline is proposed to go are under the protection of Chapter 61 of the Massachusetts General Laws. These laws reduce the assessed value of the land to its potential for growing crops or timber, rather than as potential building lots. Section 8 of Chapter 61 outlines the procedure for reconversion of Chapter 61 land to residential, industrial, or commercial use. By law any notice of intent to sell or convert to other use must be sent to the Town Select Board and Board of Assessors by certified mail. The Town has 120 days to exercise a first-refusal option, to purchase this land, or to assign their option to a non-profit conservation organization. How is the public interest of the citizens of Ashfield served by removing portions of our property from Chapter 61? What if the Town exercises its right to assign our properties to a non-profit conservation organization, rather than to have it taken by emi-

ment domain?

I strongly urge FERC to consider the recent Access Northeast proposal by National Grid, Northeast Utilities, and Spectra to expand their existing pipeline to provide more natural gas to Massachusetts, rather than unnecessarily building a new, much more expensive pipeline, as proposed by Kinder Morgan, through many historic and environmentally sensitive areas, on which many people depend for their livelihood.

I look forward to hearing from you, in detail, your justification of how the Northeast Direct Project is in the public safety, health, interest, and convenience of the citizens of the Town of Ashfield.

Sincerely yours,
Nancy Gray Garvin

{2 page article from Ashfield Historical Society, not reproduced here}

20150311-0020(30317347).pdf

Hand written card, Phyllis McK?, Robbins Rd, Rindge, NH, 03461, opposing

20150311-0023(30318596).pdf

Hand written letter, John Spillman & Marilyn Lenkowski (Spillman/Lenkowski Family Trust to TGP denying access to: 85 S. Black River Road, Stephentown, NY 12168

20150311-5001(30307799).txt

Scott Gloor, Pelham, NH.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

I am a resident of Pelham, NH and I am writing in opposition to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct project by Kinder-Morgan. The proposed pipeline project benefits neither the town of Pelham, nor surrounding communities, nor the state of NH. Nearly 75 families in the town of Pelham alone are facing the threat of eminent domain seizures. The proposed project would also put at risk, the safety of dozens of other Pelham families. I respectfully request that you deny the project.

20150311-5002(30307809).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Hi. I am writing again, because I am very concerned about this pipeline going into southern NH. The number one reason is water. Water in the form of rivers, streams, wetlands, aquifers, ponds, lakes, wells and septic tanks. Our state (I lived the first 23 years of my life in NH) is small and the water table is delicate. With the drilling and blasting, that could damage everything. When I lived in Mason, we had one summer, where our well went dry. It was scary. It seems so obvious and so therefore, so silly to write this, but water is the most crucial of our needs. Above all else. This company Kinder Morgan is from Texas. They have no concept about NH's ecosystem. The granite blasting alone will hurt the water supply, let alone the wildlife. There is a reason to call NH the granite state. Please don't let this pipeline go in. I may not live in NH this moment, but I hope to move back this summer. I have lived all around the country and NH is magical. No place has the same environment as NH. It needs to be protected. The water supply needs to be protected. Please don't allow this pipeline to go in.

20150311-5009(30312072).txt

Shawn Logan, Andover, MA.

Dear Sirs or Madams,

I am Shawn Logan and a resident of Andover, MA and am writing concerning the Northeast Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF14-22-000) proposed by Kinder Morgan's Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

I was first contacted in writing by Kinder Morgan in December, 2014 as an abutter to their gas pipeline proposal. The pipeline proposal plans to utilize a corridor used by National Grid for a set of high voltage power lines. This region also has many wetlands that feed into the town water supply of Andover as well as numerous private wells. In addition to the inherent extreme safety issue posed by running this very high pressure pipeline in close proximity to the high voltage power lines, the pipeline threatens the local water supply via its impact on wetlands. As a result of these concerns, and the total lack of consideration given to repairing leaking pipelines in Massachusetts as detailed in reference [1], I am strongly against this pipeline proposal. I have contacted all my State and Federal elected officials and voiced my opposition. They have sided with me on this issue.

The main reason I am writing, however, is related to the manner in which Kinder Morgan is handling the process in the eyes of a potential abutter and a local citizen. Despite the words in their initial letter to me about wanting to be a "good neighbor", their actions are not conveying this intent. Two examples follow.

1. Kinder Morgan proposed an Open House in our area on February 17, 2015. This date fell within the Andover school vacation week and many interested families were not able to attend. A letter was written to Kinder Morgan requesting an alternate date by the Town of Andover as well as well as a letter signed by our local State Representatives and Congressman. Kinder Morgan ignored both letters and held their Open House on February 17.

2. I attended the Kinder Morgan Open House in our area on February 17, 2015 with my neighbor. I found their representatives totally apathetic towards our local concerns. As an example, their topological maps showing the pipeline path in some cases passing directly through residents properties! This was very disconcerting as this shows no sensitivity to the property of those impacted by the pipeline. It would have required very little effort to try to route the pipeline on the maps to show respect for personal properties.

As a result of these examples, I have serious concerns about Kinder Morgan's willingness to cooperate with town or residents impacted by their proposal. It clearly shows their priority is only the profit potential of this pipeline. In my mind, their credibility is in serious question. I would seriously recommend the FERC consider this in their interactions with Kinder Morgan.

In conclusion, I am strongly against the Northeast Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF14-22-000) by Kinder Morgan. The pipeline proposal's location in Andover, MA poses serious safety and environmental issues, and the company has been totally uncooperative in dealing with our government officials and the citizens of Andover.

Sincerely,

Shawn Logan
89 Bailey RD
Andover, MA 01810-4251

References

[1] Bell, Trudy E. Pipelines Safety And Security:Is It No More Than A Pipe Dream?, pg 17
www.tbp.org/pubs/Features/W15Bell.pdf

20150311-5015(30313849).pdf

Introduction

I am writing in regard to the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project that is being proposed for

Massachusetts, New York, and New Hampshire. I recently attended several of the Open Houses that Kinder Morgan hosted during the very snowy and bitterly cold month of February. Despite the weather, and your strongly worded recommendation to Kinder Morgan that they postpone these Open Houses, many hundreds of MA and NH residents braved the elements to attend one or more of these evening sessions. I believe this fact alone is a testament to the level of concern and wide spread opposition to the NED proposal.

During the Open House in Fitchburg, MA, I spoke at some length with several of your FERC representatives. They suggested that the Commission is most eager to receive letters from citizens that contain highly specific, documented information relevant to the activities and actions of affected residents, legislators, environmental and energy related groups and individuals. In the last year, there are many such examples upon which to draw, including grassroots letter writing campaigns, multiple, town wide information sessions, the passage by 41 towns of non-binding resolutions in opposition to the pipeline, a month long statewide walk and concluding rally on the Boston Common, ongoing meetings with legislators, and countless interviews and subsequent media stories in print/radio/TV. In the next several weeks, I will be submitting for your consideration several letters that document the various initiatives that characterize the strong level of opposition throughout New England to the NED project.

The New England Stop the Pipeline Summit

In this introductory letter, I am referencing in some detail the hosting of a Stop the Pipeline Summit by a group of individuals, affiliated with local and regional pipeline organizations.

Held on November 15, 2014 at Montachusett Regional Technical High School in Fitchburg, MA, this educational conference drew 425 individuals from 100 communities across the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut, with many participants traveling over 2 hours to be at the conference.

Members of your Commission may link directly to all the proceedings that are archived by the Pepperell Local Cable Access channel: <http://www.pepperellchannel.org/VOD.html>. (click on Pipeline and scroll down to Statewide Pipeline Summit). You may also easily source printed information on the Summit by referencing the front page articles that emerged immediately following the Summit. Extensive coverage can be found in the Boston Globe, The Fitchburg Sentinel, The Berkshire Eagle, The Lowell Sun and Cape Cod Times. Here is a link to just one such article: <https://www.google.com/#q=fitchburg+sentinel+pipeline+summit+nov+16&spell=1>

Listed below are some of the specifics at the conference:

Highlights of the Conference

Legislative Panel and State House Support: 12 members of the Massachusetts legislature participated in the Summit. 4 members hosted an hour long legislative panel that included Representative Stephen Kulik, Representative Sheila Harrington, Senator Jamie Eldridge, and Senator Eileen Donoghue. Facilitated by Beverly Woods, Executive Director of Northern Middlesex Coalition of Governments, the panel was unanimous in its strong opposition to the proposed pipeline and vigorously disputed the need for this massive infrastructure.

Display of Maps and Photographs: Because Kinder Morgan has been unwilling or unable to share detailed maps of the proposed route(s) and laterals with local town officials or individuals, several MA residents skilled in GIS mapping, in collaboration with the local regional planning boards, produced and mounted the first and only full detailed display of the route, including individual homeowner parcels. For most of the 425 participants, this was the first time they had the opportunity to view maps of their region and town. Also on display were the more than 100 pictures that individuals submitted depicting the most beautiful, fragile and magnificent water, forest, and agricultural areas that would be destroyed or seriously impacted by the pipeline.

Sponsorship by Corporate/Environmental/ Governmental Organizations: The conference was well supported by a broad spectrum local and national organizations including Next Step Living, Home Energy Solutions,

Progressive Asset Management, Kimball Fruit Farm, Carlson Orchards, Astrum Solar, Vinint Solar, Better Future Projects, Toxics Action Center, The Sierra Club, Mass Energy Consumers Alliance, Mount Grace Land Conservation Trust, Clean Water Action, and Nashoba Conservation Trust and a regional coalition of elected officials.

Lecture on Energy Policy: Shanna Cleveland, Former Senior Attorney for the Conservation Law Foundation provided participants with the facts that dispel the myth of a natural gas crisis in New England.

Documentary Film on Compressor Stations: Stephen Wicks, photographer and filmmaker, premiered his short documentary on the actual size, scope, and health and safety concerns of compressor stations. Since this showing, and with the continuing and blatant misrepresentation by Kinder Morgan of the impact of compressor stations on local communities, the film has become an important centerpiece of many public information sessions in MA and NH.

Information Session on FERC: Ann Marie Garti, Esq., who is active in the Constitution Pipeline in New York provided participants with an understanding of how to effectively participate in FERC process.

Breakout Discussion Groups: More than 250 participants stayed well beyond the end of the conference to participate in small group discussions on topics that ranged from regulatory affairs to research and analysis and public activism.

Summary

Of course, the Summit is just one of many initiatives that clearly demonstrate the depth of concern and opposition to the Northeast Energy Direct proposal. It also clearly speaks to the strong commitment by a broad coalition of New Englanders—local citizens, affected homeowners, state and federal legislators, local elected officials, and organizations to become more fully informed about energy policy, and to engage and influence your Commission to move New England toward a more sustainable energy future.

Thank you for your attention to this information. As a commission that reports to Congress and should be accountable for representing the will of the people and promoting a balanced energy portfolio, I look forward to sharing with you the details of additional initiatives that have successfully mobilized and informed our citizenry and should be significant in your review process.

Sincerely,

Diane K. Hewitt

Chair, Stop the Pipeline Summit

Groton, MA

20150311-5176(30316545).txt

Linda Wunschel, Troy, NH.

PLEASE do not allow Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., aka Kinder Morgan, to put a pipeline in the state of NH. For all obvious reasons, i.e., destruction of wildlife and endangered species; their use of chemicals; their very bad pipeline explosion rate, etc.

Spectra Energy already has an existing pipeline. Please, if a pipeline must carry gas or oil to Canada or elsewhere, let them upgrade/expand their current pipeline.

20150311-5292(30317825).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

I am writing again to express concern about the safety of the proposed pipeline through NH. This proposed route can zig zag all over the place, but it still remains a real security and safety issue. Schools, homes, a shopping mall, businesses, and during the summer months, lots of tourists visiting NH. An explosion for whatever reason would be catastrophic. Most towns are small with small fire and police departments. Some have volunteer fire fighters, and part time police officers. There is no way NH could control and put out a bad gas explosion. I have read that officials are only supposed to guard the area until KM officials can

turn off the gas to that area, as well as not attempting to put out the fire. But, what will that do to homes, schools, businesses.

This is not in the public interest, and neither is it necessary. Therefore, there should be no pipeline through NH.

20150312-0014(30321919).pdf

Hand written card, Cathy & John Garcia, 376 High St Hill, Windsor, MA 01270, opposing

20150312-0019(30330018).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Kimberly D. Bose

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First St NE Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC/ Kinder Morgan Connecticut Expansion Project, Sandisfield, Tyringham and Agawam, MA. FERC Docket 1 CPR14-529-0000. MHC 1RC.54805.EEA 1 15205. PAL 1 2875.

Dear Secretary Bose:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), the Office of the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, have reviewed the following documents, received February 20, 2015, prepared and submitted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) for the proposed project referenced above.

Draft project documents submitted by the PAL and reviewed by the MHC include:

- Avoidance and Protection Plan; G. Dunham Foundation and Allen Foundation Site, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Connecticut Expansion Project, Massachusetts Loop, Sandisfield, Massachusetts-February 2015;
- Connecticut Expansion Project, Stone Wall Documentation and Restoration Procedures.

The MHC has also received copies of comments to FERC from Ronald M. Bernard and Jean Atwater-Williams of 182 Cold Spring Road in Sandisfield, regarding potential project effects, including vibration and noise, to historic properties, including the Josiah Hulet House at 182 Cold Spring Road (MHC 1 SAN.86) and other historical resources in the project vicinity in Sandisfield.

The MHC encourages FERC to take these comments into account in development of their findings and determinations for the Project. The development and implementation of historic properties protection plans, including measures to evaluate, and avoid and minimize potential vibration and noise effects due to heavy truck traffic and blasting aspects of the project, would assist to address the concerns presented in these comments.

The archaeological site avoidance and protection plan incorporates the MHC's August 14, 2014 comments and incorporates avoidance and protection measures to adequately protect the G. Dunham and Allen Foundation historic archaeological sites in Sandisfield during project construction.

In the MHC's opinion, the project, as proposed, will have "no adverse effect" (36 CFR 800.5(b)) to the G. Dunham and Allen Foundation historic archaeological sites on the following condition: the archaeological site avoidance and protection plan prepared by the PAL, Inc., titled Avoidance and Protection Plan; G. Dunham Foundation and Allen Foundation Site, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Connecticut Expansion Project, Massachusetts Loop, Sandisfield, Massachusetts-February 2015, shall be implemented by the project proponent.

The MHC looks forward to continued consultation with FERC and to reviewing findings and determinations to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to significant historic and archaeological resources.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800). Please contact Jonathan K. Patton at this office if you have any questions at this time.

Sincerely,

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

XC: Ted Uhlemann, Kinder Morgan
Mark Gardella, AECOM
Karen Kirk Adams, USACOE-New England District, Attn: Kevin R. Kotelly
Kate Atwood, USACOE-New England District
Bettina Washington, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
Ramona Peters, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
Sheny White, Stockbridge Munsee Community
Secretary Matthew E. Beaton, EEA, Attn: Alex Strysky, MEPA Unit
Sandisfield Historical Commission
Deborah C. Cox, PAL, Attn: Michael P. Duffin
Ronald M. Bernard

20150312-0016(30321917).pdf

Letter, Paula M AuCoin, Rindge, NH 03461, to TGP denying access to lots:
6-99-4 (29 Commercial Ln)
2-44-2 (US Rte 202)
2-41-2 (Rand Rd)
2-43 (Dale Farm Rd)
2-44 (US Rte 202)

enclosed:

TGP SURVEY PERMISSION form

State of New Hampshire
County of Cheshire
Town of Rindge

LL1 New Hampshire WD 149.01
Tahl 1 of tracts, 1
Map/Block/Lot 6-99-4

contents crossed out and marked DENY ACCESS

20150312-5001(30318036).txt

Nancy DeMarco, Mason, NH.

I oppose Kinder Morgan's NED project for many reasons, but the greatest is this: eminent domain is meant to be used for the public good. It should not be handed out like candy in the interest of corporate gain.

Many believe the pipeline will bring jobs to New Hampshire, not realizing that the people who already hold those jobs will come with it. Pipeline workers are specialists, and they go where the pipeline goes, bringing their living quarters/trailers with them. We won't even get tax money from them while they're here, since we have no state income tax. Once the pipeline is complete, they will leave.

Pipeline construction will adversely affect the environment. Kinder Morgan has already shown their ecological disregard by dumping their waste rather than paying for approved disposal. The fines imposed were no more than a wrist slap, so there is no incentive for them to behave differently here. Add to this the pro-

posed 80,000 HP compressor station, and the environmental load is unacceptable. In a 2013 study involving 312,944 people, and published in The Lancet Oncology, it was determined that there is no safe level of particulates and that for every increase of 10 µg/m³ in PM10, the lung cancer rate rose 22%. The smaller PM2.5 caused a 36% increase in lung cancer per 10 µg/m³. PM2.5, measured up to a mile from compressor stations smaller than the one proposed for us, have been more than double the EPA standards. (See <https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=805010259535424&set=vb.100000793721149&type=2&theater>)

Here in mountainous New Hampshire, most of us have wells and septic systems. Our wells depend on the vagaries of the aquifers beneath us. Even the act of drilling a new well affects all of us, and occasionally causes existing wells to go dry. When someone hydro-fracks an existing well, neighbors may lose water, or radon may be released into a previously radon-free water supply, or heavy metals may pollute a once-pristine well. This is not unusual, and we have liability protections in place. Pipeline construction will require blasting and will affect our aquifers for a distance of as much as 30 miles from the blast, and may also damage nearby septic systems. If Kinder Morgan follows through with plans to frack as they go, they will further endanger the integrity of our aquifers. Because Kinder Morgan is exempt from liability in this regard, our only recourse will be to bring suit.

The “need” for this pipeline is fabricated. Even at this winter’s peak, existing lines were running below capacity and LNG tanker ships sat unloaded in our harbors. It is obvious to us that Kinder Morgan’s goal is export via the Maritimes to European markets. This massive export plan will deplete our national reserves, making us ultimately more dependent on foreign fossil fuels. The only winner here is Kinder Morgan.

We get next to nothing from this pipeline, yet we will be required to pay for its construction via a tariff on our electric bills. So we take two financial hits - once via tariff, and once via lost property values. Since our property represents our life work and our hope for retirement, this is not only significant - it is devastating.

We already have two proposals on the table that seek to enlarge existing pipelines, bringing greater natural gas supplies to New England, using existing right-of-ways. There is no public need for the NED pipeline, so eminent domain should not be granted. This is a case of land-grabbing for the purpose of corporate profit, eminent domain for corporate gain. I have no issue with eminent domain if it benefits the greater good, but in this case, public need has not been adequately demonstrated. Approving this project violates our rights and is a betrayal of public trust.

20150312-5020(30318268).txt

Linda M Carolan, Dracut, MA.

Docket No. PF14-22

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Northeast Energy Direct(NED) Project

Comments by:

Linda M Carolan

21 Chestnut Road

Resident of Dracut, Mass. Opposed to NED Project

Date: March 12,2015

Please reject the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. Pre-filing submission to FERC of the NED pipeline project as planned, specifically for the terminus town of Dracut, MA.

Tennessee Gas needs to reassess the plans. They have designed a poorly planned pipeline project for Dracut, MA.

The NED project is planned to slice through my neighborhood. The pipeline will devalue my property. I invested in my property 36 years ago for my retirement, and that investment is now threatened by this project. My home is certain to lose value. I chose the area for my investment very carefully. The area did not include living close to a 30”/36” pipeline, possible transporting 2.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas each day! Also,

there is a large concentration of homes in my neighborhood affected by this pipeline. Shouldn't that also be a consideration in planning this pipeline project?

The character of Dracut will be undermined by this pipeline project. The town will become known as industrial wasteland, deterring young families and others from moving into Dracut. The town will suffer disruption and devastation from this project.

What consideration is given to safety? The neighborhoods have many children and grandchildren who will be enjoying their yards while below them will be this pipeline, with signs above ground that warn of a natural gas pipeline. There could possibly be harmful emissions that could bring health hazards to residents. That's not what I planned for my property or my community.

Also the pipeline is planned beside my place of worship. It's a church with a large congregation. Again, is this really a good plan to place a 36" pipeline with 2.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas flowing by a church packed with parishioners?

Why is this project planned for a densely populated area? Also I've heard that a compressor station is possibly planned for the neighborhood. How intrusive all this will be to the residents of Dracut, MA. This major industrial project will devalue everyone's property in the area, and it will be difficult to overcome the news of this project when attempting to sell our homes in the future.

Please stop this process and consider the impact something like this will have on Dracut, MA.

20150312-5038(30318627).txt

Carolyn Sellars, West Townsend, MA.

March 12, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Thank you to your staff for providing Kinder Morgan the February 27th detailed comments on Draft Resource Reports 1 and 10. Those of us in the impacted communities, struggling to understand the potential impacts of the proposed pipeline, have been frustrated at the lack of timely and up to date information provided by Kinder Morgan and their consultants.

In September, I wrote to you expressing my concerns about the quality of the mapping information provided in the initial pre-filing application. Six months later, I am still concerned about the availability and quality of the maps provided. I attended the Hudson, NH Open House to gather information about the pipeline and in particular the newly proposed Fitchburg lateral which bisects Townsend, MA. There were maps that people could take home for NH affected communities but none for Townsend. Kinder Morgan representatives assured me that they would have copies of the the Townsend maps available at the Rindge, NH and Milford, NH Open Houses. They did not. Many Townsend residents attended the Rindge and Milford Open Houses looking for these map. Townsend maps were not available until the very last Open House in Fitchburg.

Now that I see the map, I am even more concerned about Kinder Morgan's ability to properly plan and carry out this potential project. The more than two decades old Brook's Crossing Subdivision, off Mason Road, just south of the Mason, NH line is listed as "unnamed street." A quick look at Google Maps would show that Kristopher Lane, Michael Way, and Brooks Crossing are named streets in this subdivision. Constructed in the 1980's, Brooks Crossing was one of Townsend's first Open Space Developments which clustered homes in smaller lots to preserve larger contiguous areas of open space. While it is hard to tell from the

map provided, it appears the Brooks Crossing open space land could be crossed by the proposed lateral. Interestingly, the name of Horseshoe Drive, a road and subdivision about 10 years younger than the Brooks Crossing Subdivision does appear on the map. One wonders how Kinder Morgan and/or Hatch Mott MacDonald included the correct name of that road, more than 2500 feet east of the possible route, but did not take the time to include the roads whose residents may be 500 feet or less from the proposed pipeline. No wonder so many people are questioning Kinder Morgan's actions.

How did Hatch Mott MacDonald "draw", "check" and "approve" a map with this inconsistency and others? For example, Lunn's Way, a decade old small development on the NH line just west of the proposed pipeline is not listed at all. On the map it looks like it could just be a long driveway. The unnamed street just west of the route on the Townsend/Ashby line is actually West Meadow Estates, a condominium complex that has been there since 1990. This Townsend map could have and should have included not only the correctly labeled roads but the boundaries of the Squannacook Area of Critical Environmental Concern as well as state and local conservation lands. The MA state GIS system is one of the most up-to-date and easily accessible systems. There is no excuse for providing FERC and other regulators with outdated or mislabeled maps.

While these comments are based on just one map, I can't help but assume all the maps have similar problems. As additional reports are issued, we will need to not only review the potential impacts and mitigation proposed, but look closely to ensure that the baseline conditions are properly described. A small town like Townsend with volunteer land use boards does not have the staff to dedicate to reviewing the volumes of information expected. This underscores the need to provide our affected communities with sufficient time to review and digest future filings before the official scoping period begins. I hope you and your staff will take this into consideration as this process continues. Anything less would jeopardize a meaningful scoping process.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Carolyn Sellars

20150312-5114(30320716).pdf

BERNSTEIN SHUR
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Jefferson Mill Building
670 North Commercial Street
Suite 108
PO Box 1120
Manchester, NH 03105-1120

Roy W. Tilsley, Jr.
603 665-8823 direct
rtilsley@bemsteinshur.com

Electronically filed with FERC

March 11, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose:

Please be advised that this office represents the following property owners from Windham, New Hampshire:

Robert and Pamela Lundquist - 2 Winter Street
Paul and Carey Sullivan - 3 Autumn Street
Donald and Sandra Johnson - 5 Autumn Street
David and Deborah Rushton - 12 Autumn Street
Richard and Gail Gumbel- 13 Autumn Street
Bruce and Donna Witte - 14 Autumn Street
Homer and Denise Shannon - 15 Autumn Street
Terrence and Anita Trudel - 17 Autumn Street
William and Nancy Stamer - 19 Autumn Street
James and Janice Harrison - 130 Castle Hill Road

The Sullivans, Johnsons, Gumbels, Shannons and Trudels are all direct abutters to the proposed pipeline and may lose a portion of their property depending on the precise location of the line. My remaining clients all live in the neighborhood and are directly affected as well.

I am writing to set forth my clients' opposition to the proposed pipeline project through their neighborhood as proposed by Kinder Morgan. While the pipeline will be located along an existing utility easement, it is our understanding that the pipeline will require both permanent and construction easements which will involve taking a portion of the properties abutting the existing power line easement. Any extension of these easements has the potential to make these abutting properties unmarketable as most of the depth of these properties will be subject to the existing utility easements and the new pipeline easements.

My clients are concerned with the potential danger of introducing a large gas pipeline into a dense residential area. The majority of lots in this neighborhood range from .5 to 1.5 acres, resulting in homes being fairly close together. In the event of any kind of explosion, there are many homes in close proximity to the proposed pipeline corridor which would be directly affected. Additionally, the subdivision dead ends at the end of Winter Street, which runs through the existing power line easement. Tax lots 19-B-912 and 19-B-913 are located at the far end of Winter Street on the other side of the existing power line easement. In the event of any explosion or catastrophe with this pipeline, these properties would be landlocked and would have no ability to evacuate the area. One of these properties has been used for many years as a daycare center. My clients do not believe it is appropriate for a pipeline to be located in a manner which could potentially strand children from escaping any kind of catastrophe. While my clients appreciate that explosions and catastrophes are not regular events, they do happen and we believe the pipeline should be located in a less congested area where such a catastrophe would not impact so many people.

My clients are also concerned with the environmental impact of the proposed pipeline. Beaver Brook essentially parallels the existing utility pipeline and would be at risk for contamination and degradation from construction and pipeline activities. This important waterway has been well conserved by the efforts of residents and neighbors over the years, and it would be a shame to see this area affected by the proposed pipeline project.

Finally, my clients see little public purpose or public benefit from the proposed pipeline. The pipeline will terminate a short distance from Windham, New Hampshire at a central hub in Dracut, Massachusetts. In Dracut, Massachusetts the pipeline can connect with the existing pipelines to Maine and Eastern Canada. My clients are concerned that the ultimate purpose of the pipeline will be to transport natural gas to Nova Scotia for export to other parts of the world. There is little public benefit or public purpose to justify taking my clients' property to create a trucking corridor to benefit Kinder Morgan's efforts to export this natural resource. Kinder Morgan has simply failed to provide any concrete assurances that my clients, the residents of Windham, or the residents of New Hampshire, will receive any benefit from this pipeline. To add insult to injury, the residents of Windham and New Hampshire will also pay for the pipeline through a tariff that is essentially a sales tax on electricity. My clients and other residents of Windham and New Hampshire are

being asked to pay for a pipeline that they do not want and do not need. In the absence of the assurances of public purpose and public benefit from this pipeline, FERC is compelled to deny Kinder Morgan's request. In conclusion, my clients are opposed to any pipeline in this area as there is simply no public purpose or public benefit to be achieved from Kinder Morgan's proposal. If there is to be a pipeline, my clients are opposed to its location in their Windham neighborhood as a result of the dense nature of the neighborhood and the unique configuration of the neighborhood in relation to the existing utility easements as set forth above. I appreciate that at this point we are at the pre-filing phase of this proposal. My clients and I look forward to working with FERC throughout this process and we trust that our concerns and issues will be given serious consideration as this process unfolds.

Sincerely yours,
Roy W. Tilsley, Jr.

20150312-5115(30321193).txt

Lon S Woods, Merrimack, NH.

I am writing to request a scoping meeting be held in the Town of Merrimack Nh.

The Northeast Energy Direct Project unfavorably impacts Merrimack in the following areas:

Public Water Supply, Conservation land known to be habitat for endangered Species and plant life, Two protected rivers and public utility infrastructure.

The Public water supply concerns me greatly. As proposed the route of the pipeline bisects the most important well-head protection area in Merrimack. Two Ground water wells lie very close to the route. These wells produce in excess of 50% of the water that serves the town. The concern is obvious.

The impact on Conservation land and three other town owned parcels is also of concern. It does not seem prudent to put such valuable resources at risk.

The river crossings and Infrastructure problems also suggest one be concerned.

As a private citizen, Town councilor and

Water Commissioner I strongly urge the FERC to hold a Scoping Meeting in Merrimack NH in order to give our citizens the opportunity to express to you their well founded concerns regarding the proposed pipeline route.

Sincerely,

Lon S. Woods
2 Arbor St.
Merrimack NH 03054

20150312-5117(30321198).pdf

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Town of Townsend,
272 Main Street
Townsend, Massachusetts 01469
978-597-1700, ext. 1739
978-597-8135 fax
conservation@townsend.ma.us

March 11,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

We respectfully request that you include the following criteria as you review the pipeline application:

1. FERC is required to avoid segmentation in reviewing projects. Thus, we ask that you evaluate the cumulative impacts of the five major pipeline projects planned for New England that would carry a total of 4.5 billion cubic feet of gas per day - more than four times the amount any independent study has suggested the region needs to meet future demand. Considering the effects of each of the pipelines individually amounts to segmentation.
2. Included in FERC's determination of public necessity is export. The public harmed by the pipeline is not the same public that will obtain the exports. Why are customers outside of the United States given more consideration and higher priority than the American people who would experience direct impact by the pipeline? Please do not count export as public necessity.
3. In the FERC process corporate applicants must propose several alternate routes to prove that their preferred route is best. Corporations regularly propose terrible alternate routes to guarantee that the route they prefer is approved. If Kinder Morgan's proposed routes are all problematic, rather than allowing the least troubling route, please send Kinder Morgan back to the drawing board.
4. In your economic analysis, please do not dismiss, out of hand, the option of not building the pipeline. FERC's assumption that there is no economic benefit to not building this pipeline may be misguided. FERC is not counting the ecosystem capital provided by acres of undisturbed land. Ecosystem capital - the goods and services provided by natural ecosystems - is often overlooked when making decisions because it is free and we take it for granted. If the pipeline were to be built, those ecosystem benefits would be lost and possibly impossible to replace, even with huge monetary expenditures. Also, there is a substantial economic benefit in having a broad portfolio of energy sources. If we become more dependent upon "natural" gas, then we will be that much more vulnerable to its price spikes.

The building of a high-pressure gas pipeline results in economic losses for nearby homeowners and their communities as their home values are reduced. Building the pipeline would provide a few temporary construction jobs and a handful of permanent full-time jobs, whereas developing energy conservation programs and distributed renewable-energy projects and infrastructure creates numerous permanent jobs for local workers. Building this pipeline would increase our reliance on natural gas as the gas industry encourages more homeowners to convert to gas, and would make it that much more difficult for energy conservation programs and renewable energy projects to compete. That would result in slower growth of energy sector jobs.

FERC ignores the economic costs of health problems caused by methane and other toxin releases. It does not even mention, let alone consider, the costs a community must bear for emergency preparedness, disaster response to an "incident", and rebuilding post-disaster, nor the costs associated with emergency care for people affected in a disaster and loss of life and limb.

Please consider, quantify and validate those economic benefits inherent in not building the pipeline.

5. In its "environmental analysis," FERC does not give thought to the substances intended to be carried in the pipelines. It merely considers the environmental impact of clearing the land, digging a hole, and burying an empty pipe in the ground. Methane, an explosive and potent greenhouse gas, and toxic chemicals will be flowing through and leaking from the pipelines and compressor stations. Maybe a short sentence about blow downs? Let's be straightforward here, leakage is certain. How can such an "environmental analysis" have any validity or meaning? In December you received a guidance document requiring you to consider the effects of climate change during the NEPA process. Now is the time to do so. Please consider the effects of the methane leaks and combustion from this proposed pipeline as you determine its potential environmental impact.

6. When FERC "compares and contrasts the environmental impacts" of the several routes proposed by the

applicant, FERC merely tallies numbers: How many wetlands, waterways, and endangered species habitats are crossed by each route, etc. FERC must consider the quality of each habitat. In the Constitution Pipeline “analysis,” the alternate route next to a highway crossed over a greater number of wetlands than the greenfield route, so FERC deemed that the route along the highway would be more damaging to the environment than the greenfield route. FERC failed to assess the quality of the wetlands. A wetland bisected by a highway is already degraded, as opposed to a healthy wetland in an undisturbed natural area. In this case, the greenfield pipeline route is likely more environmentally damaging than the route adjacent to the highway.

In the environmental analysis, please consider the nature of the material transported through the pipeline, its effects on climate change, water quality, health and safety, and habitat integrity.

7. The FERC process requires the industry applicant to provide alternate ways of supplying energy to the region than via the fossil fuel-carrying pipelines it permits. But FERC’s analysis of alternate energy projects needs to be updated. It completely ignores solar installations on private property, claiming that it has no authority over those installations. FERC does not consider combinations of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, air exchange, and, most important of all, energy conservation and efficiency; it merely claims to “consider” -and immediately discount-each option separately because that option alone can’t solve the entire energy need. However, such enterprises are all real, critical components of the regional, national, and global energy supply solution, and FERC should validate those in its analysis.

FERC is the deciding body, the commission with the power to say “yes” or “no” to business as usual. FERC holds in its hands the ability to steer our country and the world on a sustainable course. We need you to decide what action truly protects the survival of current and future generations, the foundation of all levels of government, by providing for public convenience and necessity.

Sincerely,

Emily Norton, Co-Chairman
Veronica Kell, Clerk
John Hussey

James Deroian, Co-Chairman
Jennifer Pettit

Cc: Senator Edward Markey
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Representative Niki Tsongas
Governor Charles Baker
Representative Sheila Harrington
Matthew Beaton, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Townsend Board of Selectmen

20150312-5121(30321270).pdf

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Town of Townsend,
272 Main Street
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978-597-8135 fax
conservation@townsend.ma.us

March 11,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PFI4-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Townsend Conservation Commission stands in opposition to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct pipeline and we are confident that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will take our concerns into consideration when reviewing this proposal.

Last spring we were notified by Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C. (Tennessee) of proposed 30-36" high pressure natural gas pipeline crossing our town. We then became aware that the town was to be the site of a proposed 120,000 horsepower compressor station. It is now our understanding that Tennessee's preferred alternative" has relocated the main "market path" through New Hampshire, with a proposed lateral 12" pipeline running from New Hampshire south through Townsend to Lunenburg. We will focus our comments only on that proposal. However, we reserve the right to comment further, particularly if the proposed route should change once again.

Conservation Commissions in Massachusetts were formed as a result of the Conservation Commission Act of 1957 (MGL Ch. 40, §8C), and are charged with the responsibility of open space and natural resource protection in our communities. The history of resource protection by the Townsend Conservation Commission is lengthy, spanning almost 50 years. In that time, the Commission sponsored or endorsed the passage of the following state laws and local bylaws, which could not have been done without the continued support of the people of this small rural town:

Squannacook and Nissitissit Rivers Sanctuary Act, passed in the Commonwealth of MA in 1975

Squannassit Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), approved by the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs in 2002

Townsend Wetlands Bylaw, passed in 1983, regularly amended

Townsend Wetlands Bylaw Regulations, passed in 1989, regularly amended

Illicit Discharges and Stonnwater Bylaws, passed in 2007

Located only about 50 miles from Boston, Townsend is home to a state park that offers exceptional woodland camping with some of the largest and most private campsites in Massachusetts, all beneath a canopy of stately pines. Adjacent Willard Brook State Forest offers additional camping opportunities. This area of north central Massachusetts offers miles of hiking trails and abundant fishing and swimming. In addition, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has designated almost all of the rivers, streams and wetlands in Townsend as Outstanding Resource Waters by the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards Program. The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has classified the Squannacook River and its tributaries as Cold Water Fisheries, an indicator of their excellent water quality. The Squannacook is a premier easterly Cold Water stream, and the MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has made a significant financial investment in protecting these waters by purchasing land along the Squannacook and its tributaries. Clearly these Outstanding Resource Waters that feed the Squannacook River, and the natural resources that make up this ecosystem, are of tremendous value to our region.

Indicative of that significant ecological value is the fact that the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, conducted a Wild and Scenic River Reconnaissance Survey of the Nashua River, including a 10 mile stretch of the Squannacook River. That 2013 preliminary study identified enough significant natural, cultural and recreational resources that qualified as Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs) to warrant congressional authorization for a Wild and Scenic River Study. Congresswoman Niki Tsongas obtained passage of HR. 142 in the 113th Congress (2014), which authorized the Study.

Tennessee's pipeline would cross all of the headwaters of the Squannacook River, clearing at least a 100 ft. wide construction corridor across each one of them. An undetermined number of trees would be cleared in that corridor, and a 50 ft. wide permanent easement without any tree canopy would be required.

Of the 27,560 linear feet of pipeline proposed in Townsend, 81% of the pipeline crosses the Aquifer Protection District, the source of Townsend's water supply, and 20 % is over the High Yield Aquifer! Twenty-five percent (25%) is in DEP Water Supply Zone II. One hundred percent (100%) of the proposed pipeline route

is in the Squannassit Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Fifty-two percent (52%) of it is located in Priority Habitat of the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. Eleven percent (11 %) traverses through intact forest cores. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the pipeline path is through Article 97 protected open space! Yet Tennessee is stating that the revised route avoids areas of critical environmental concern and Article 97 lands. A chart is attached showing the amount of disturbance associated with the proposed pipeline's path through Townsend.

As the municipal governmental body charged with overseeing and protecting Townsend's natural resources, the Townsend Conservation Commission is convinced that no amount of assurances from Tennessee can assure us that they will act as responsible corporate citizens, who are "committed to protection of the environment." Witness the recent \$800,000 settlement between the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and Tennessee for substantial environmental violations during pipeline construction. When the 6" Tennessee lateral in neighboring Lunenburg was replaced with a 12" pipe, the Lunenburg Selectmen reported difficulty in communicating with Tennessee about ongoing pipeline construction issues once the project was finished and Tennessee left town.

Assurances that there will be no effect on surface or groundwater of a 6 ft. deep open cut trench through Outstanding Resource Waters are easy to make, but the damage done can be irreparable. We have yet to be shown that there will be no negative effect on groundwater of blasting a trench through bedrock. In addition, there are more than 50 homeowners along the proposed pipeline route who have private wells. All of the approximately 65 homes have private septic systems. How will drilling and blasting impact those wells and systems? We have yet to be shown that there will be no negative effect on surface water temperatures with a permanent open canopy. There will also be opportunistic invasive species filling in that void that will need to be treated with herbicides.

We note from RRI that if approved, Tennessee plans to comply with Article 97 requirements, which was confirmed by Tennessee's spokesman at their Fitchburg Open House. RRI further states that Tennessee will come before local conservation commissions for Orders of Conditions. However, they plan to submit Notices of Intent to conservation commissions in January 2016, well before Tennessee's request for FERC to issue a Certificate in October 2016.

We would like to file a complaint in that the Open House held by Tennessee Gas for the lateral was held in Fitchburg, MA. There is no proposed pipeline construction in Fitchburg. Our municipal offices were not contacted about holding the initial Open House and when the Open House was postponed, we reserved sufficient space with parking at no cost for the Open House. We then contacted Kinder Morgan to ask that it be moved to Townsend, to no avail. Traveling in Massachusetts this February was difficult, particularly at night with high snow banks and narrow roadways where pedestrians were forced to walk because the sidewalks were buried. It was even more difficult for older citizens for a number of reasons. There was no need to hold the Open House in Fitchburg, which also had limited parking that was either treacherous or too far for older citizens to walk. Townsend will be honored to sponsor a scoping hearing if that is agreeable to FERC.

We recently learned that FERC is unaware of the demonstrations that took place in 2014 in opposition to the proposed pipeline, at that time routed entirely through Massachusetts. Townsend held a Special Town Meeting in July 2014 and unanimously opposed the pipeline. Townsend's residents have long recognized what they have, and know that it is worth protecting. We have held six informational meetings for townspeople and any other interested people, participated in a state wide walk from the New York border to Boston, where a statewide rally took place. We held a yard sale along with other towns along the proposed route to raise money and are continuing to participate in a municipal coalition.

FERC's Statement of Policy (Docket no. PL99-3-000) states that Certificate policy "should be designed to foster competitive markets, protect captive customers, and avoid unnecessary environmental and community impacts while serving increasing demands for natural gas". Please consider other existing supply options that will have less impact on the environment in determining whether to issue a Certificate. Perhaps with the increasing importance of climate change, it is time to hold another public conference to review and update

FERC's policy with regard to natural gas demand and infrastructure.

Sincerely,

Emily Norton, Co-Chairman
Veronica Kell, Clerk
John Hussey

James Deroian, Co-Chairman
Jennifer Pettit

Cc: Senator Edward Markey
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Representative Niki Tsongas
Governor Charles Baker
Representative Sheila Harrington
Matthew Beaton, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Townsend Board of Selectmen

GAS PIPELINE NATURAL RESOURCES DISTURBANCE

NATURAL RESOURCE	LINEAR FEET OF RESOURCE DISTURBANCE BY PIPELINE	PERCENT OF RESOURCE DISTURBANCE BY PIPELINE
Aquifer Protection District	22,320	81%
Aquifer - High Yield	5620	20%
Aquifer - Medium Yield	3293	12% , -
DEP Water Supply Zone II	6974	25%
Chapter 61,61A,61B	3633	13%
Forest Stewardship Program	738	3%
Protected Open Space	9950	36%
Outstanding Resource Waters	25780	94%
Squannassitt ACEC	27560	100%
FEMA Designated Floodplain	3192	12%
MESA Priority Habitat	14205	52%
BioMap2 Core Habitat	9170	33%
Species of Special Concern	5993	22%
Forest Core	3082	11%
BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape		
Landscape Blocks	15603	57%
Wetland Buffer	1739	6%
Living Waters-Critical Supporting Watershed	19611	71%
TOTAL LINEAR FEET OF PIPELINE IN TOWNSEND=	27,560	

20150313-0006(30353112).pdf

Plainfield Conservation Commission
304 Main Street
Plainfield, Massachusetts 01070

March 6, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

This is to inform you that we, the members of the Plainfield Massachusetts Conservation Commission, are concerned about the Kinder Morgan Northeast Energy Direct project (Docket pF 14-22@00) through our town by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC (TGP) as it is proposed. In our opinion, neither the necessity of the project nor alternatives to it have been sufficiently explored. We firmly believe that none of the reasons stated by TGP justify the disturbances and destruction of the natural resources we are charged to protect under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act and the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. Furthermore, and most importantly, Kinder Morgan's idated option of exporting the gas from this pipeline to customers outside of the country means that the sacrifice to our domestic environment and fragile ecosystems cannot rightly be justified as interstate commerce for which there is a "Public Necessity and Convenience.

Northwestern Massachusetts, through which the pipeline might pass, contains many acres of undisturbed forest, pristine watersheds, wetlands, and habitats of rare and endangered species. In effect, the region contributes to the general well-being by providing dean air and water, as well as recreation for the more populous areas of the State. In the small town of Plainfield), alone, (twenty one rugged square miles) the pipeline would cross wetlands, Article 97 land, an Audubon Preserve, "Priority Habilats of Rare Species arid "Estimated Habitats of Rare Species" (Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program [NHESP]), "Core Habitats'nd Critical Natural Landscapes" (BIOMAP ff: NHESP and Mass. Division of Fisheries and Wildlife), prime agricultural lands and yet-undocumented resource areas. In adklition private drinking water wells along the route could also be affected. The cumulative effects of the pipeline on wetland resources and rare species habitat, just in this town, would be enormous and very difficult to ameliorate. The destrucbon will also impact the citizens of Plainfield, who have chosen to live here because of its abundant natural resources.

For these reasons, we would urge you to deny the TNG application

Sincerely,

John Nelson, Jr., Alice Schertle, and Judith Williams, Commissioners
Plainfield Conservation Commission

Cc:

State Senator Benjamin Downing
State Representative Steven Kulik

20150313-0007(30353119).pdf

**CONSERVATION COMMISSION
FITZWILLIAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03447**

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
\$\$\$ First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Northeast Energy Direct Docket 1 PF14-22
NED Gas Pipeline Resolution

The mission of the Fitzwilliam Conservation Commission is to protect the natural resources of the Town of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. In regards to this mission, the Fitzwilliam Conservation Commission is in opposition to the Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline proposal for the following reasons:

1. The proposed route will require at least an additional 125 foot right of way (ROW) through approximately 5.8 miles of Fitzwilliam, resulting in disruption of at least 88 acres of town lands.
2. The proposed route will traverse a state park, town-owned lands designated for conservation/open space, priority areas for future conservation identified in the town's Open Space Plan, and numerous

lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and stratified drift aquifers.

3. Construction and future maintenance of this pipeline will permanently and adversely affect the natural resource values along the pipeline route and undermine past and future efforts to maintain the town's open-space character so highly valued by Fitzwilliam citizens.

4. The burying and placement of the pipeline in or under water supplies will require drilling and extensive blasting that could adversely affect private wells, the principal source of drinking water for nearly all of Fitzwilliam's residents.

5. The proposed use of herbicides as a means of vegetation control has the potential to adversely affect fish, wildlife, water quality and human health through contamination of ground and surface water, in contradiction to the environmental goals of the 2012 Fitzwilliam Master Plan.

6. The pipeline, by virtue of high capacity, appears intended to supply much of its contents for export, and therefore will not benefit the citizens of Fitzwilliam or the majority of citizens of New Hampshire

7. The construction of this pipeline will further extend New Hampshire's dependence on fossil fuels, contribute to global warming, and increase the degradation of the earth's atmosphere through methane, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

8. The continued investment in fossil fuel infrastructure is contrary to the goals of reduced carbon emissions outlined in the "New Hampshire Climate Action Plan" (NHCAP), and is contrary to the course of action New Hampshire has agreed to in the "Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative" (RGGI) plan.

9. Additional construction and operation of pumping/pressurization stations along the pipeline route could further degrade the Fitzwilliam natural landscape and quality of life for its citizens.

10. The potential for pipeline leaks of unknown materials into the Fitzwilliam environment presents risks that are hard to predict or quantify.

11. Explosions, however unlikely, present the risk of significant and dramatic damage to town natural resources and citizens.

Signed (16 Feb. 2015)

Jeanne E. Sable,
Secretary

Paul M. Kotila, Chair
Rick Brackett
Mandy Exel
Barbara Green
Hiel Lindquist
Cheryl Norskey
Dorothy Zug

CC: Gov. Maggie Hassan

Sen. Andy Sanborn

Rep. John B. Hunt

Rep. Franklin W. Sterling

Rep. Susan Emerson

20150313-0012(30353695).pdf

Hand written card, Victoria Anderson, 424 Old Wendell Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150313-0015(30353701).pdf

Hand written letter, Theresa Garcia, PO Box 453, 175 Collins Pond Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150313-0024(30353716).pdf

Hand written FERC form, page 2, Thomas T. Kamataris, 87 Derby Rd, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150313-0025(30353718).pdf

Hand written FERC form, page 1, Thomas T. Kamataris, 87 Derby Rd, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150313-0026(30353722).pdf

Kimberly D. Rose
Secretary, FREC
First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

March 4, 2015

RE: PF14-22-000,888

As the owner of the property located at: 100 Taborton Road, Averill park, Ny 12018, I hereby deny to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, including without limitation Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and its subsidiaries and related entities, as well as NYSEG, National Grid or other electric utility company with whom any of them co-locate or propose to co-locate any pipeline, and their respective employees, agents, representatives and contractors, permission to enter my property identified above, to perform sureys or for any other purpose (other than for access by my utility company directly related to the supply of electricity to my property) without prior written notice specifying the purpose of such access and my express consent.

Any entry on my property without my consent will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Susan Gnat

20150313-0027(30353723).pdf

Secretary, FREC
First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

March 4, 2015

RE: PF14-22-000,888

As the owner of the property located at: 100 Taborton Road, Averill park, Ny 12018, I hereby deny to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, including without limitation Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and its subsidiaries and related entities, as well as NYSEG, National Grid or other electric utility company with whom any of them co-locate or propose to co-locate any pipeline, and their respective employees, agents, representatives and contractors, permission to enter my property identified above, to perform sureys or for any other purpose (other than for access by my utility company directly related to the supply of electricity to my property) without prior written notice specifying the purpose of such access and my express consent.

Any entry on my property without my consent will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Gary Gnat

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MERRIMACK VILLAGE DISTRICT

March 3, 2015

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Secretary of the Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Mailing List for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (NED Project)

Docket Number: PF14-22

Dear Secretary,

The Merrimack Village District (MVD) is responsible for providing potable water to over 25,000 residents in the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire. All of our water resources are derived exclusively from groundwater that is pumped from a series of high-yielding wells sited in three stratified drift aquifers. On an annual basis, we provide approximately 800,000,000 gallons of clean, potable water to our customers.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC is in the pre-filing process of siting a pipeline route (identified as the NED Project) through the Town of Merrimack. One of the proposed routes of the NED gas pipeline crosses through the center of one of the principal aquifers that supplies half of our groundwater through two high-yielding wells. Loss of the use of such critical production wells would have devastating consequences and cost the rate payers millions of dollars to relocate one or both of the wells. The loss, however, of an aquifer would be catastrophic with the immeasurable financial consequences and the inability to provide a reliable source of water to the residents and businesses in the Town of Merrimack.

Based on the research and findings from the MVD's geologist Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations (letter attached) we strongly oppose the siting of the pipeline within the Wellhead Protection Area and we intend to actively participate in the FERC pipeline siting and review process. We respectfully request that you add the Merrimack Village District to the mailing list for the above referenced docket.

Best regards,

Ro;Wd Miner, Jr.
Superintendent

CC: MVD Board of Commissioners
Timothy Thompson, Community Development
Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations

Attachment

Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations, LLC
56 Main Street .P.O. Box 1578
Meredith, New Hampshire 03253
(603) 279-4425 Fax (~03) 279-8717

February 18,2015

Mr. Ron Miner
Merrimack Village District
2 Greens Pond Road
P.O. Box 1949
Merrimack,NH 03054

Dear Ron,

Pursuant to your request, this letter serves to provide you with our (Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations, LLC's [EOOI's]) professional opinion as it relates to potential impacts that might occur as a result of installing a proposed gas pipeline in Merrimack. The natural gas pipeline route that is proposed by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company would run directly through the middle of the Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) for the Merrimack Village District (MVD) Production Wells located in the Naticook Brook Aquifer. This letter summarizes our key concerns associated with that proposed pipeline route.

Background

The Merrimack Village District is responsible for providing potable water to over 25,000 residents in the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire. All of the water resources are derived exclusively from groundwater that is pumped from a series of high-yielding wells sited in three stratified drift aquifers. On an annual basis, the MVD provides approximately 800,000,000 gallons of clean, potable water to its customers.

Glacial sand and gravel deposits that filled an over-deepened bedrock trough that formed along the Silver Lake Fault Zone comprise the highly productive Naticook Brook Aquifer. Two of the most productive MVD wells (Production Wells MVD-2 and MVD-3) are located in this Aquifer. Together, these two Wells have a combined sustainable yield of 1,900 gpm, which accounts for 500A of the MVD's total water capacity (Figure 1).

The Naticook Brook Aquifer is an invaluable natural resource within the Town of Merrimack that provides an irreplaceable source of clean groundwater for potable use. As you know, EOOI has conducted extensive hydrogeologic investigations throughout the Town of Merrimack and have concluded that no other aquifers, capable of yielding the quantity and quality of groundwater that are produced from these existing Production Wells, are available within the MVD Service area. The Naticook Brook Aquifer deserves the highest level of protection; loss of such a critical resource would have devastating consequences on the MVD's ability to provide a reliable source of water to the residents and businesses in the Town of Merrimack.

Gas Pipeline Concerns

Potential Blasting and Construction Activity Within the Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA.)

Portions of the proposed gas pipeline route (that are planned to be within the WHPA for Wells MVD-2 and MVD-3) cross areas where bedrock is at or near the ground surface; therefore, blasting would likely be necessary to install the gas pipeline. Groundwater quality concerns with any blasting project are associated with the introduction of blasting chemicals (or their combustion by-products) into the environment. These blasting chemicals can enter the groundwater system and ultimately create adverse impacts to the underlying bedrock aquifer, adjacent sand and gravel aquifer, wells, and/or springs. Examples of blasting agents (and their byproducts) that are of concern include nitrate, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), perchlorate, and petroleum hydrocarbons.

Installation of a high pressure gas pipeline also involves significant construction activities including land clearing, major trenching and excavating, and tasks associated with the assembly of the pipeline and associated infrastructure. Construction activities pose numerous potential threats to the utilization of large community water supply wells. These threats include the following:

- Frequent handling and storage of petroleum products that can lead to uncontrolled releases into the environment that result in the contamination of underlying groundwater supplies;
- Earth disturbance and excavations that can change (or concentrate) stormwater flow in new ways and, as a result, subsequently impair surface water or groundwater quality.

Operation of the Pipeline

Although the normal operation of a natural gas pipeline typically presents limited risk to groundwater quality, there are certain events or occurrences that can pose a significant threat to groundwater resources. Catastrophic pipeline failures are low frequency, high-impact events that have devastating consequences in terms of structural damage and personal injury. A catastrophic leak, explosion, or fire can lead to groundwater contamination (and water utility service disruption) due to runoff from fire suppression efforts and/or the mass injection of natural gas into the subsurface.

Furthermore, if this proposed pipeline is also licensed to carry liquid hydrocarbons (gasoline, crude oil, diesel, or other liquid hydrocarbons), there is serious concern that a release of one (or more) of these products could result in a significant impact to groundwater quality that renders the groundwater unfit for potable consumption for decades.

Loss of Future Groundwater Development Opportunities / Restricted Water System Expansion

The gas pipeline could limit future well development. If the MVD decided to redevelop a Well at the former

MVD-1 site (or elsewhere on MVD or Town-owned property), the pipeline would be located just over 400 feet away, limiting the District's ability to drill additional Production Wells on their property. Although we do not see any reason to develop a well here, unforeseen events (such as contamination that puts MVD-2 or MVD-3 offline) might prompt the need for redevelopment of the old MVD #1 Production Well site. Additionally, it is not a simple matter to cross gas transmission lines with new utilities; there are often strict requirements that impose additional costs on the MVD if and when a new water line must cross the gas pipeline.

Conclnsions and Recommendations

If a catastrophic event were to occur that adversely impaired any of the MVD Wells, the cost to replace that Well would likely be in the \$2-3 million range ... and that is only if a replacement water supply could be found. It is our view (based upon our previous investigations) that developing new sources of groundwater supply capable of meeting the current New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) standards for Large Groundwater Withdrawals, will be difficult or impossible to accomplish. Therefore, protecting these sources of public water from adverse impacts should remain the highest priority for the Town of Merrimack and the MVD. In our professional opinion, the MVD should oppose the siting of the natural gas pipeline through the Naticook Brook Aquifer to protect the availability of water resources for current and future residents of the Town of Merrinack.

I hope you find the information contained herein responsive to your needs. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,

Jeffrey M. Marts, P.G.

Project Manager/Geologist

1 The Naticook Brook Aquifer is directly connected to surface water bodies, including Greens Pond and Naticook Brook, which both provide no_sllly recharge to the underlying aquifer.

{map, not included here}

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date Mar 09, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

118 Bookerville Rd
Fitzwilliam, NH 03447

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Barbara Domingue

20150313-5002(30324048).txt

Janet E. Tivnan, Boylston, MA.

Re: Kinder Morgan and the Tennessee Pipeline - Boylston near route 140 and the Shrewsbury town

line

During the blasting for I290, houses in the neighborhood, including mine, shook. The people responsible for inspecting houses prior to the blasting, did not expect strong vibrations to go as far as they did. Our house sustained damage to walls and ceilings.

After blasting was done for I290, people in the area started having problems with their private wells. Because they detected oil in their drinking water a house on the corner of Colonial Drive and Boylston Street in Shrewsbury had to dig a new well. The suspected site of origin was the Mobile Station on Route 140 at the Shrewsbury/Boylston line. That case went to court.

In more recent years, soil sampling and well testing has been done due to oil and gas tank leaks at that same Mobile station. In addition to other contaminants that have traveled under ground, people on School Street in Boylston have also had readings of high sodium content in their drinking water. The suspect origin of the sodium is the salt shed on route 140.

There is a detailed report of the Mass DEP that you can access on line which will give dates, locations and results of the testing that has been done over the years. It contains all the test results, maps, and charts.

The case number is 2-808. You can contact the Mass DEP for additional information. The person that I spoke with is Mr. Michael Scherer. He is the Compliance and Enforcement Coordinator for the Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup and Site Management.

My concerns;

I would like to know how deep the pipeline will be buried, and if there will be any blasting done.

There may be contaminants still in the ground that may be released by new blasting, contaminating the same wells or even wells that were not previously affected.

The pipeline itself may leak, and the gas may reach wells.

I know that there are processes in place to detect problems, however, once the leak has occurred, you cannot take back the problem. Also, not everyone does their jobs 100% of the time, and they may make a mistake and not run the process to detect a problem. Though they have been few, there have been pipeline leaks.

I would like you to explain the process that you have in place to protect and make whole any household affected by any damage to houses or wells that may occur from blasting damage to houses or well contamination?

In addition, we have septic systems, not town sewage. In our particular household, we have a pumping station that pumps liquids to our leach field. What action would you take to remedy a problem if any of the pipes in any of our systems were dislodged or damaged? We would not be able to live in our houses until fixed. Last but not least, I suspect that property values adjacent to and near the pipeline would decrease. That is a concern for anyone thinking of selling their homes anywhere in the area of the pipeline.

Janet Tivnan
427 School Street
Boylston, MA
508-869-2931
Email: jtivnan@msn.com

20150313-5021(30328525).pdf

**TOWN OF
MERRIMACK, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

6 BABOOSIC LAKE ROAD . MERRIMACK. NH03054 . WWW.MERRIMACKNH.GOV

March 11,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
("Commission") Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Merrimack Town Council respectfully requests that a FERC scoping meeting be held in our Town. As you can see our environmental concerns are numerous, to include that this pipeline crosses municipal watersheds including the aquifer that supplies more than half of the Town's water, and crosses one of the Town's major sewer interceptor lines, two major protected rivers as well as municipally owned and privately protected conservation areas which areas protect identified endangered species and their habitats, permanent open space and recreation lands, residential properties, and may have impacts to the NH Plating Site (a federal Superfund Site).

Respectfully Submitted,

Nancy M. Harrington, Chairman
William W. Boyd, III, Councilor
Lon S. Woods, Councilor
Thomas P. Koenig, Councilor

Thomas J Mahon, Vice Chair
Finlay C. Rothhaus, Councilor
Daniel Dwyer, Councilor

20150313-5033(30328714).pdf

**TOWN OF
MERRIMACK, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

6 BABOOSIC LAKE ROAD . MERRIMACK. NH03054 . WWW.MERRIMACKNH.GOV

March 11,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
("Commission") Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Town of Merrimack ("Town"), a municipality within the State of New Hampshire, appreciates the opportunity to submit these preliminary comments in conjunction with the pre-filing phase of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP) proposed Northeast Energy Direct pipeline ("NED Project"). The Town hereby notifies both the Commission and TGP of its intention to actively participate in Docket No. PF14-22 in order to preserve its rights as an interested stakeholder.

The NED Project as currently proposed would include over 4.49 miles of new pipeline in Town, capable of transporting up to 2.2 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas. This pipeline crosses municipal watersheds including the aquifer that supplies more than half of the Town's water, and crosses one of the Town's major sewer interceptor lines, two major protected rivers as well as municipally owned and privately protected conservation areas which areas protect identified endangered species and their habitats, permanent open space and recreation lands, residential properties, and may have impacts to the NH Plating Site (a federal Superfund Site). The Town is in the process of working with TGP to identify sensitive environmental areas impacted by the proposed route and to complete surveys of Town owned lands.

Given the unprecedented scale of the project and associated impacts, the Town respectfully requests that the Commission provide a full, open and transparent public process, including comprehensive public outreach, public scoping meeting in Merrimack and active engagement of stakeholders like the Town in this pre-filing process in order to ensure that such significant stakeholder concerns are fully addressed in any future certifi-

cate application to the Commission for this project. The Town will actively participate in this pre-filing process in order to achieve this end. Accordingly, the Town anticipates submission to the Commission of Town compiled sensitive area and field survey information in order to ensure full transparency in this process.

Sincerely,

Nancy M. Harrington, Chairman
William W. Boyd, III, Councilor
Lon S. Woods, Councilor
Thomas P. Koenig, Councilor

Thomas J Mahon, Vice Chair
Finlay C. Rothhaus, Councilor
Daniel Dwyer, Councilor

20150313-5090

Very large document collection from Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., 1 GB total, all file names begin with **20150313-5090** followed by (##). You can download them from FERC by searching for the full file name, e.g., “**20150313-5090(30329506).docx**“

Files in this collection are listed below using only the (####) suffix. In cases of special interest to NH towns I have listed specific page numbers in the PDF file.

- (30329506).docx cover letter: Submittal of Draft Environmental Resource Reports 1 through 13
- (30329507).pdf RESOURCE REPORTS 1 AND 10 COMMENT MATRIX (8 pages, 96 KB)
- (30329508).pdf LIST OF ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS (12 pages, 78 KB)
- (30329509).pdf TABLE OF CONTENTS (2 pages, 118 KB)
- (30329510).pdf RESOURCE REPORT 1: GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION
(174 pages, 2 MB)
- (30329512).pdf RESOURCE REPORT 2: WATER USE AND QUALITY (230 pages, 18 MB)
- (30329513).pdf MAPS (60 pages, 34 MB)
USEPA Sole Source Aquifers
p 16: MA: Northfield, NH:Winchester, Richmond, Troy, Fitzwilliam
p 17: NH: Fitzwilliam, Rindge, New Ipswich, Greenville
p 18: MA: Townsend, Lunenburg, Fitchburg
p 19: NH: Greenville, Mason, Milford, Brookline, Merrimack, Litchfield
p 20: NH: Litchfield, Londonderry, Hudson, Windham, Pelham; MA: Dracut
Hazardous Waste Locations
p 46: MA: Northfield, NH:Winchester, Richmond, Troy, Fitzwilliam
p 47: NH: Fitzwilliam, Rindge, New Ipswich, Greenville
p 48: MA: Townsend, Lunenburg, Fitchburg
p 49: NH: Greenville, Mason, Milford, Brookline, Merrimack, Litchfield
p 50: NH: Litchfield, Londonderry, Hudson, Windham, Pelham; MA: Dracut
- (30329514).pdf MAPS (60 pages, 32 MB)
Groundwater Resources
p 16: MA: Northfield, NH:Winchester, Richmond, Troy, Fitzwilliam
p 17: NH: Fitzwilliam, Rindge, New Ipswich, Greenville
p 18: MA: Townsend, Lunenburg, Fitchburg
p 19: NH: Greenville, Mason, Milford, Brookline, Merrimack, Litchfield
p 20: NH: Litchfield, Londonderry, Hudson, Windham, Pelham; MA: Dracut
FEMA Flood Zones
p 46: MA: Northfield, NH:Winchester, Richmond, Troy, Fitzwilliam
p 47: NH: Fitzwilliam, Rindge, New Ipswich, Greenville
p 48: MA: Townsend, Lunenburg, Fitchburg

	p 49: NH: Greenville, Mason, Milford, Brookline, Merrimack, Litchfield
	p 50: NH: Litchfield, Londonderry, Hudson, Windham, Pelham; MA: Dracut
(30329515).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 3: FISH, WILDLIFE, AND VEGETATION (129 pages, 582 KB)
(30329516).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 4: CULTURAL RESOURCES (429 pages, 7 MB)
(30329517).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 5: SOCIOECONOMICS (25 pages, 133 KB)
(30329518).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 6: GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (220 pages, 33 MB)
(30329519).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 7: SOILS (68 pages, 37 MB)
(30329520).pdf	MAPS: soils + soils descriptions (316 pages, 35 MB)
(30329521).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 8: LAND USE, RECREATION, AND AESTHETICS (257 pages, 41 MB)
(30329522).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 9: AIR AND NOISE QUALITY (91 pages, 851 KB)
(30329523).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 10: ALTERNATIVES (82 pages, 10 MB)
(30329524).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 11: RELIABILITY AND SAFETY (21 pages, 116 KB)
(30329525).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 12: PCB CONTAMINATION (7 pages, 35 KB)
(30329526).pdf	RESOURCE REPORT 13: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO LNG PLANTS (7 pages, 34 KB)
(30329527).pdf	Appendix A: Federal and State Regulatory Agency Contact List (66 pages, 641 KB)
(30329528).pdf	Appendix B: Updated Agency Correspondence (as of February 1, 2015) (164 pages, 41 MB)
(30329530).pdf	FEDERAL AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED (167 pages, 33 MB)
(30329531).pdf	PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE (216 pages, 14 MB)
(30329532).pdf	NEW YORK AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE (372 pages, 47 MB)
(30329533).pdf	MASSACHUSETTS AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE (558 pages, 29 MB)
(30329534).pdf	NEW HAMPSHIRE AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE (249 pages, 16 MB)
(30329535).pdf	CONNECTICUT AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE (66 pages, 5 MB)
(30329536).pdf	Appendix C: Government Officials/Non-Governmental Organizations Contact Lists and Town Presentations (32 pages, 180 KB)
(30329537).pdf	Appendix D: Public Participation Plan (7 pages, 59 KB)
(30329538).pdf	Appendix E: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Excerpts (44 pages, 21 MB)
(30329539).pdf	MAPS WRIGHT TO DRACUT QUAD MAPBOOK (65 pages, 28 MB) p 23: MA: Northfield p 24: MA: Northfield to NH border p 25: NH: Winchester p 26: NH: Richmond p 27: NH: Troy, Fitzwilliam p 28: NH: Rindge p 29: NH: Rindge p 30: NH: Rindge, New Ipswich p 31: NH: New Ipswich, Greenville, Mason p 32: NH: Mason, Milford, Brookline p 33: NH: Milford, Amherst p 34: NH: Merrimack, Litchfield

p 35: NH: Litchfield, Londonderry, Hudson
p 36: NH: Hudson, Windham, Pelham
p 37: NH: Pelham
p 38: NH: Pelham; MA: Dracut

MARKET PATH COMPONENT: LATERALS & LOOP LINES, cover sheet

p 51: NH: Mason Fitchburg lateral
p 52: NH: Mason, Fitchburg lateral
p 53: MA: Townsend, Fitchburg lateral
p 54: MA: Townsend, Lunenburg, Fitchburg lateral
p 55: MA: Lunenburg, Fitchburg lateral

(30329540).pdf SUPPLY PATH COMPONENT, alignment sheet (1 page, 183 KB)
(30329541).pdf MAPS, SUPPLY PATH COMPONENT, photo & elevations (23 pages, 22 MB)
(30329542).pdf MAPS, Bradford County, PA (9 pages, 9 MB)
(30329543).pdf MAPS, Susquehanna County, PA (20 pages, 28 MB)
(30329544).pdf MAPS, Susquehanna County, PA (20 pages, 26 MB)
(30329545).pdf MAPS, Susquehanna County, PA, Broome Cty, NY (49 pages, 47 MB)
(30329546).pdf MAPS, Delaware Cty, NY (26 pages, 199 KB)
(30329547).pdf Alignment sheet, segments F through K (1 page)
(30329548).pdf MAPS, Schoharie Cty, NY (28 pages, 33 MB)
(30329549).pdf MAPS, Albany Cty, NY (28 pages, 34 MB)
(30329550).pdf MAPS, Rensselaer Cty, NY, Berkshire Cty, MA (36 pages, 45 MB)
(30329551).pdf MAPS, Franklin Cty, MA (31 pages, 34 MB)
(30329552).pdf MAPS, Franklin Cty, MA & Cheshire Cty, NH (31 pages, 34 MB)
(30329553).pdf MAPS, Hillsborough Cty, NH (NI, Greenville, Mason) (21 pages, 37 MB)
p 1 - 6: New Ipswich
p 7 - 8 : Greenville, Mason
p 9 - 12: Mason, Milford
p 13: Milford, Brookline
(30329554).pdf MAPS, Hillsborough Cty, NH (21 pages, 31 MB)
(30329555).pdf MAPS, Hillsborough Cty, NH & Middlesex Cty, MA (3 pages, 3 MB)
(30329556).pdf Alignment sheet, segments L through T (1 page, 128 KB)
(30329557).pdf MAPS, Middlesex Cty, MA (2 pages, 2 MB)
(30329558).pdf MAPS, Middlesex Cty, MA (1 pages, 1 MB)
(30329559).pdf MAPS, Middlesex Cty, MA (18 pages, 24 MB)
(30329560).pdf MAPS, Essex Cty, MA (6 pages, 7 MB)
(30329561).pdf MAPS, Middlesex Cty, MA (9 pages, 10 MB)
(30329562).pdf MAPS, Hillsborough Cty, NH, Fitchburg lateral to Fitchburg (15 pages, 19 MB)
p 1 - 5: Mason, Townsend MA
p 6 - 11: Townsend, MA, Lunenburg, MA
p 12 - 15: Lunenburg, MA
(30329563).pdf MAPS, Worcester Cty, MA (16 pages, 18 MB)
(30329564).pdf MAPS, Hartford Cty, CT (17 pages, 18 MB)
(30329565).pdf MAPS, Fairfield Cty, CT (2 pages, 2 MB)

(30329566).pdf Appendix G: Typical Construction Drawings (15 pages, 303 KB)

(30329567).pdf Appendix H: Commission's Plan and Procedures (48 pages, 322 KB)

20150313-5120(30329726).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

I just read that a letter from the town of Warwick, Massachusetts to FERC was listed as being from Warwick, NY and a description says that it is about Warwick, PA. This was a letter sent via regular mail, instead of submitted as an e-comment. This means human error, not once but twice. What is this really about? One mistake maybe, two mistakes definitely not. These appear to be deliberate mistakes.

People are watching and most definitely will point out these mistakes.

All of the towns along this proposed pipeline absolutely do not want this pipeline.

20150313-5143(30330081).txt

John Saunders, Merrimack, NH.

The change to the TGP gas pipeline route makes little economic sense due to the large amount of blasting needed to traverse the rock zones of Southern New Hampshire. These rocks zones are more extensive than the original route planned through Massachusetts. Due to significantly large amounts of exposed granite and migmatite rock formations along the route, open blasting in steep terrain will be needed to create a trench. Costs will be tremendously increased due to the need for drilling and blasting crews to be operating in advance of the digging crews. Because the rock formations lie in residential areas, blasting will need to be very tightly controlled so that rock fragments do not cause harm or injury to the residents.

The local Merrimack region for which this pipeline is considered to be routed features large amounts of this type of rocky terrain. Some actual examples of extensive blasting requirements include the construction of Exit 10 on the Everett Turnpike and the construction of the Merrimack Outlets. In our neighborhood, a project to install water pipes on our street was halted due to the extensive amount of rock ledge lying just below the surface. As the notional pipeline route goes through this same hilly area, the same type of obstacle will present itself.

A serious obstacle to routing of the pipeline through Southern New Hampshire will be the adjacency to the power lines. In the construction of pipelines in other areas, the utility companies did not allow blasting within 300 feet of high tension lines.

Surely, routing of this pipeline through Massachusetts with its more favorable soils would be less costly and less dangerous to build.

Local residents will face hardships due to the shock and vibration effects of the blasting. There is the likely possibility of damage to foundations and to household contents. Because there is tight control of electromagnetic emissions during blasting, another hardship that will be endured by local landowners and residents in that there could be restriction of cell phone use. In recent years, many people have come to rely solely upon cell phones.

Given the concerns, risks, and hazards presented by the choice of this pipeline route through rocky residential areas, I urge the commission to deny this permit. Alternative routes that are less dangerous and burdensome to the public must be sought.

20150313-5178(30330219).txt

Kathleen Padden, Warwick, MA.

My town planning board in WARWICK, MASSACHUSETTS put considerable time and effort into filing a well-thought out document as to why we in WARWICK, MASSACHUSETTS do not want the NED pipeline desecrating our town. It would be appreciated if you at FERC could file WARWICK, MASSACHUSETTS' document listed with the proper state. We are not in NY or PA, the states that you erroneously listed

when you posted the document. It's WARWICK, MASSACHUSETTS. Its says so very clearly at the top of the document. If this has been addressed, please disregard. If not, your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

20150315-4000(30360898).docx

From: Ashley Seto <ashley.b.seto@gmail.com>

Date: March 15, 2015 at 4:58:46 PM EDT

To: cheryl.lafleur@ferc.gov, tony.clark@ferc.gov, philip.moeller@ferc.gov, norman.bay@ferc.gov, colette.honorable@ferc.gov

Subject: Denial of Survey Request from KinderMorgan

Below is a copy of a letter we sent to KinderMorgan regarding their request to survey our land. We hope that you can help in stopping this proposed pipeline.

March 13, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

We are formally denying your request to survey our land. We are not supportive of the proposed KinderMorgan Pipeline that will run close to our home and neighborhood. The pipeline will destroy both treasured open spaces and private property across the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, put the safety of residents at risk, jeopardize the ability of Massachusetts to lower emissions that contribute to climate change, and place an unfair burden on electric ratepayers to pay for the cost of its construction.

Sincerely,

Ashley and Jimmy Seto

12 Ellsworth Rd Andover, MA

20150316-0025(30361783).tif

Hand written letter, Margaret Konieczny, opposing

20150316-0026(30353818).pdf

Hand written FERC form, Eileen Herring, 11 Queens Way, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH.

20150316-0028(30354356).pdf

Letter, Certified Mail,, Evan Lorie, denying TGP access to 104 & 106 Silver Rd, Lanesborough, MA 01237

20150316-0029(30354221).pdf

James L. Rodger
PO Box 712
Fltzwilltam, NH 03447

March 9, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC Docket No. PF1422 (Kinder-MorgoiuTGP NED)

As a retired high voltage substation electrician and instrument/control systems technician with 40 years experience on pipelines, power plants, and data communications systems, I oppose Kinder Morgan/Tennessee

Gas Pipeline's proposed NED pipeline. Its planned colocation alongside high voltage AC transmission lines in New Hampshire risks accelerated corrosion and electrocution hazards. (Please see references on next page for details regarding this serious issue.)

Also, should fire occur from a leaking gas pipeline, the resulting heat and smoke could create a short circuit to high voltage lines within 930 feet, thus sending high voltage directly into the pipeline. Protective circuits used to safeguard against this hazard have been known to fail.

It is highly inadvisable for pipelines to cross perpendicular to and in close proximity to power line corridors, as Kinder Morgan has proposed. Such action brings two hazardous utilities too close together for comfort. In sparsely populated areas such as the desert regions of southwestern United States, the risk of explosions might be considered a minor threat, but here in the densely populated Northeast, the risk to human lives, homes, property, wildlife and the environment is greatly increased. Here in NH, many towns rely upon volunteer fire departments and emergency responders who would be ill equipped to handle an explosion of the magnitude possible, and its aftermath.

I am also deeply concerned about the long-term health effects from the repeated use of known carcinogenic defoliation chemicals along the proposed pipeline corridors, some of which pass directly above our aquifers.

The Troy Mills Superfund site is about the length of a football field away from the proposed pipeline ROW. The EPA has indicated that no underground piping should be installed near this superfund site, as it would become an underground conduit for water. In view of this, we are extremely concerned about spreading existing known contaminants to our nearby aquifers!

If Kinder Morgan/ TGP disregards these very real hazards in planning the NED project, FERC must deny their application. It is clearly not in the public interest.

James L. Rodger,
Fitzwilliam, NH

Please reference:

Safe Engineering Services & technologies Ltd.
3055 Blvd. des Oiseaux
Laval, Quebec
Canada, H7L 6EB
Publication No. 125

Safety of Pipelines in Close Proximity to Electric transmission Lines
www.sestech.com

Please reference:

M. H. Shwehdi and U. M. Johar
Electrical Engineering Department at King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Transmission Line EMF Interference with Buried Pipeline: Essential Do's and Don'ts

<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/meetings/archive/en/paper02shwehdi.pdf>

20150316-0030(30354227).pdf

FERC comment form, Alfred and Kathryn Segreti, 16 Frik Street, Merrimack, NH 03054 : We would like to have the town schedule a scoping meeting with the FERC regarding the pipeline through Merrimack. ...

20150316-0031(30354226).pdf

Hand written FERC form, Peggy Morin, 4 Gauthier Road, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150316-0032(30354248).pdf

Hand written FERC form, R. Brian Morin, 4 Gauthier Road, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150316-0033(30361786).tif

February 12, 2015

Steven R. Ferranti

The NIS Group'

land Agent for Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, LLC

1615 Suffield Street

Agawam, MA 02451

RE: Denial of Access to my Property

As the owners of property located at 275 Main Street, Hancock, Massachusetts 01237, I/we hereby deny to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, including without limitation Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and its subsidiaries and related entities, as well as NYSEG, National Grid or other electric utility company with whom any of the co-locate or propose to co-locate any pipeline, and their respective employees, agents, representatives and contractors, permission to enter my property identified above, to perform surveys or for any other purpose (other than for access by my utility company directly related to the supply of electricity to my property) without prior written notice specifying the purpose of such access and my express consent. Any entry on my property without my consent will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

William E. Spaulding Gail H. Spaulding

Copied: National Grid

NYSEG

FERC

Hancock Town Board

20150316-0034(30354249).pdf

Edward and Christine Stockman

131 Summit Street

Plainfield, Massachusetts 01070

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Washington, D.C. 20426

March 6, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No. PF14-22-000

Northeast Energy Direct Project

The Kinder Morgan -Tennessee Gas Pipeline, NED Project is proposed to cross the natural resource rich northwestern corridor of the Commonwealth. Though those of us who live here and by our very lifestyle choices, manage the land, animal life and water resources of the area, we do not find ourselves considered as stakeholders in the pipeline process. The cadre of stakeholders includes the companies and corporations who are invested in making huge profits from this pipeline. A large proportion of the resident of the towns slated for impact are not going to benefit from the LNG that is transported by this pipeline. We do not have gas lines. By our nature we are interested in preserving our natural environment, conserving energy, supporting alternative forms of energy to replace the antiquated, planet destroying fossil fuel extraction and burning

technologies. For us, it is lose, lose. For the large, obscenely rich corporations, it is all win, win.

We share a perspective with our rural neighbors that we think is not in the consciousness of many of our citizens who do not, on a daily basis, have to deal with the realities of rural life. We know the preciousness of balance. We know where our trash goes. We know where our water comes from. We know where our food is grown. We know that how we care for these resources is how we care for each other and this planet. We know we need to care for these resources for the benefit of all life.

Our communities will have multiple impacts resulting from the pipeline, should the project go forward. Some of our neighbors will be displaced or placed in the potential of harms way. There will be social upheaval and economic impact. Many of these small communities live dose to the bone when it comes to town budgets. We do not think compression stations nor pipeline crossings will be a welcome invitation to new families to come share our healthy lifestyle while struggling with the constraints of rural life.

It is shortsighted for the powers that be to not understand that HERE is THERE. Boundaries do not exist in nature. Air moves, water flows; food grown here goes there. Our western Massachusetts lands are heavily forested and act as the lungs of the state. The pollution from the industrial centers in the region is offset by the respiration and carbon capture of our rural lands and forests. We matter. Rural lands matter. Clean water matters. Compare this to a fabricated need that will largely profit a few and where do you stand?

Transparency is so important and it is how trust is built. We only have the information and justifications that are stated. It is very possible that this is a multilevel decision that is being made to move this project along. Political pressures to not have Europe become dependent on Russia for LNG may be the real issue here. It needs to be stated if that is so. And perhaps some government restrictions on the export and price of LNG are called for. To ask the citizens of this state and the other NE states to pay increased electric costs and fund the pipeline for export is ludicrous.

This is a very important time in history. We need real leadership. We need to look at “Business as Usual” and question the long-term consequences.

Sincerely,

Edward Stockman, M.S.

Christine Stockman RN, M.Ed.

Cc:Rep Steven Kulik

Senator Benjamin Downing

20150316-0038(30354293).pdf

Hand written letter, Sheila Ames, 293 South St, Troy, NH 03465, expressing concern about well

20150316-0042(30354302).pdf

Edward and Christine Stockman
161Summit Street
Plainffeld, MA 01070

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, D.C 20426

March 6, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No. PF14-22-000

Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

We are writing to voice our concerns about the above reference project.

Conflict of Interest

It is a clear and obvious conflict of interest to have FERC be responsible for producing the Environmental Assessments (EA) and the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for the above reference project and then be the agency to approve the assessments and the EIS. Even though, the engineering firm Cardno will do the actual preparation of the report, they are being paid by FERC. In business, whoever pays is the entity to please.

Gas pipe Quality

It is difficult for us to understand why the quality of the gas pipes used in rural areas are substandard when compared with pipes used in more heavily populated areas. Just as black lives matter, so do rural lives. An accident or terrorism caused explosion in a rural area may not kill or injure as many people as in a suburban or urban area but all lives matter. In rural areas when a fire starts, not only are the adjacent forests and wetlands threatened but the homes adjacent to the burning forest are also threatened. To protect people and the natural resources along the pipeline route the highest quality transport and lateral pipes must be used.

Wetland Resource Areas

Massachusetts has a long tradition of protecting wetland resource areas and a strong concern for rare and endangered plants and animals. As a former Plainfield Conservation Commissioner, I expect the final resource reports to have greater detail on a town by town basis so individual resource areas along the proposed pipeline route can be carefully assessed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Edward and Christine Stockman

Cc: Rep. Steve Kulik

Senator Benjamin Downing

Governor Charlie Baker

20150316-0060(30354343).pdf

Letter, James F. Francoeur, denying TGP access to 24 Lachance Dr, Rindge, NH 03461

20150316-0062(30354344).pdf

Re: Proposed NED Northeast Energy Direct- Kinder Morgan Gas Propane Project

We are opposed to this project. This project only benefits big business

According to information, about 1/3 of the gas is projected to be sold overseas.

yes, we need gas but it is finite, but there is an end,

if it is transported and stored in traditional methods.

We NEED to preserve our natural resources, gas for example, for the citizens of this country

We NEED to preserve gas as we transition to alternative sources of energy.

We NEED gas to produce the mechanical aspects to create solar, wind and water options.

A gas pipeline across Massachusetts, is a risk to our health, well being and safety. Noise pollution, vibration issues, toxins like nitrous oxide, benzene, toluene, xylene and formaldehyde.

A gas pipeline will destroy 27,837 acres of conserved land in Massachusetts.

A gas pipeline will not provide jobs, it will provide only a few jobs for the construction phase.

Conservation is 4f1'! Weatherize homes! Solarize homes!

The COMPRESSOR PULNT, planned for our community, is projected to be built in a serene, bucolic area. Refer to article 97 of the MA Constitution protecting conservation land.

The town of Northfield is a sacrificial lamb for the compressor plant and pipeline. A small town of 3000 people doesn't hold much weight with a company like Kinder Morgan, or Haliburton, but it has been done in other communities.

Eminent Domain? For the good of the people?

What people...an elite group of the 1%'ers?

What are you thinking? What are you doing?

What about our kids? Grandkids!

Until our selectmen have a contract defining the project and what the town of Northfield would be responsible for ••ie. roads, fire, police, EMT protection, approved by our attorney, there is NO guarantee about anything, that \$3.3 million or any money. People who would have the pipeline cross their land ONLY get an amount approx. \$1.-25. per foot, for only one year, as a construction easement. The landowners will continue to pay taxes on that land! In some communities, there is no pipeline tax payment, as it is underground, nothing mechanical, no building, no vehicles, and no property tax is paid. Homeowners near pipelines in some areas are not able to get house insurance because of the potential risk.

Virginia Hastings, 30 North Lane, Northfield, MA 01360

20150316-0066(30354347).pdf

Letter, Certified Mail,, Mekdes Yacob & Family, denying TGP access to 141 Castle Hill Rd, Windham, NH 03087, known as Lot F24-104

20150316-0092(30361943).pdf

Hand written card, Greg & Barb Domingue, 118 Bowkerville Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150316-0093(30361945).pdf

Hand written card, James F. Franceur, 24 Lachance Dr, Rindge, NO 03461, opposing

20150316-5006(30336259).txt

Rosemary Wessel, Cummington, MA.

In today's filing by Kinder Morgan "Draft Environmental Report of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. under PF14-22", there appears to be a file missing. There is a file called "06_NED VolII App F Supply_AlignSheet_Seg E 031315 1of2.PDF" but there is no "2of2". There are several other files in this report that are multi-part, and all of them are there (1of3, 2of3, 3of3), but for Appendix F, Supply Alignment Sheet, segment E, part 2 appears to be missing.

This is crucial information for people in this area impacted by this portion of the pipeline and it should be submitted for their review. Thank you.

20150316-5007(30336261).txt

Dorothy Crawford, Cambridge, MA.

We are landowners on Rockwood Pond in Fitzwilliam close to the dam. We have reviewed Kinder Morgan's proposal and are appalled that it is even being considered. We lie within the burn zone should there be an explosion. Kinder Morgan's poor safety record certainly does nothing to reassure us.

For residents of small towns like Fitzwilliam along the proposed pipeline there seems to be only downsides and little benefit. The construction of the pipeline will destroy our quiet neighborhood with the trucks, blasting, noise, and debris. The proximity to the superfund site on the Troy border is a huge concern for us. The

impact the blasting will have on that site is a nightmare in the making.

There is also no doubt in our minds that the construction will destroy the quality of the Rockwood pond water and surrounding wetlands that we residents have worked so hard to maintain. The herbicides will only compound these issues as well as have a major impact on our native flora and fauna.

The noise, light, and air pollution from the compressor stations only adds to the loss of peace in our rural town. The noxious components of the fracked gas has been measured to pollute a 2 mile radius around compressor stations.

What is the benefit? No gas will be available to the Monadnock region. 84% is expected to be exported to Europe and Asia. Plus renewal energy sources as well as continuing to increase energy efficiency will go a long way to meeting future demand. Finally, the upgrading of the existing Spectra pipeline could provide 100% of whatever energy shortfall the Northeast may see in the foreseeable future.

Our grandchildren live 5000 miles away but once a year they visit us at Rockwood Pond. We all so enjoy these visits...the hiking, swimming, canoeing, blueberry picking etc. Please don't let Kinder Morgan destroy our healthy and peaceful corner of the world.

20150316-5020(30343733).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Obviously all these towns and all the people have spoken, through voting, through e-comments, through demonstrations. This pipeline cannot happen. The risk to the water table, wells, septic tanks is too great. I read KM's filing. They say it won't harm the water, but then they say if it does, they will redrill wells. The solution is to not have the pipeline and not risk the water. Above all else, it is crucial that we as a society protect our water sources. The terrain of NH is just rough from the granite. At one point, KM mentions a Maritime Delivery Line in their data drop to FERC on Friday, March 13th. Clearly, despite KM saying it won't be exported, they will be exporting gas. The "need" for gas in New England is not as great as KM says it to be. That is the other crux of the matter. If there isn't a "need", then the pipeline shouldn't go in. Some people still think that the pipeline goes under the power lines.

Some people still think that they will have access to gas for their homes, if the pipeline is on their property.

Really? Really?

KM has so much mis-information out there.

I have already found 2 mistakes in their filing yesterday. Basic mistakes that should never have happened, if they had done their homework. If KM can't get the paperwork right, who can trust them to do the work right?

Please. Please don't let this pipeline happen.

20150316-5031(30346311).txt

Michael Brody, Merrimack, NH.

Re: PF14-22-000

Thank you for considering my opinion on this matter, and please accept this comment as a request for a scoping meeting in the town of Merrimack, NH.

As a resident of Merrimack, I am concerned about the proposed natural gas pipeline for a variety of reasons. The safety of our community, potential environmental impact and questionable benefits of the pipeline are all major concerns in our area. There are also viable alternatives to the proposed pipeline that should be considered before this project is accepted. I also implore you to consider the impact of such a project on the community as a whole.

On Friday, March 6, 2015, our community was forced to deal with a broken gas line that closed a series of businesses in the area and required the evacuation of a neighborhood while the break was investigated and

repaired. Although our town services did an admirable job, this gas line break was not repaired for approximately sixty minutes. The line in question was a one inch pipeline; the proposed pipeline is thirty-six inches. I would ask you to consider whether or not our town has the necessary resources to deal with a catastrophic event with the proposed pipeline.

Thank you again for your attention to this matter.

20150316-5033(30346315).txt

William W. Boyd, III, Merrimack, NH.
Chairwoman Cheryl A. LaFleur
Federal Energy Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Via eComment

In Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000 Northeast Energy Direct Project (“NED Project”)

Dear Chairwoman LaFleur:

Individually, as a member of the Merrimack Town Council, and as a private and concerned citizen, I respectfully request that a Scoping Meeting be held in Merrimack, NH, regarding the NED project.

The proposed route of the NED project dramatically bifurcates conservation lands in Merrimack that houses two significant ground water wells which serves as the largest aquifer within town. This aquifer supplies over 50% of quality, potable water for all users within the Merrimack Village District (“MVD”) water system. It is noteworthy to mention that the MVD provides water to over 85% of Merrimack’s residential, industrial, and mercantile customers within town.

In addition to our aquifer, the conservation lands are also home to wetlands with fragile habitat and endangered species, such as the Blanding’s turtle, which would be impacted by the construction of the NED project. Also, the proposed route crosses two protected rivers, water and sewer lines, an active railroad right-of-way, Daniel Webster Highway and the F.E. Everett Turnpike. As a consequence, environmental aspects to Merrimack’s quality of life would experience significant disruption.

As the largest, populated community potentially impacted by the NED project, I strongly urge the FERC to hold a Scoping Meeting in Merrimack, NH, in order to give our citizens the opportunity to fully express themselves on the NED project while providing the FERC staff with pertinent local data necessary to publish a more complete environmental impact assessment about Merrimack and the region for public review.

Very truly yours,

William W. Boyd, III
139 Joppa Road
Merrimack, NH 03054

20150316-0141(30362097).pdf

Hand written card, John Garcia, 376 High St. Hill, Windsor, MA 01270, opposing

20150316-0142(30362115).pdf

Hand written card, Cathy A. Garcia, 376 High St. Hill, Windsor, MA 01270, opposing

20150316-5035(30346319).txt

Curtis L. Douglas, Richmond, NH.

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed NED Project due to its widespread adverse environmental and eco-

conomic impacts. Alternative viable energy sources and infrastructure enhancements are available in lieu of the continuing sacrifice of natural resources for the sake of development funded by existing energy customers in New England. We don't want their pipeline - and more importantly, we don't need their pipeline.

20150316-5041(30346331).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

1) If all of these towns and all of the citizens don't want this pipeline, why is it progressing? This is America. We are a democracy. The democracy has spoken over and over about this pipeline.

2) In Colorado, we worry about fire season, when it is dry. Multiple fires break out and fire fighters are stretched very thin. Today there is a fire in Lincoln county, and there is little fire.

What would happen if multiple gas fires broke out along the pipeline? How could that be controlled? What about the fire fighters and how they are prepared? Whole towns could be destroyed. Why isn't this being addressed?

3) Also roads and bridges in New England are not ready for the heavy equipment that would drive back and forth over the pipeline route. Some bridges are not even bridges but they are round culvert pipes with dirt over them. There is one like that in Mason. There is no way that kind of covering over a river or stream could handle the weight of those trucks.

4) With these big trucks comes fueling and maintenance on these trucks. KM allows for short 500ft distance from water supplies, rivers, streams. With the sheer number of trucks, there will be spills. Our water supplies could be permanently damaged.

5) Please please do not approve this pipeline.

20150316-5051(30351531).txt

Debra Serrentino, Merrimack, NH.

I oppose the Tennessee pipeline project in Massachusetts and New Hampshire for these reasons, among many. The proposed pipeline path runs through hundreds of private properties and through some of the state's most sensitive ecosystems and would be paid for through new tariffs on our electric bills. Construction of this pipeline would violate our rights as stewards of the land we live on through the taking of that land by eminent domain or other coercion. It would also ravage our communities, expose us to danger of serious accidents, and devalue our property.

20150316-5052(30352334).txt

Anne Bodenrader, Pelham, NH.

I am writing to state my objections to the pipeline proposed by Kinder Morgan tentatively planned to be built in Pelham, NH and other surrounding communities.

This pipeline fails to benefit New Hampshire and its residents. The pipeline as proposed runs through neighborhoods that are packed with children, families and even conservation grounds. Even if the installation of such a pipeline did not have an environmental impact, which it will, the potential hazard for accidents to wreak devastation on our community are untenable, especially in light of Kinder Morgan's recent accident records and lack of responsiveness.

The energy needs of New Hampshire are far below the stated capacity of the proposed pipeline. The environmental damage and potential danger inherent in such a project are catastrophic to our community. Pelham, NH is heavily dependent on well water, and the pipeline presents tremendous environmental danger to our water resources. Much of our land is on top of ledge or wetland, and building such a pipeline on these foundations is likely to wreak environmental damage that lasts for decades beyond the lifetime of the pipeline itself.

This pipeline has no business being in New Hampshire, and certainly not Pelham. I urge FERC to reject

Kinder Morgan's proposal. Don't destroy our community and environment in the name of energy that is not even to benefit our community.

20150316-5063(30352510).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 1: An Introduction

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. FERC is the Federal agency that oversees the approval of interstate oil and natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure proposed by private energy companies. FERC is, as its current chairman Cheryl LaFleur tells us, a “creature of Congress” – created by Congress to administer the pipeline approval process.

There are numerous grave problems with FERC that need to be addressed. This document (Chapter 1 of what is planned as a series of comments on the problems with FERC) will serve as a brief introduction to the Fix FERC First theme and will lay the groundwork for future chapters covering these problems in greater detail.

The Fix FERC First title was chosen for a reason - because it is impossible to expect that FERC will be able to provide a rational, considered deliberation of the multiple natural gas pipelines proposed for New England (and in many other parts of the country) while the rules and procedures that govern its deliberations remain as fundamentally flawed as they are at this time. An overview of these problems with FERC is provided in the next few paragraphs.

FERC considers pipeline proposals in isolation from each other, despite the fact that multiple simultaneous pipeline proposals from different companies should logically be considered and judged from an aggregated, regional perspective. FERC's approach to determining the “need” for a particular pipeline appears to be “Approve them all and let the market sort them out”. We, the public, are then saddled with new fossil fuel infrastructure that will endure for decades – impeding the advancement of renewable energy and hindering our ability to meet goals for lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Because of this faulty, market-driven definition of “need”, the “need” of the energy companies to export natural gas is considered by FERC to be every bit as genuine as the actual need of American citizens for a reliable energy supply – how can this be considered rational? The protected lands and the property rights of American citizens are then trampled on in order to advance a private energy company's plans to develop an export market for its product. Just whose greater good is being served by this?

FERC asserts that it is interested in hearing from members of the public who feel they will be impacted by the approval of proposed energy infrastructure projects. FERC administers “scoping” meetings to allow public comment before they issue licenses. They require those proposing a project to prepare reports on the environmental impacts and they solicit public input to this process. But a closer look discloses that FERC is mostly interested in public comments about specific environmental or siting problems that might be caused by a project – and they then set about to have the energy company mitigate what FERC considers to be the worst of these. This is all well and good, but where is the ability of an individual or a town or even an entire state or region to question the actual need for a project? How can the public get any assurance that the damage that will inevitably accompany such a project is in fact to be balanced by a greater public good? It

cannot.

As a direct result of the skewed metrics summarized above, FERC doesn't seem to ever have come across a pipeline proposal that it didn't like. This agency is staffed by commissioners following guidelines that lean very heavily in favor of approving all of the energy company proposals for large scale fossil fuel infrastructure projects that they are charged with considering. If some oil or natural gas is good, then it appears that FERC considers that more must certainly be better – societal, environmental and climate costs be damned. In short, FERC has become a rubber stamp machine for the energy industry's current pipeline craze.

The companies proposing infrastructure projects are charged by FERC with some responsibility for informing the public of their proposals so that those impacted by these proposals will have a chance to learn about the project and provide feedback. Over the past year it has become painfully obvious to observers of Kinder Morgan's public presentations on the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project that FERC maintains minimal monitoring, much less any actual control, over the quality of the information being supplied to the public. Kinder Morgan has a virtually unblemished record of providing vague answers, releasing ridiculously out-of-date pipeline maps (hello 1980s) and deliberately displaying photos of under-sized facilities (e.g. projecting a picture of a 6,130 HP compressor station to "give an idea" of what a 90,000 HP compressor station might look like) while "informing" the public of their NED plans. FERC is either completely unwilling and/or unable to intervene in this orgy of misinformation and there is apparently no risk to Kinder Morgan of FERC imposing any sanctions on it as the pipeline company continues to actively mislead the public and keep them in the dark for as long as possible. Is it in the public interest to hold meetings where the public is deliberately and actively mislead?

If FERC is allowed to continue to wield the enormous power of the Federal government while applying its current set of skewed priorities and metrics, then we can expect it to continue to blindly approve massive new energy infrastructure projects that will marry us to a very long term fossil fuel future – one reached with scant consideration given to the possibilities for conservation and renewable energy, and one reached with disregard for individual property rights, local governance and even state laws.

Quite frankly, the problems with FERC are so numerous and so serious that a single document detailing them all would be quite long and dense - and it would require a very dedicated reader to get through it all. So there will be an ongoing series of comments on these very serious problems with FERC. Future chapters of the Fix FERC First story will each focus on a particular problem with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the repercussions of that problem to the public.

The next document in this series will be Fix FERC First – Chapter 2: FERC's Faulty Definition of Need.

Nick Miller Groton, MA

20150316-5069(30352521).pdf

Bowditch & Dewey, Attorneys

March 13, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Comments of Northeast Energy Solutions ("NEES") Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ("TGP")
Docket No. PF14-22-000: Proposed Northeast Energy Direct ("NED")

Dear Ms. Bose:

On Wednesday, July 30, 2014, Kinder Morgan, Inc. published the following regarding TGP, its subsidiary:

"Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. today announced it has reached agreement, subject to customary approvals, with key local natural gas distribution companies (LDCs) throughout New England to transport approximately 500,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of long-term firm transportation on the

market path component of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP) Northeast Energy Direct Project. Included in this key group are: The Berkshire Gas Company, Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation, Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp., National Grid, Southern Connecticut Gas Corporation and three other LDCs. Negotiations with additional customers on both the market path and supply path components of the Northeast Energy Direct Project are continuing and agreements are expected to be announced soon."

Not "soon;" but, nearly two-thirds of a year later, on Thursday, March 5, 2015, Kinder Morgan, Inc. published virtually the identical announcement concerning TGP:

"Anchor shippers that have executed binding precedent agreements include: National Grid, 186,963 Dth/d; Liberty Utilities, 115,000 Dth/d; Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, 114,300 Dth/d; and Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation, Southern Connecticut Gas Corporation, The Berkshire Gas Company, The City of Westfield Gas & Electric Light Department and others. TGP is continuing to negotiate with potential shippers on the NED Project, including electric distribution companies (EDCs) and others, and expects to announce additional commitments at a later date."

NEES takes exception with TGP's decision to release, essentially, the same information in a fashion designed to trumpet progress, with regards to TGP's purported shipper contracts, when, in-fact, no real progress has occurred. Further, the March 5th information is different from information produced by the company, in the field, during so called open houses and informational and stakeholder meetings.

The numbers provided in TGP's March 5, 2015 press release total 416,263 Dth/d for precedent agreements. However, just last month in a February 24th presentation, TGP stated the total for precedent agreements was 492,263 Dth/d. Last fall, in a document released by TGP in an offensive against Access Northeast, on September 30, 2014, TGP set forth: "Tennessee has also reached commercial agreement with a group of local gas distribution companies in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire for 500,000 dekatherms per day."

Simply, TGP's consistently inconsistent information frustrates the ability of stakeholders to conduct fact-based analyses so that the the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), and other rule and policy makers, can be provided with truthful information. TGP must account for these discrepancies and others as they are revealed by NEES during this docket.

On February 27, 2015, FERC requested of TGP additional information to be incorporated into its revised resource reports. NEES encourages TGP to fully respond, in sufficient time, for stakeholders to provide truthful analysis and comments to FERC in advance of TGP's professed certificate application.

When TGP filed its initial pre-application for the proposed NED project, TGP was wildly ridiculed for its aged data and lack of accuracy. Hence, TGP has done little to right their public, regulatory, and legal informational ship concerning the proposed NED project.

Moreover, in view of the time lapse since TGP's initial announcement of shippers, the probable unavailability of additional shippers, recent state regulatory rulings, and TGP's continuous representation that it does not intend to export outside the United States, it is quite likely that TGP already knows that NED is not financially viable. If such is indeed the case, TGP has an affirmative duty to duly inform, all, now.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this information; and, if you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Vincent DeVito

VD:ss

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire (FERC Staff)

Mr. Michael McGehee (FERC Staff)

Mr. Eric Tomasi (FERC Staff)

20150316-5076(30352539).pdf

FERC comment form, Cheryl O'Halloran, 15 London Court, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150316-5083(30352614).txt

Amy Glowacki, Mason, NH.

I am a resident of Mason, NH, Lot D-24-01. The parcel is on a point with only two roads that exit to the main road-Sand Pit Road and Black Brook Road. Black Brook Road is a dead end. Both Sand Pit Road and Black Brook Road are crossed by the proposed 12" lateral pipeline near the intersection of Starch Mill Road. In the event of a pipeline explosion the residents in the homes on the far side of the pipeline - six homes - including mine- will be trapped with no viable escape route to safety. There is no road that exists to allow residents of Sand Pit Road to exit without crossing the pipeline lateral extension. We won't be able to evacuate and rescue equipment will not be able to enter to assist us in evacuating or mitigate the consequences to our properties.

Access to travel routes will also be hindered during construction of the pipeline as roads in the north end of Mason are crossed in multiple places with the lateral line and with the main pipeline. In looking at the proposed route, residents on the north side of the lateral line on Starch Mill Road will have to proceed a minimum of 10 miles out of their standard travel route to access Brookline Road. There are few roads that allow Mason residents to enter or depart the town. Pipeline construction will severely impact these roads. Brookline Road is the closet route from Mason to route 13 in Brookline, a major connecting route to points south including Boston where many residents work. The other major route is Townsend Road leading commuters towards route 2, another heavily relied upon route. Another impacted route is Starch Mill Road to Captain Clark Highway in Wilton to route 101 a major commuter route as well that would require a significant detour as well. If these roads are inaccessible it will severely impact the miles and drive time by adding at minimum 10 miles and 20 extra minutes or more each way for daily commutes. This is a significant impact in terms of time as many commutes are already 60-90 minutes and money for fuel.

20150316-5090(30352637).txt

Deborah Butler, Framingham, MA.

Shame on FERC Chair Cheryl LaFleur for putting the profits of BIG energy before the public by poisoning our air, water and land. I will continue to do ALL I can to STOP the Tennessee Gas Pipeline and all others like it. #NoKXL

20150316-5145(30353030).docx

**Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company**

March 16, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426?

Re:Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project

Supplement to March 13, 2015 Submittal of Draft Environmental Resource Reports 1 through 13

Dear Ms. Bose:

On September 15, 2014, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ("Tennessee") filed a request to use the

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's ("Commission") pre-filing procedures for the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project ("Project"). By notice issued October 2, 2014, the Commission approved Tennessee's request to use the pre-filing procedures for the Project.

On March 13, 2015, Tennessee, consistent with Section 157.21(f)(10) of the Commission's pre-filing procedures, 18 C.F.R. § 157.21(f)(10) (2014), filed a draft Environmental Resource Reports 1 through 13 (collectively, "Environmental Report") for the Project. The Commission's Secretary accepted the filing and assigned accession numbers 201503135090 and 201503135091 to the filing. After the filing, Tennessee noted that one file (06_NED VolIII App F Supply_AlignSheet_Seg E 0313152of2.pdf) was missing from the March 13, 2015 filing. Tennessee regrets this error, and is now supplementing its March 13, 2015 filing of the Draft Environmental Report with the above-referenced file.

In accordance with the Commission's filing requirements, Tennessee is submitting the original of this filing to the Commission's Secretary. Tennessee is also providing two complete copies of this filing to the Office of Energy Projects ("OEP").

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.

J. Curtis Moffatt

Deputy General Counsel and Vice President Gas GED group Legal

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire; Mr. Michael McGehee; Mr. Eric Tomasi

20150316-5145(30353031).pdf

Maps for Schoharie County, NY. 26 pages, 37.5 MB

20150317-0033(30362014).pdf

Hand written card, Karen M. Miller, 161 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing.

20150317-0036(30361925).pdf

LeClair Ryan

One International Place, 11th Floor

Boston, MA 02110

3/10/15

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In response to your recent request for access to my property, I have to say that I am very fearful about this project, and feel threatened and harassed by these repeated requests.

Please see attached refusals for my complete explanation. I don't need anyone from the outside invading my premises in order to determine that my property would be affected by a pipeline. I can tell you without your invasion that a pipeline would be 20-30 feet from my well, and dangerously close to Cheapside Quarry dynamite blasts. The potential hazards are many, not the least of which is the psychological damage you are already inflicting on an elderly widow.

Until the Town of Deerfield forces me to submit to your intrusion, my answer will remain the same: NO ACCESS TO MY PROPERTY.

Very sincerely,

Meg Worcester

CC: James D. Hartman

1615 Suffield Street

Agawam, MA 01001

Deerfield Board of Selectmen

Deerfield Municipal Offices
8 Conway Street
So. Deerfield, MA 01373

March 9, 2015

Dear Members of the beerfield Board of Selectmen:

Kinder Morgan's proposed pipeline is of great concern to me.

According to page 25 of the maps displayed at the recent GCC Open House, the route they will take is directly across the corner of my small property and within 20-30 feet of my well. I am deeply concerned about contamination and I cannot envision a new well being dug outside the 250-foot minimum recommended distance required for safety.

Furthermore, my property is close to the Cheapside Quarry that periodically sets off blasts that shake my house.

Considering the four pipeline incidents that took place as recently as this last January (see "Pipeline Explodes in West Virginia, Sends Fireball Shooting Hundreds Of Feet In The Air"), I am not at all comfortable with, or convinced that the proximity of pipeline/quarry/well could not cause irrefutable damage to my home, where I have lived for 25 years, and which I have recently made available to tourists and other area visitors as a Bed and Breakfast

(WorcesterHouseBnB.com).

I hope you will take these concerns into consideration as you make your decision whether or not to allow this intrusion into our historic community.

Very sincerely,

Meg Worcester
P.O. Box 137
Deerfield,MA 01342

20150317-0040(30362020).pdf

Letter, Certified Mail, John & Clare Maguire, denying TGP access to 181 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA

20150317-0043(30362009).pdf

Letter, Certified Mail, Karen M. Miller, denying TGP access to 161 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150317-0063(30362057).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150317-0065(30362060).pdf

Hand written card, Reeves C. MacLellan, 76 Dolly Lane, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150317-0072(30362023).pdf

Alice and Kenneth JBury
7 Patricia Lane
Amherst, NH 03031
Email: kenlburvcomcast.net
Phone: 61647~7 (H), Q6-930-7163 (C)

February 27, 2015

Chairman Cheryl A. LaFleur
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20428

Madam Chairman:

We are stake holders in the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (NEDirect) natural gas pipeline planned to pass through our section of New Hampshire. While we are not convinced of the need for this or in any case the need for such a large pipeline we are not addressing this issue in this correspondence.

Our immediate concern is the pipeline route proposed for my immediate area. As I believe the attachments show although this pipeline routing is planned to co-locate with an existing electrical power right of way it still will require easements to access abutting property. Also unlike a high voltage electrical line any problem such as leakage and or fire and explosion would have a major impact on a much wider surrounding area than an electrical power line catastrophe.

proposed by Kinder Morgan as well as (3) alternative routes that we have identified.

We believe the comparison shows it is worth investigating and refining these proposed alternate routes rather than following the Kinder Morgan proposed route. We feel that a better routing for this pipeline in our area can be found and in any case the routing must be changed from what has been proposed by Kinder Morgan.

Please feel free to contact us at any time to discuss our proposal.

Thanks for your time.

Alice and Kenneth J. Bury, Trustees

CC:

James D. Hartman TGP, LLC
1815 Suffield St
Agawam, MA 01001

Pipeline Current Routing Issues/ Concerns and Proposed Alternative

I. Routing - the current pipeline routing is close to/ through/ near many residences in Amherst. Alternative routing should be considered to go around these residences. These alternatives may involve deviating from the use of the electrical power right of way (ROW) which on the surface may sound like a problem. However, since the pipeline cannot go directly under the electrical power lines' co-locating along this ROW still requires obtaining numerous residential easements for construction and ultimately maintenance.

II. Specifically in my one mile area (between mile 161.6 and mile 162.6) the current pipeline routing is planned (see attachment 1 I) to:

- a. Pass near 44 residences. 28 currently inhabited and 16 planned to be built.
- b. Cross a state highway at an intersection (NH Route 122 and Patricia Lane) that if closed in an emergency would isolate a (27) family community,
- c. Through Amherst Christian Church's parking lot near the church building,
- d. Crossing a road that would isolate a (10) unit condo development preventing access or egress in an emergency,
- e. Require easement from 9 property owners, a church, 2 condo associations and 1 homeowner's association bordering or being traversed by the pipeline.
- f. Up to and along side of a public water tower which services this section of town,
- g. And also run next to a (16) unit work force housing project currently being planned for the area.

III. We believe that an alternative route can be found which would reduce the residential exposure, impact on the church, and move route away from the Water Tower. While not on the power line right of way, this

routing would be through undeveloped residential and industrial land.

IV. Attachment #5 contains a summary analysis of the existing and the 3 alternative pipeline routings.

{maps & table, not included here}

20150317-0073(30362076).pdf

March 9, 2015

Ms. Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chair
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. LaFleur,

I am writing regarding the Kinder Morgan proposed extension of the Tennessee gas pipeline from the MarceUus%ale fields through southern New Hampshire to fge Dracut, Massachusetts terminal. In his February 19,2015 piece for the Nets Hampshire Business Rnnsru Bob Sanders questions whether New Hampshire will actually benefit from such a project.

Firstly, Kinder Morgan has not yet provided an ofbcial estimate of savings for ratepayers were this project in place. The company mentions only “potential” savings with amounts varying as widely as \$118migion to \$411million. Then there is the question of a s e ou electric bills at the regional level to pay for the project. There are questions about how the surcharge should be calculated and whether ratepayers should pay for something whose bene6ts remain undear.

Sanders raises another point: the volatility of energy prices. Predicting the amount of gas needed and the price are complex matters. The price of local gas is affected by the world price. There has been a glut of oil on the market this winter, and the price of oil has dropped.

Thirdly, Kinder Morgan has proposed a huge pipeline — 1.2to 2.2 billion cubic feet per day according to Bob Sanders—and much more, he says, than the region would actually need. Furthernunu, it appears that Kinder Morgan has not yet established the number of long-term contracts with electricity generators to warrant such a large amount of gas. If that is so, the question arises: What will be done with the gas? One possibility is largescale export fmm the Dracut terminal to ports in Atlantic Canada Kinder Morgan has not denied this possibility, though it implies it isn’t its primary focus.

We in the affected towns in southern New Hampshire fear that we are being asked to host an enormous and disruptive project from which we will receive little or no benefit. Pipelines already exist in New England, and their capacity can be mcreased with upgrades to infrastructuxe. Iurge you not to pursue this new project, which will take new land for uncertain bene6ts, and look into existing chatmels for nwetuxg the energy needs of this area.

Sanders raises another point: the volatility of energy prices. Predicting the amount of gas needed and the price are complex matters. The price of local gas is affected by the world price. There has been a glut of oil on the market this winter, and the price of oil has dropped.

Sincerely,

Katharine Gregg
243 Valley Road
Mason, NH 03048
kgregg@nyfairpoint.net

20150317-5002(30354803).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Because of New Hampshire’s amazing wilderness and rivers, every town along or near the pipeline should

have a scoping meeting. The land here is unique. Granite everywhere. Rivers and streams everywhere. Habitats that need protecting. Wetlands that need protection. Please just because Kinder Morgan says they won't damage the environment or hurt water supplies, does not make it accurate. I'm just a regular citizen who wants to protect the environment. I really think scoping meetings for each town is necessary.

The water from these rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, swamps, all feed into our water table to supply wells, and towns with water. The risk is huge. Please hold scoping meetings with every town.

20150317-5056(30360881).txt

Brian Dillon, Amherst, NH.

I am strongly opposed to this pipeline in my backyard for a number of reasons:

- 1) I am an abuter of the proposed path and have yet to be contacted by Kinder Morgan. If they can't get the little things right, they certainly cannot get the big things right. DETAILS MATTER!
- 2) Already have been told that my property value has gone down a bit with just the proposal of this pipeline in my backyard.
- 3) My property will be located in the incineration zone once completed. According to my insurance agent, my homeowners insurance will not go up because of this, yet. However, when I go to sell, the purchaser of the property will face much higher insurance rates because of the house being located in an incineration zone.
- 4) I live in a flood zone and cannot dig in my yard without a lot paperowrk and permission. How is it that this pipeline can be placed in a flood zone? If it is okay to build there, then the Federal Government needs to cancel my policy and refund me monies paid since I've lived here for all of sudden being able to build in a flood zone.
- 5) This pipeline will not make natural gas cheaper or more available to our town. This will only allow for transportation of natural gas. There is not an existing infanstructure for the vast majority of the homes to receive natural gas from this project. Lines to homes will need to be installed at the homeowners expense! As well as the expense of all new heating equipment.
- 6) The Federal Government owns plenty of highways. If you want this built and Kinder Morgan wants this built, then this should be constructed under the highway system. I would much rather sit in several years of traffic, then have this in my backyard.

The proposed location of this pipeline is foolhardy. It should not be built as proposed.

20150317-5058(30360884).txt

Amy Glowacki, Mason, NH.

The proposed route for the NED 36 main pipeline and the 12" Fitchburg Lateral pipeline violates the land and wildlife therein of the Fifield Tree Farm Conservation Easement. The proposed pipleine would permanently clear a swathe of land and may potentially introduce herbicides into the maintenance plan to prevent growth along the route. This area is mapped as the Highest Ranked Habitat in NH by the NH Wildlife Action Plan. Land and Community Heritage Investment Plan LCHIP invested in permanently protecting this habitat.

The proposed plan violates a public trust and threatens wildlife as well as residents. The extensive blasting required for construction of the pipelines endangers the aquifer - our water supplies- all mason residents depend on groundwater wells. The blasting is known to disturb and even drain aquifers. The introduction of herbicides in vegetation control will also endanger the ground water - our drinking water.

I urge you to consider the importance of conservation easements in protecting natural resources set aside for protecting for future generations as a public trust and the consequences for violating that trust.

Conservation easements promote sustainable forestry practices. The Fifield Tree Farm Conservation Project is an active logging site. Logging trucks access the land year-round via Sand Pit Road-directly crossing the

12" lateral line to enter and exit to Starch Mill Road multiple times per day. As Black Brook Road is a dead end there is no option to enter the site without crossing the proposed lateral line on either Sand Pit Road or Black Brook Road. The logging trucks also cross the proposed 12" lateral line on Starch Mill Road.

The Mason Conservation Commission has worked tirelessly to preserve many properties in Mason. I ask your consideration in addressing the serious threat to a public trust by a for-profit private company when the public need has not been adequately demonstrated to support such destruction of habitat and water supplies critical for sustaining life in Mason.

Thank you,

20150317-5110(30361190).txt

Carol Iodice, Mason, NH.
Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 2042

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000 Request to Use Pre-filing Procedures for Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Cheryl Le Fluer,

A not so short time ago I began seeing signs popping up in the local town saying in all sorts of ways, Stop The Pipeline. My initial thought was thinking of the small natural gas lines that use to come into my home as a child to run my mom's stove. I remembered back to the house down the road that I had driven by one day that was leveled to the ground from a small propane tank explosion.

Then I learned we are talking about a massive 36" pipeline and a 12" lateral pipeline that was to divide my town into 3 separate parts. That moved me to do some research on the safety of these pipelines. Needless to say I was horrified! I'm hearing about incineration zones, evacuation zones high and low impact zones. More research informs me about the common occurrences of accidents and death. I learn if this thing blows I have 30-90 seconds to run for my life before I turn to dust. And FERC approves such risk?

I guess my life doesn't matter. I am reminded of the protests over the summer of a criminal young man being gunned down by a police officer. What an outrage it was. Our President is now having the police department all over the country put on notice! But myself, a law abiding, tax paying citizen can be incinerated by FERC and Kinder-Morgan and be called lower impact damage. What? My life doesn't matter? I thought our Federal Government and its regulatory commissions were to protect its citizens.

I then decide to focus my research on the Compressor station that is also planning to be put in my very small town. I understand it is to be one of the biggest sites running at 80,000-90,000 horse power. I've learned about the various carcinogens that pour out of their smoke stacks that have caused difficulty in breathing, nose bleeds, nausea, dizziness and death to farm animals. The harmful methane gases that are released during blow downs that pollute our air are far worse than carbon gases. And FERC approves such pollution?

I learn about the pigging stations that are set up along the pipeline for cleaning the lines and using them as shut off valves. I've seen videos of radio-active water filled with horribly poisonous chemicals used in fracking, pouring out of these stations during cleaning. They are dumped into our ground water polluting our only source of water, our wells. And FERC approves of this too?

They want to put all this in a town that has no industries, factories or stores. A town that prides it's self on its historical and seasonal restaurants. A town that where busloads of people come to visit and enjoy its beauty during its maple sugaring season. A town where people come to take Sunday afternoon drives on our dirt roads in their antique cars and Model- T's. And FERC and Kinder- Morgan want to destroy all this. Take our town away, against our will, for their own corporate greed.

I'd like to say this could not happen in the United States of America but I guess that was an American

Dream.

Sincerely,
Carol Iodice

20150317-5124(30361257).txt

Stu Moncrieff, Merrimack, NH.

Dear Chairman LaFleur:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project referenced above, and ask that the FERC deny this project. NED is NOT in the public good, for the following reasons:

1) Regional demand (or future demand) for a project of this scope has not been documented. Local utilities are not expanding their service areas. I have made three (3) inquiries to our local gas provider since 2007. Each time, I have been told they have no plans for expansion in my town (Merrimack, NH). Most communities and neighborhoods affected by NED do not have access to natural gas, and still won't if it is approved. Most citizens affected by NED will not even be able to benefit from it in any way. This is NOT in the public good.

2) The primary purpose of NED is to export natural gas to Europe, via Nova Scotia. This will not lower gas costs regionally, it will only benefit Kinder Morgan (KM), their shareholders, and European energy companies. This is NOT in the public good.

3) Property values along the proposed route, and within the Incineration Zone, will decline. It is NOT in the public good to allow for corporate profit at the expense of landowners. Many homeowners are still recovering from the real estate collapse. Additional loss of value due to NED is NOT in the public good.

4) KM claims that it is "co-locating" this pipeline along existing utility corridors. They neglect to mention that the utility corridors must be widened to accommodate the required separation between power lines and the gas pipeline. This will result in the eminent domain taking of land and homes. Again, this action serves only KM and its shareholders. This is NOT in the public good.

5) KM expects this project to be paid for by a tariff on electric rates throughout New England. The gas consumers (power companies included) should support NED through an increased cost of gas. An electricity tariff to support the construction of NED is NOT in the public good.

6) Safety hazards with a project of this scope are numerous. The proposed NED path slices through neighborhoods, near schools, shopping areas and businesses. Most municipalities do not have staff trained to handle a pipeline explosion (and they DO happen). The pipeline route would also isolate hundreds of homes from emergency responders. Just a couple of minutes of Googling shows that KM does not have a good safety record. KM's involvement is NOT in the public good.

7) The environmental impacts associated with NED include wetland impacts, displacement and death of rare species (flora and fauna), altered drainage patterns, erosion, introduction of invasive species, and long-term use of pesticides, which will affect both private wells and public water supplies. This is only a partial list of the impacts to hundreds of miles of our New England landscape. Many of these impacts will be permanent. These environmental impacts are NOT in the public good.

8) The proposed path of NED will impact archaeological, cultural, and historical resources. Once lost, these resources are gone forever. New Englanders are proud of the rich history of this region, and impacting these resources in any way is NOT in the public good.

There are literally hundreds of other reasons why NED is not in the public good. I ask that FERC take time to read each and every comment submitted as part of KM's filing. FERC will realize that the ONLY beneficiaries of this project are KM, its shareholders, and the European energy companies that will import KM's natural gas.

Sincerely,

Stu Moncrieff
2 Fields Farm Rd. (Incineration Zone)
Merrimack, NH

20150317-5173(30361797).txt

Ava Gips, Deerfield, MA.
Why It's Not Needed

We're constantly told that this pipeline will prevent power shortages during prolonged cold spells or heat waves. This peak demand only happens for a few hours a day, for about 10-27 days a year. This can be addressed in so many other ways. For example, Massachusetts has very strong energy efficiency programs. If their current levels continue, there is no need for additional gas infrastructures, even with economic growth taken into account. Another way is that leaks in present gas pipelines need to be fixed. Also, existing pipelines are partially unused. Using these pipelines to store gas during non-peak times can keep enough reserve to cover the few days every winter when peak demand drives up prices. We could buy more electricity from Canada (Hydro-Quebec), or revert to other fuels.

The amount of gas proposed is way too much for our region to use. It's four times the amount we need! Where is the other three quarters going to go? The extra gas will be exported to foreign markets! And these exports could lead to a 3x increase in natural gas prices!

Basically, this pipeline is a hugely over-sized response to our future energy needs.

Our Biggest Problem

Our biggest problem is climate change. We used to think it would just start affecting our children and grandchildren, and that somehow we could find solutions in the future. But climate change has already started and is snowballing at a far, far faster rate than we expected. This pipeline just adds to the problem. Natural gas is mostly methane, even more destructive than CO₂ to the climate. When all its impact is taken into account, natural gas has no greenhouse gas benefit over oil and coal. Building this pipeline locks us into decades of more non-renewable energy, whereas clean energy alternatives (energy efficiency, solar, wind, high efficiency heat pumps) will create at least eight times more jobs than pipeline construction, and help us on our way to hold down greenhouse gas emissions.

Please do not allow this project to proceed. Thank you.

20150317-5176(30361807).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

The "need" for natural gas in New England has not been proven to be high enough to warrant this pipeline. Everyone knows it.

Kinder Morgan "wants" the pipeline, so they can increase profits by exporting. Everyone knows it.

Please don't approve this pipeline. Citizens don't want or need it.

This has to a count for something.

20150318-0020(30369680).pdf

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's
Northeast Energy Direct Project
(Docket No. PF14-22-000)

March 10, 2010

Docket No. PF14-22-000

The Consistory (governing Board) of the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem, 38 Church Road, Selkirk,

NY 12158 is aware of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. It seems that one route considered would bring the pipeline through the Church property.

This congregation was founded in 1763. In 1795 Stephen Van Rensselaer sold this property to the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem. The land contains approximately five acres of open land where the church building, parsonage, gardens, labyrinth and parking lot are placed. The remaining acreage extends north to Elmwood Cemetery and east to Clapper Road. It contains trails, bridges constructed by Boy Scouts seeking their Eagle Scout Badge. To slash a valued community property with a hundred foot (or more) clear cut gap, is unthinkable. We consider the following as important reasons to keep the property untouched by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline:

1. The wooded property is one of the key values in our ministry to the community. Nature trails allow community and church members access to these woods.
2. This property allows us to introduce children and young people to the outdoors in a culture suffering from "nature deprivation."
3. The Scouts contribute to the well being of the area by building and repairing bridges as an Eagle Scout project.
4. We are in the planning and fundraising stages of building a pavilion on the edge of the woods, with a focus on providing the community a place to learn about nature. Musical events, study groups and those exploring the mysteries of the forest will be invited to meet and spend time in the woods.
5. It is anticipated that musical venues will invite people from the community and congregation to this sacred space.
6. The woods have an area of wetlands, several small streams and a pond that add to the diversity of the property and make it a significant resource for teaching young people about the mysteries of nature.
7. Archeological digs have taken place on the property. Native Americans frequented this land and artifacts from the time they inhabited the land have been found in the surrounding areas. It is a land filled with undisclosed secrets of its history.
8. When first purchased it was considered a part of the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem's farm. Since the 1950's members have planted conifer trees.
9. Elmwood Cemetery is next to our northern boarder. The forest provides a graceful edge to the cemetery.
10. The value of this property is its simplicity and its beauty. It is home to many forms of wild life and invites people to walk the trails. It is a rare gift that the congregation has steadfastly held against encroachments such as business or other secular activities.
11. While we understand the growing energy needs of the area, we feel that utilization of one of our few remaining open spaces would be detrimental to the overall well-being of our community. The clearcut swath through this stately area of forest bordering our cemetery would be like a gouge on a beautiful painting.

Sincerely,

Harlan E. Ratmeyer, President of Consistory March 11, 2015

Mary Jane Brown, Clerk of Consistory March 11, 2015

20150318-0027(30369221).pdf

David and Nancy Webster

5 Colonial Drive

Pelham, NH 03076

March 6, 2015

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

1615 Suffield Street

Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Property Access Denial

As the owner of the property located at: 5 Colonial Drive, Pelham, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my (and or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

David A Webster

Nancy A Webster

20150318-0089(30369634).pdf

Hand written card, Julie Dow, 194 NH Route 119, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150318-0090(30369636).pdf

Hand written card, Roby N Hannot, 99 Old Coach 03447, Fitzwilliam, MA, opposing

20150318-0091(30369584).pdf

Hand written card, Julie Dow, 774 NH Route 119, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150318-0093(30369594).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150318-0094(30369595).pdf

Hand written card, James & Julie Dow, 774 NH Route 119, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150318-5006(30363662).txt

William Fritz, Mason, NH.

3/17/2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairman

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First St. NE

Washington, DC 2042

re: Docket PF14-22-000, Kinder Morgan, Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. LaFleur,

So, the Governors of New England decided we needed to attract more Natural Gas supply

As a group, they proposed adding a tariff to our electric bills, to pay for pipelines

So multiple pipeline companies jumped in, and sent proposals to FERC

Adding a potential 800% increase in capacity

200% - Spectra, increased capacity, on an existing ROW

200% - Algonquin, increased capacity, on an existing ROW

400% - Kinder Morgan, new pipe, on a new ROW, created with new land taking

On a sales pitch of “co-located on an existing utility corridor” which is a technical impossibility, and an outright lie as regards the Fitchburg Lateral, running thru Mason

So, we get to pay, for a pipeline we don't want, and we don't need.

And the Governor of Massachusetts pulled back from supporting the tariff idea....

In 1978, a pipeline was proposed for this same “utility corridor” to the predecessor of FERC, and was Denied, due to “Lack of Need”.

If this KM Pipeline happens:

Pipe crosses your land, you lose land value, and salability

You’re in the incineration zone, you lose land value, and salability

You’re in the evacuation zone, you lose land value, and salability

The town tax basis drops.

The town raises tax rates, to recover income required for operating expenses.

Kinder Morgan promises tax payments to town.

But - Evidence shows that pipeline companies already significantly renege on tax payments, when pipes don’t flow at full capacity, and also reduce payment as pipelines depreciate.

With an 800% capacity increase, and Kinder Morgan being last to propose, the KM pipe will never pay the sales pitch promised tax support, unless, in fact, the pipe is used to for export.

But KM keeps any profit they make, off the pipeline we paid for.

We pay

They Profit

We lose our rural character, our environmental quality, and our right of self-determination

We get exposure to a high pressure, explosive capable, gas pipeline, with multiple pollutants

Would you buy this deal ?

Please don’t make us buy it.

Sincerely,

William G. Fritz

resident of Mason, NH

20150318-5072(30366301).pdf

Merrimack Conservation Commission

6 Baboosic Lake Road

Merrimack NH 03054

rnerrimackoutdoors(omerrimacknh.gov

www.rnerrimackoutdoors.org

March 16,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, N.E.

Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) Docket No. PF I 4-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Conservation Commission for the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire; a properly established Conservation Commission in accordance with New Hampshire State Law RSA 36-4, appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments in conjunction with the pre-filing phase of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company’s (TGP) proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline Docket No. PF14-22.

We are writing to inform your Commission and the TGP of our interest in this proposed project and to as-

sert that we are primary stakeholders in the application process. As currently proposed, the NED pipeline will traverse four municipal properties in Merrimack, New Hampshire. Two of those properties are actively managed by the Merrimack Conservation Commission (MCC) and they include approximately one fourth Q/\$ of the approximate 4.49 mile proposed route within the Town of Merrimack. The MCC was appointed the management authority by the Merrimack Town Council of Merrimack Tax Map Parcel3B-L64 otherwise known as the Horse Hill Nature Preserve in 2006. The MCC was deeded the management authority of Merrimack Tax Parcel 3C-73 otherwise known as the Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest in 1997. Given our unique position with these two parcels and their extensive involvement in the proposed project, we expect to have a significant role in what is proposed to be done and decided on and near these parcels of conservation land.

A project of this type runs contrary to the conservation goals stated in the deed for Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest. Further, it runs contrary to the stated conservation and recreation goals of the Horse Hill Nature Preserve when it was purchased by the Town of Merrimack in 2002. These goals were further emphasized in the Master Plan developed for this property in 2003 and later the Definitive Plan in 2006 which resulted in the MCC being appointed the management authority for those 563 acres. It is for these reasons the Merrimack Conservation Commission opposes the routing of the NED project through these properties.

The MCC understands your Commission is following a process defined by Federal Regulations. We will participate fully in your process and openly communicate with your Commission at every opportunity the process allows. We will acquaint your Commission with many of the concerns the proposed route has for our two impacted properties which include, but are not limited to:

- Significant open bodies of water, streams, vernal pools, and wetlands with their associated uplands will be impacted and are home to many State of New Hampshire declared rare and threatened species (both animal and plants).
- Two historical sites that date back before the founding of our great nation.
- Recreational trails and wildlife observation areas.
- An underground aquifer that contributes to meeting the water needs of the majority of Merrimack residents and businesses.

The Merrimack Conservation Commission believes a detailed and informative discussion must occur between the MCC, your Commission, and TGP. To help facilitate that discussion, the MCC will make available through its website noted in the header of this letter:

- Our management planning documents.
- Ecological assessment documents.
- Forestry studies.
- Associated maps, charts, and diagrams.

We are also contracting with a New Hampshire company to update our environmental/ecological information and will have that report in the late summer 2015 timeframe.

Given these significant concerns and our sincere desire to be an active cooperative stakeholder in the project, we request that your Commission hold a Scoping Meeting within the Town of Merrimack to insure an exchange of information, concerns, and ideas on these parcels as they relate to the NED project.

Sincerely,

The Merrimack Conservation Commission
Timothy Tenhave, Chairperson
Michael Boisvert, Commissioner
Gage Perry, Commissioner

Matthew Caron, Vice Chairperson
Cynthia Glenn, Commissioner
Thomas Malton, Ex-Officio member

20150318-5077(30366313).pdf

March 16, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

Last week I wrote to you in regard to the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project. In that correspondence, dated March 10th, I specifically detailed the Statewide Educational Summit, one of the many activities and actions initiated by individuals to more fully inform affected residents, legislators, environmental and energy groups and individuals about the massive energy infrastructure proposed by Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Company. That particular letter and this correspondence are being written on the strong recommendation of one of the FERC representatives who attended the recent Kinder Morgan Open House held in Fitchburg, MA. Your FERC consultant indicated that the Commissioners are eager to receive letters from citizens that contain highly specific information relative to the activities of groups and individuals. In the last year, there are many such examples upon which to draw, including letter writing campaigns, multiple, town wide information sessions, the passage by 41 towns of non-binding resolutions in opposition to the pipeline, a month long statewide walk and concluding rally on the Boston Common, ongoing meetings with legislators, and countless interviews and subsequent media stories in print/radio/TV.

I respectfully submit this second letter which details the month long walk across Massachusetts and concluding rally at the Massachusetts State House, coordinated by regional groups and individuals in strong opposition to the NED pipeline during July of 2014.

Highlights of The Statewide Pipeline Resistance Walk (aka "Rolling Rally)

The resistance walk was held over a three week period, commencing on Sunday, July 6th in Richmond MA and ending on Saturday, July 26th in Dracut, MA. In total, walks were conducted in 28 towns; Richmond, Pittsfield, Lenox, Windsor, Cummington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Conway, Shelburne, Greenfield, Deerfield, Montague, Erving, Northfield, Warwick, Orange, Athol, Royalston, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Ashby, Townsend, Pepperell, Groton, Dunstable, Tyngsboro, Dracut and Nashua, NH.

891 walkers and a grand total of 1559 participants supported the walk. A symbolic piece of PVC pipe was passed from town to town as a "relay baton" into which participants collected petitions against the pipeline. At the conclusion of the march, over 10,600 signatures were collected and petitions were personally delivered by a delegation to Governor Patrick.

Among the walkers, we were pleased to include State Representatives Kulik, Andrews, Gobi and Congressman James McGovern. Then candidate and now MA Attorney General Maura Healey spoke in opposition to the pipeline in Groton and traveled to Dunstable to meet with residents. Marion Stoddart, a internationally known environmentalist from Groton who successfully led the Nashua River cleanup project in the 1960s, spearheaded the 1966 Massachusetts Clean Water Act, and just recently collaborated with Congresswoman Tsongas to have the Nashua River receive the federal "Wild and Scenic" designation, joined the walk by paddling her kayak across the river that is now under threat by the pipeline proposal.

Read more: http://www.sentinelandenterprise.com/news/ci_26200741/environmental-legend-marion-stoddart-joins-pipeline-walk-pepperell#ixzz3UbkmGfz7

The Boston Common Rally and Meetings with State and Federal Legislators on July 30, 2014

Immediately following the conclusion of the statewide walk, a rally was held on the Boston Common to allow the many walkers a chance to join in one location and to be seen and heard by our state government and all of the people of the state. An estimated 500 people from across the state attended the Rally held on the Boston Common and in the Massachusetts Statehouse on Wednesday, July 30, 2014. Well covered by TV, radio, and print media, you may access information and pictures by clicking on the Nashoba Conservation Trust website <http://nashobatrust.org/statewide-pipeline-protest-walk/> and the Boston Globe: <http://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2014/07/30/protest-against-proposed-gas-pipeline-draws-more-than-boston-com>

mon/vUr55aaNdqoDBWCwPD14HO/story.html

Rally speakers included state legislators from both sides of the aisle including Representatives Kulik, Andrews, and Harrington. Other notable speakers were author and environmentalist, Bill McGibbon who provided a video statement, Leigh Youngblood, Executive Director of Mount Grace Land Trust, Shanna Cleveland, Former Senior Attorney, Conservation Law Foundation, members of the collegiate Climate Summer Bicycle Group, Claire Miller, Director of MA Toxic Action and Joel Wool, Clean Water Action. Also speaking to the 500+ participants were impacted landowners, farmers, and directors of environmental and anti-pipeline organizations.

Stephen Wicks, an affected MA landowner and videographer, documented the month long walk and concluding rally in his video/blog: <http://www.stephenwicks.blogspot.com/>

Meetings in the Statehouse with the Governor and State Representatives

Following the rally, many pipeline resistance supporters entered the Statehouse and spoke directly with their senate and house representatives. A special delegation met with Senator Markey's policy staff on the importance of legislative hearings. Another group joined Governor Patrick and Maeve Bartlett, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs for an hour conversation about the actual need for the additional gas supply, the proposed tariff, and specific Kinder Morgan pipeline project. It is significant that within days of this meeting, in a WBZ interview, Governor Patrick began to speak about his "skepticism" of the NED pipeline, the importance of grassroots activity, and his inclination to back away from the proposed tariff.

The Massachusetts Federal Delegation Weighs in on Rally

While members of the federal delegation were not able to be in Boston on the day of the rally, Congressman James McGovern prepared a letter that was read to the attendees. Senator Markey and Senator Warren quickly followed with their own prepared comments.

Excerpts from Letter by Congressman James McGovern, read at rally on July 30, 2014

"I'm so pleased that people are continuing to stand up on this critical issue....thank you for what you are doing. Let me be clear: I believe that this pipeline is irresponsible...I have heard—loud and overwhelmingly --from constituents in opposition to the pipeline. If we allow a corporation to so disregard conservation agreements and the voices of the people, what kind of example does that set? We say no. We say that this pipeline does not live up to the values and priorities of the people of the Commonwealth. And we will continue to say it. We will continue to make our voices heard. We will continue to fight. And I am confident that in the end we will prevail."

Massachusetts U.S. Senators Released Comments Immediately Following the Walk and Rally

"I oppose this pipeline as it is now proposed because it raises serious questions about whether it is too massive for Massachusetts' energy needs, does not respect the rights and wishes of local residents, would worsen climate change, and could lead to the export of natural gas to foreign countries, raising prices for Massachusetts businesses and consumers." – U.S. Senator Edward Markey

"I oppose the current Kinder-Morgan proposal and share many of the concerns that have been raised by Massachusetts families, businesses, conservation commissions and towns about the pipeline's impact on their land and the environment. We must upgrade our energy infrastructure in ways that are consistent with Massachusetts' commitment to environmental conservation, clean energy, and energy efficiency." -U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren

Summary

As you can clearly see, the statewide walk and rally in July began to galvanize large scale opposition to the pipeline and to publicly demonstrate the growing depth of concern by a broad coalition of New Englanders—local citizens, affected homeowners, state and federal legislators, local elected officials, and organizations. Of course, the Statewide Pipeline Resistance Walk and Boston Common Rally are just two of the many initiatives that also speak to the strong commitment by thousands in Massachusetts and beyond to become more fully informed about energy policy, and to engage and influence your Commission to move

New England toward a more sustainable energy future.

Thank you for your attention to this information. As a commission that reports to Congress and should be accountable for representing the will of the people and promoting a balanced energy portfolio, I look forward to sharing with you the details of additional initiatives that have successfully mobilized and informed our citizenry and should be significant to your review process.

Respectfully,
Diane Hewitt
Groton, MA

20150318-5078(30366358).docx

I am writing to object to the expansion of the Tennessee Pipeline by Kinder Morgan through Southern NH. There will be no benefit provided to the state or the communities and will leave a state known for its natural beauty striped in a 50-100 foot wide path through several towns. The pipeline will hurt all of these communities by reducing property values and potentially exposing them to deadly gases and possibly explosions which could seriously injure or kill those within 1000 feet of the explosion. Given that the pipeline will be relatively close to my own property, this has me concerned for not only the well-being of my family and myself, but also everyone in our neighborhood. The pipeline expansion has no benefit for NH or the citizens of NH; and only limited benefit for the communities it will supposedly be servicing.

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The NED pipeline should not be allowed to come through New Hampshire, this line is intended to service an area in Massachusetts surrounding Boston during a few peak usage times in the dead of winter. Furthermore the people of Massachusetts have already come out in mass to block the pipeline in their own state. So if the citizens that are being served by the proposed pipe don't want it why should it be forced on those in New Hampshire? Furthermore this pipe will run within 1000 feet of my home and about 200 other homes in Merrimack NH crushing our property values. In addition the company intending to construct this pipe has only found buyers for about one quarter of the pipes capacity and with new appliance regulations and home building codes being put into effect the demand for natural gas will do nothing but shrink for years to come. The end result will be thousands of people in New Hampshire being left with homes on one will buy just to service a state that doesn't want the product this pipeline would provides.

20150318-5081(30366364).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 2: FERC's Faulty Definition of Need

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with each chapter describing a specific FERC shortcoming and the harm done directly to the public and the public interest as a result of that shortcoming. This chapter details FERC's Faulty Definition of Need.

Most people will concede that a government might justifiably make occasional use of eminent domain. This

power allows a local, state or federal government the ability to determine that a proposed construction project is for the common good and that it will provide enough benefit to the public at large for the government to justify the taking of the privately owned land (with compensation paid) that is needed for the project to go forward.

But such taking of private land is a gravely serious matter. Simply stated, eminent domain is a “nuclear option” because it violates what most US citizens hold so dear – their ability to own and control their own land and their own home. Such potent powers should be used very sparingly and only after an open, public review that demonstrates the absolute need for the project and the benefits that will accrue to the public at large if the project is approved. The use of eminent domain to facilitate a project whose need has not been openly examined and clearly proven to the public is an abuse of the power granted to the government by the people.

Congress has given FERC the ability to grant federal eminent domain powers (overriding virtually all state and local powers) to privately owned, for-profit energy companies – and FERC uses this power quite freely. Once FERC determines that a proposed project is worthy of a certificate of “public convenience and necessity”, landowners in the project’s path (be they individuals or members of a group such as conservation commissioners) understand that their ability to control and protect their land from harm has been overridden and that this control will now be shared with a private energy company. Virtually every large scale pipeline project that FERC approves involves the taking of land by eminent domain and/or the coerced sale of land or easements by otherwise unwilling owners who know that the land will simply be taken if they do not negotiate. And remember that FERC has approved virtually every one of these projects that it has considered.

So just how should the determination of a valid public “need” for new energy infrastructure be reached? You might think that there would be an open, public review of the energy supply needed in the region and of the possible energy sources available; of making full use of existing infrastructure while also trying to diminish carbon and greenhouse gas emissions; of favoring projects that would increase efficiencies and conservation over increased energy usage; of emphasizing renewable energy resources where appropriate; of adapting our energy portfolio as new technologies emerge and are put into use; and of only as a very last resort choosing to create massive new infrastructure that will lock us into increased fossil fuel usage for decades to come. But if you thought that any of the above was true, you would be mistaken.

What then is the definition of “need” that FERC uses to justify the approval of the many projects proposed by these energy companies? Simply stated, FERC allows energy companies to collaborate in private with large scale energy consumers and for them to jointly determine the “need” for new energy infrastructure. In other words, public “need” is determined solely by the market, not by a considered look at the public’s current energy needs and its stated goals for a cleaner, more renewable energy future.

Because of FERC’s market-based definition of “need”, the public is largely excluded from having any part in helping to determine or even commenting upon the issue of need. Once the for-profit folks have determined that there is a “need”, FERC will then encourage the public to comment upon the environmental and property damage that will result if the project goes forward - but FERC does not encourage any public input on the issue of determining the need for the project in the first place.

And note that some of the large scale energy consumers helping to determine the market “need” may well be planning to export the natural gas coming through the proposed pipeline. Because of FERC’s faulty definition of “need”, the “need” of the energy companies to export natural gas is considered to be every bit as genuine as the actual need of American citizens to have a reliable and affordable energy supply – how can this be considered to be a rational policy? Given FERC’s approach, the property rights and protected lands of American citizens can then be trampled upon in order to advance a private energy company’s plans to develop an export market for its product. Just whose greater good is being served by this?

Approving major infrastructure projects that the public perceives as being built largely for the benefit of a private energy company and its shareholders, while not allowing that same public to take an active role in the review of the actual need for those projects has many detrimental effects.

One effect is that people become enraged and they react. Is it any wonder that FERC has experienced such a sharp uptick in the number of incidents where otherwise peaceful and law-abiding members of the public are disrupting FERC's meetings and blocking access to their headquarters building in Washington DC?

Another effect is that the public will perceive that government itself is ineffective, is uncaring or has simply been bought and paid for by private interests. When the overwhelming vote of dozens of town meetings to oppose a pipeline is inconsequential; when seemingly strong local conservation and wetlands laws can be brushed aside by a for-profit company; and when even a state's constitutional protection of public lands is threatened (see Mass Article 97) - then the public notices. And they take notice when this is being done for a pipeline whose very capacity virtually guarantees that much of the gas that it carries will be shipped overseas. And they notice when they are told that, in fact, multiple new pipelines may be "needed". But not needed by the public, no - they are "needed" by the energy companies, by the export market and by the profits that it all promises.

Summary

FERC must take a big step back and reexamine its working definition of the "need" for additional fossil fuel infrastructure. It makes no sense to allow the market to be the sole arbiter of "need" - the public must be included in this determination. After all, it is the public whose private property rights will be overridden, it is the public that will lose precious conservation land, and it is the public that will be forced to bear the many other negative impacts of the multiple natural gas pipeline projects being proposed in New England. Those projects that the for-profit energy companies are trying so desperately to prove to FERC that we "need".

Nick Miller Groton, MA



This earlier chapter of Fix FERC First is downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction *{see above 20150316-5063(30352510).pdf}*

20150318-5089(30366593).txt

Kathleen Padden, Warwick, MA.

I am strongly opposed to the NED pipeline proposed by Kinder Morgan for their cavalier attitude toward the towns and people they intend to disrupt with their project. The region is highly rural, and Kinder Morgan haphazardly wants to raze our area without a thought to our way of life or our safety. It's like they simply drew lines for paths that would best serves their needs with even glancing at wetlands, aquifers, conservation lands or other sensitive areas. They don't even bother to get the names of our towns or their location correct on documents and maps, though this could very well be to make searches difficult as much as out of indifference.

KM submitted 25-year-old maps to FERC in a sly attempt to "erase" any development made in the past two-and-a-half decades to minimize their impact on our region. They plan to use the shoddiest of materials in constructing the pipeline through our area, as apparently that's all us simple country folk rate. We're told that if an accident occurs, it's hoped only trees burn. That's very reassuring to those of us living in the incineration zone, especially during red flag season when our volunteer fire departments are already overworked. Actually, it's completely unacceptable.

At open houses, they refuse to give clear, concise SPECIFIC answers about the proposed compressor stations, which would be 80,000-90,000 monsters. Again, not acceptable. KM must be taken to task for not presenting a definitive outline to those who deserve it most - and it's not FERC.

These are NOT the actions of a company who want to be "a good neighbor."

20150318-5107(30367009).doc

This expansion will have no benefit to NH and will drastically reduce property values and could be very dangerous. One explosion could seriously injure or kill a large number of people or animals. To follow

through with this project, the expansion will need to clear cut a large area next to the pipelines, which hurts the beautiful nature loved in NH by all. I do not want to live, work, or be around this pipeline if it goes through. It is not what NH stands for and should be not be allowed.

20150318-5108(30367166).pdf

The Nature Conservancy

“Protecting nature, Preserving life”

March 17, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 201426

Re: Comments on Docket Number PF 14-22-000 – Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (NED). These comments are submitted on behalf of The Nature Conservancy’s chapters in the four states within which the main NED pipeline is proposed to be built: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. These comments are in response to the draft resource reports for the NED project, and include comments about project impacts as well as specific information and analyses that we request be included in the Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

The mission of The Nature Conservancy is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. The Conservancy is a leading conservation organization working in all 50 states and more than 35 countries. We have helped conserve nearly 15 million acres of land in the United States and more than 102 million acres with local partner organizations globally. The Nature Conservancy works with energy developers as well as state and federal agencies to encourage siting and operation of energy facilities in a way that balances the needs of people and nature.

The Nature Conservancy is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including lessening reliance on fossil fuels, as a necessary step in slowing the pace and reducing the impacts of climate change. We believe that the most secure, economical, and environmentally sustainable energy mix for the eastern United States is also one that will reduce emissions: a diversity of energy sources, including an increasing proportion of renewable energy over time.

The Nature Conservancy respectfully requests that FERC:

1. Require as part of the NEPA environmental impact statement scope of work;
 - a. A comprehensive analysis of the need for the project and alternative ways to meet that need
 - b. Full consultation with and response to the concerns of the environmental permitting agencies and stakeholders within states crossed by the pipeline;
 - c. Analysis of the proposed project using landscape-scale planning considerations;
2. Assess cumulative impacts of all of the currently proposed or reasonably foreseeable pipeline projects in the eastern United States¹;
3. Employ the avoid/minimize/offset hierarchy as detailed in the May 2013 Presidential Memorandum on “Modernizing Infrastructure Review and Permitting Regulations, Policies, and Procedures,” which follows on Presidential Executive Order 136042.

Project need and alternatives:

The stated need for the proposed NED pipeline is the problem of an insufficient supply of natural gas to

meet both home heating and electricity generation needs on the coldest days of winter. There may be solutions to the short-term price spikes that affect the eastern U.S. that more directly address the problem, will take effect faster, and will last longer than additional natural gas pipelines. We respectfully request that FERC require an independent alternatives analysis that compares the benefits of building additional natural gas infrastructure to various alternatives. Some of the alternatives that have been proposed as ways to reduce over-reliance on natural gas and address price spikes include fixing leaks in existing natural gas infrastructure, reducing the need for natural gas for home heating by deploying additional geothermal, solar hot water, wood heat, and other renewable heating technologies, continuing to support reductions in the need for electricity by supporting existing energy efficiency and conservation programs, and diversification of the fuels used to generate electricity. An alternatives analysis should also consider regulatory changes -- building on ISO-New England's laudable recent reforms to better align gas and electricity days and improve its Winter Reliability Program -- to ensure that any additional natural gas entering New England enters a market designed to make the most efficient and economical use of that additional capacity.

If an alternatives analysis concludes that there is additional need for natural gas infrastructure, FERC should consider how the project proponents will act to ensure that most of the natural gas added to the pipeline system will go to the New England market, as the region most directly impacted by the pipeline.

Ecological impacts of proposed NED route:

The proposed NED pipeline route crosses significant amounts of land and water resources. Efforts by the project proponents to co-locate a greater proportion of the route than originally proposed may be an improvement. However, the pipeline route continues to cross a significant amount of critical habitat – land and waters that have been prioritized for conservation using the best science and a collaborative process among federal and state wildlife agencies, conservation organizations, and associations representing farmers, foresters and hunters/anglers. Some of these critical habitats have been permanently protected, including by The Nature Conservancy often with federal and/or state funding, and some are planned to be protected.

Critical habitats provide public benefits that go well beyond providing habitat for wildlife species. These include: protection of drinking water supplies, prime agricultural and forest soils, parks for recreation including hunting and fishing, and the backbone of the tourism/recreation and forest products industries throughout the affected states. A growing body of studies^{3,4,5} demonstrate the economic value of public investment in lands and the ecosystem services they provide. Conservancy staff have met directly with representatives of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline company in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania to share GIS data layers and technical expertise that would enable the avoidance of critical habitat and the rare species and valuable ecosystem services found within it. We respectfully request that FERC include in the scope of work of the EIS the consideration of how to avoid, minimize impacts to, or offset impacts to the following categories of critical habitat:

1. Large, intact forest patches;
 - a. Among the large, permanently protected forest patches that would be fragmented by the current pipeline route and should be avoided are The Nature Conservancy's Woodbourne Preserve in Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries and Wildlife Chalet Forest Reserve.
2. Floodplains, wetland and vernal pool complexes, seeps, bogs, and fens;
3. Fragile habitats including cave entrances, rocky outcrops, scrub oak/pitch pine barrens, and steep slopes;
4. Rare species habitats, both freshwater and terrestrial;
5. Migratory bird habitat.

In evaluating which critical habitats are within the proposed pipeline route, we have been hindered by the lack of GIS data showing the pipeline route. GIS is the standard method of evaluating how and where a proposed infrastructure project will overlap with critical habitats and other resources. We respectfully request that FERC consider whether static maps are sufficient, or whether provision of GIS data by the NED proj-

ect proponents would more fully meet the requirement to provide a detailed description and location maps within Resource Report 16.

Across all lands impacted by the pipeline, a series of best practices can be used to minimize the economic and ecological impact of pipeline infrastructure and should be based on the scientific literature. In many cases, the best practices have co-benefits to the pipeline operator including easier access to the pipeline for maintenance and leak detection, lower compensatory mitigation costs, and fewer cases where multiple federal and state agencies have jurisdiction. These practices include:

- Plan at the landscape level and use existing corridors;
- Follow existing topographic contours to preserve natural drainage patterns and reduce the risk of erosion;
- Avoid wetlands, rare species habitats, and the five categories of priority conservation areas listed above;
- Keep corridors narrow, and where possible, manage them for the benefit of rare species (e.g. declining bird species and/or pollinators);
- Implement Integrated Vegetation Management of rights-of-way.

Where avoidance of critical lands and waters is impossible and minimization of economic and ecological impacts is not possible or not adequate, Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C. should fund appropriate compensatory mitigation. Several categories of resources warrant the drafting of specific mitigation plans, including: Wild and Scenic Rivers (with the input of the National Park Service) and migratory bird habitat (with the input of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). In both of these cases, appropriate compensatory mitigation should consider the impacts of fragmentation and edge effects on resources found outside of the pipeline right-of-way, as was required in the Constitution Pipeline and Wright Interconnect projects in New York and Pennsylvania.

Integrating energy and landscape scale planning:

Energy companies, regulatory agencies, and the public all benefit from coordinated and comprehensive energy planning that integrates energy generation, transmission, and land use considerations. This type of planning can provide more regulatory certainty and predictability, cleaner and more cost-effective energy, and better protection of high-value natural resources. Achieving these goals, however, necessitates a shift from project-by-project evaluation to landscape-scale, science-based analysis of energy infrastructure and natural resource needs.

Landscape-scale application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, and compensate) for energy and other infrastructure development is a focus of the President's Executive Order 13604 Presidential Memorandum (PM)² on "Modernizing Federal Infrastructure Review and Permitting Regulations, Policies, and Procedures." The PM identifies "utilizing landscape- and watershed-level mitigation" as best management practices.

We believe that the Northeast Energy Direct permitting process can support this framework by undertaking the following actions:

- Taking a landscape-scale approach to identifying priorities for avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation;
- Observing the full mitigation hierarchy of avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for unavoidable impacts;
- Taking full advantage of existing authorities to require compensation for critical resources;
- Using science-based tools such as geospatial assessments to understand the relationships between the energy system and its associated infrastructure and high value natural resources and to examine potential consequences of development objectives quickly, as a first cut (not to replace siting requirements once a suitable location is identified);

- Fostering resilience by identifying and promoting mitigation strategies that improve ecosystem resilience.

Models for implementing this approach are emerging rapidly. Marine spatial planning is being conducted by New York's Department of State to evaluate habitat distribution, values and cultural uses of marine space as it relates to offshore wind development⁷ in conjunction with MARCO (Mid-Atlantic Ocean Data Portal⁸). The California Energy Commission is collaborating with the California Public Utilities Commission and the California Independent System Operator to improve coordination between land use, electricity generation and transmission planning processes and has developed methodologies to achieve this integration.⁹ With funding from NYSERDA's Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation Program, The Nature Conservancy has recently developed a geospatial tool to inform energy infrastructure development at a landscape scale in New York.¹⁰

The current NED pipeline project offers an opportunity for FERC to build on these models by incorporating the guiding principles listed above in the scope of work of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Greenhouse gas impacts of NED project:

Due to our organizational capacity and expertise, The Nature Conservancy's primary focus is on siting of the NED project. However, the larger impact of the project comes from the greenhouse gas emissions that will result from developing the pipeline. These greenhouse gas emissions directly and indirectly harm ecological resources regardless of whether or not they are in the pipeline right-of-way.

Recent guidance from the White House Council on Environmental Quality has reiterated the importance of evaluating greenhouse gas emissions as part of FERC approval of energy projects. An assessment of greenhouse gas impacts may well be the most important part of the scope of work for the Environmental Impact Statement for the NED project. The project's greenhouse gas emissions will come most directly from the burning of the natural gas the project transports, but there are several additional categories that should be included in a complete accounting of greenhouse gas impacts:

- Leaks of natural gas from new pipeline infrastructure;
- Release of carbon and permanent reduction in carbon sequestration capacity resulting from the clearing of forested land along the pipeline right-of-way and associated infrastructure (e.g. compressor stations);
- Energy used to operate compressor stations.

Ideally, the project proponents would be required to avoid, minimize, and offset the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from these sources just as they would with any other resource. This is particularly critical in New England, where statutory requirements within the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and Massachusetts' Global Warming Solutions Act require the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from energy. We respectfully request that FERC work closely with state agencies in New York and Massachusetts, which have particular expertise in greenhouse gas accounting, to increase the accuracy of greenhouse gas emission assessment and development of appropriate compensatory mitigation for greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusion:

The Nature Conservancy appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NED pipeline project. We understand that the process of approval for the NED pipeline project will include numerous additional opportunities to comment, and look forward to continuing engagement both with FERC and directly with the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

The Nature Conservancy joins many commenters in questioning whether a new pipeline is the most permanent or lowest-cost solution to the natural gas energy supply constraints in the northeast, and hope that a rigorous alternatives analysis can answer that question. If the NED

project is necessary, we urge FERC to require a full Environmental Impact Statement and to use this tool to require landscape-level considerations for avoidance (i.e., additional re-routing of the pipeline around the most critical habitats), minimization of environmental impacts through use of best practices, and identification of the most ecologically meaningful compensatory mitigation for impacts that are unavoidable.

Sincerely,

Wayne Klockner, State Director
The Nature Conservancy – Massachusetts

Mark Zankel, State Director
The Nature Conservancy – New Hampshire

Bill Ulfelder, State Director
The Nature Conservancy – New York

Bill Kunze, State Director
The Nature Conservancy -- Pennsylvania

1 380.12(b)(3) Regulations implementing the national environmental policy act. http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=cebce7a5de22d90ebfe9899368f3493e&node=pt18.1.380&rgn=div5#se18.1.380_11

2 Executive Order 13604: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/03/22/executive-order-improving-performance-federal-permitting-and-review-infr>

Presidential Memorandum: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/05/17/presidential-memorandum-modernizing-federal-infrastructure-review-and-pe>

3 <http://www.tpl.org/sites/default/files/cloud.tpl.org/pubs/benefits-ma-roi-report.pdf>

4 http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_20028898.pdf

5 <https://www.tpl.org/sites/default/files/nh-state-roi-report.pdf>

6 380.12(c)(1) Minimum Filing Requirements for Environmental Reports Under the Natural Gas Act, Appendix A, requires that Resource Report 1 “Provide a detailed description and location map of the project facilities” http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=cebce7a5de22d90ebfe9899368f3493e&node=pt18.1.380&rgn=div5#se18.1.380_11

7 New York Department of State Offshore Atlantic Ocean Study. April 2013. http://docs.dos.ny.gov/communitieswaterfronts/ocean_docs/NYSDOS_Offshore_Atlantic_Ocean_Study.pdf

8 <http://portal.midatlanticocean.org/portal/about/>

9 http://www.energy.ca.gov/2014_energypolicy/documents/2014-08-05_workshop/2014-08-05_transcript.pdf

10 Howard, T. G., M. D. Schlesinger, C. Lee, and T. Tear. 2014. Wind power and biodiversity in New York: Tools for siting assessment and scenario planning at the landscape scale. The Nature Conservancy and New York Natural Heritage Program, Albany, NY. (in publication) <http://www.ebd.mapny.info/>

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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20421

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

March 18, 2015

The Honorable Jack Flanagan
New Hampshire House of Representatives
107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

Dear Representative Flanagan:

Thank you for your February 12, 2015, letter regarding Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ‘s (Tennessee Gas) planned Northeast Energy Direct Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Docket No. PF14-22-000).

Since approval of the pre-filing process for the Northeast Energy Direct Project on October 2, 2014, the Commission’s staff has actively engaged stakeholders along the project route in an effort to identify and re-

solve environmental issues before the formal filing of an application with the Commission. After the completion of the Tennessee Gas-sponsored open house meetings for the planned project, Commission staff will issue a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project, which will initiate the formal public comment period. Staff will also hold scoping meetings throughout the project area during the public comment period.

Tennessee Gas currently plans on filing its application for this proposed project in September 2015. Should Tennessee Gas file an application with the Commission for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for its project, I can assure you that it will be fully vetted and thoroughly analyzed by Commission staff. After reviewing and analyzing the information in the application, the Commission staff's findings regarding the project impacts will be documented in the draft EIS. During the process of preparing the draft EIS, the Commission staff will consider system alternatives to avoid or minimize impacts of the project, which could include expansion of Spectra Energy's pipeline system, if that company expresses interest in doing so. You and your constituents will have numerous opportunities to comment on the project and the adequacy of the draft EIS, and the final EIS will address any comments received on the draft EIS. The Commission will consider the findings of the final EIS before making its decision on whether to authorize the project.

If I can be of further assistance in this or any other Commission matter, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. Lafleur
Chairman

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Hand written card, Keith Babbitt, 955 Northfield Rd, Warwick, MA 01378, opposing

20150319-0065(30377913).pdf

Hand written card, Robin McKeon, 260 Birnam Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150319-0066(30378064).pdf

Hand written card, Keith Babbitt, 955 Northfield Rd, Warwick, MA 01378, PO Box 908, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

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deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

This article shows the Kinder Morgan wants to expand into export business. Eminent Domain should not be used by a private company to increase profits by shipping product abroad.

<http://www.investopedia.com/stock-analysis/031615/kinder-morgans-latest-debt-move-could-backfire-kmi.aspx>

20150319-5003(30369693).txt

Jay Mohr, East Schodack, NY.

I am a resident of Rensselaer County, NY and I oppose the proposed high-pressure fracked gas Northeast NorthEast Energy Direct pipeline that Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas Co. want to co-locate with National Grids power lines in our county.

I am concerned that this pipeline will leak fracked gas which contains chemicals that threaten our health. I am also concerned that this pipeline will cross the pond and property of the Nassau Sportsmens Club, of which I am a member, and create hazards to the water, fish and shooting sports participants. The compressor stations are also threatening to our health, destructive to our environment, and pose additional dangers. These

companies have very poor safety records, and will operate under less stringent safety standards because it will be positioned in a rural area. I doubt our local fire department, which is volunteer, would be equipped to handle a pipeline emergency from this type of pipeline.

It is my understanding that this pipeline will carry fuel mainly for shipping overseas. This energy will not be used by or benefit New Yorkers. I do not understand why this gas is not being shipped from ports closer to where its produced.

Please whatever is necessary to keep this pipeline from being directed through our rural area.

Sincerely, Jay and Nancy Mohr

20150319-5031(30369779).pdf

Chris Gleba
48 Epping Street
Lowell, MA, 01852

Kimberly D Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
RE: Docket PF14-22
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

March 18, 2015

Dear Secretary Bose,

This is a comment for docket PF14-22, the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline EIS. It appears a lot of detailed thought about New England and the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline (NED) already went into the FEIS for the Constitution Pipeline (Docket No. CP13-499-000, FERC EIS 0249F) because:

1. NED itself was considered as a potential alternative to part of the Constitution pipeline
2. Constitution is intended to link to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline

Given that much about NED has already been discussed in the Constitution FEIS, I would like to address a few issues in section 3.0 and 3.1 of the Constitution FEIS to ensure that the NED EIS is more refined in accuracy, consistency and scope:

Accuracy

Please consider this paragraph in the FEIS:

Most renewable energy sources are used to generate electricity. While natural gas is used for this purpose, it is also used for space heating and cooking. Although these uses could be served by electricity instead of natural gas, existing natural gas-based heating and cooking systems would have to be converted to electric-based systems, which may be prohibitively expensive for many consumers. (Page 3-13).

If more electric supply were added via any non-gas source it would free up natural gas that would have been used for electricity for natural gas-based heating and cooking systems. There is no evidence that using renewable energy on the grid displaces gas appliances in homes. Thus this argument is invalid and should not be a consideration in the NED EIS.

Consistency

Section 3.1 uses inconsistent units of energy when comparing alternate systems. For example, when it compares wind to a pipeline it compares watts delivered by gas to watts delivered by wind (which is the clearest comparison in the whole section):

In the near-term, sufficient wind energy is not available in the projects' vicinity that would provide the 650,000 Dth/d (190,496.4 megawatt hours or 15,874.7 MW per 12-hour day) of energy that would be provided by the proposed projects. (Page 3-8) [emphasis added]

then when the FEIS compares hydroelectric to the pipeline it compares energy needs to needs for natural gas:

The importation of hydroelectric power from Canada via the proposed construction of new electric transmission lines appears to be an emerging option for some of the energy needs in both New York and New England. However, these potential sources of hydroelectric power are not sufficient to displace the need for increased natural gas supplies in the region. (Page 3-10) [emphasis added]

When it compares solar to the pipeline it compares energy to customer demand:

There are no known plans to build such solar energy facilities that could produce the amount of energy on a scale that would be transported by the Constitution pipeline or that would satisfy the demand of the projects' customers. (Page 3-12) [emphasis added]

then when comparing biomass to the pipeline the measurement becomes a more nebulous unit natural gas supplies:

Biomass is not considered a viable alternative to the increased natural gas supplies that would be provided by the proposed projects based on its limited capacity, and it was eliminated from further consideration. (Page 3-11) [emphasis added]

When comparing tidal electricity to the pipeline it compares wave energy to gas supplies:

Given its preliminary nature of tidal and wave energy in the United States and relatively small scale, tidal and wave energy is not a viable alternative to the increased natural gas supplies that would be delivered by the proposed projects, and it was eliminated from further consideration. (Page 3-13) [emphasis added]

then in the summary the unit of measurement becomes electricity needs:

Accordingly, while these renewable energy projects would benefit the energy market by diversifying the array of fuels used to generate electricity, they are not expected to meet consumers' overall electricity needs. (Page 3-13) [emphasis added]

When comparing alternatives the FERC should be able to consistently compare the one variable that all distribution methods by definition share -- power. I suggest using megawatts to compare systems in the NED EIS.

Section 3.1 is also inconsistent by selectively comparing energy systems with an element of an energy system. For example, it compares solar generation and distribution to gas distribution:

Solar power generation on an industrial scale requires large, permanent facilities with impervious cover and no shading to allow for photovoltaic panels to gather energy. In contrast, the permanent right-of-way of the proposed project area would be restored to pre-construction contours and maintained as herbaceous cover. (Page 3-11)

then it again examines wind generation and compares it to gas distribution:

Because of the greater potential for negative environmental impacts on lands, visual resources, and wildlife from a wind energy project, as well as limitations including the short-term unavailability of sufficient wind energy to meet the projects' objectives, we have determined that wind energy is not a suitable alternative for the proposed projects and it was eliminated from further consideration. (Page 3-9)

These are clearly apples and oranges comparisons and the FERC does not appear to deny it; when questioned on the inconsistency the FERC implies it is valid because it is a generalized discussion:

The EIS text was intended to serve as a generalized discussion of how an alternative energy source such as solar power might compare to the proposed projects.

However this is inconsistent with the stated outcome of section 3.0 of the EIS:

In accordance with NEPA and our policy, we evaluated alternatives to the projects to determine whether

an alternative would be technically and economically feasible, and environmentally preferable to the proposed action. (Page 3-1)

Is section 3.0 of the EIS just a general discussion or an evaluation of alternatives? I would hope that exercise eminent domain would necessitate more substance than a general discussion comparing apples to oranges.

With that, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's purview is certainly not limited to just gas transmission. The FERC can compare systems to systems when evaluating and I hope they do so in the NED EIS. If, however, the FERC believes law limits if this can be used in decisions just state so.

Section 3.1 is also inconsistent as it clearly establishes that an alternative to the pipeline would be a combination of fossil fuels, renewable energy and efficiency:

The no-action alternative would not meet the objectives of the proposed projects. It would likely, however, lead end users to seek energy from other sources including other fossil fuels and renewable energy. It could also lead to increased energy conservation. Each of these potential options, with respect to the no-action alternative, is discussed below. (Page 3-3)

Then each of these three parts is broken down, selective elements of each are individually compared to the pipeline and then section 3.1 just abruptly ends. The sum of the alternatives are never compared to the pipeline.

I hope the NED EIS will complete its thoughts.

There is also inconsistent messaging in section 3.0 of the EIS

We also received comments on the draft EIS requesting additional information regarding need of the projects and whether it serves the public convenience and necessity. A project's need is established by the FERC when it determines whether a project is required by the public convenience and necessity, i.e., the Commission's decision is made. (Page 1-3)

This stance appears to conflict with the 2014-2018 FERC strategic plan (<http://www.ferc.gov/about/strat-docs/FY-2014-FY-2018-strat-plan.pdf>):

The Administrative Procedures Act (APA) requires that FERC develop an adequate evidentiary record to support each of its decisions.

One can argue information is evidence and should be gathered and available before the Commission's decision is made.

Scope

On page 3-1 it clearly delineates that project objectives are established by applicant itself and any alternative must meet those objectives. When questioned, the FERC states that those specific objectives can not be modified, interpreted or questioned:

As such, the FERC staff's evaluation of reasonable alternatives does not include setting project objectives, determining what an applicant's objective "should" be, nor does it include redefining the objectives of a project.

I believe this confuses the scope of the EIA. By definition the only way to meet the specific objectives of one gas pipeline is to be that gas pipeline. Just like the only way to have all my qualities is to be me. This seems absurd to say it but that is what the 3.0 section of the EIS appears to do:

In addition, if the no-action alternative is selected, the stated objectives of Constitution and Iroquois' proposals would not be met. (Page 3-3) However, these potential sources of hydroelectric power are not sufficient to displace the need for increased natural gas supplies in the region (Page 3-10) Biomass is not considered a viable alternative to the increased natural gas supplies that would be provided by the proposed projects...(Page 3-11) Moreover, renewable energy is not completely interchangeable with natural gas.(Page 3-13)

I also believe that this is the root of all the inconsistencies highlighted earlier. If the FERC is interested in

truly evaluating alternatives then the applicant's objectives need to be translated into higher level requirements that encompass the objectives. Examples high-level requirements could include:

- Deliver at least as much energy as the proposed pipeline
- Be part of an energy system that no worse for the environment then the proposed pipeline's energy system
- Be available within a specific time-frame
- Be part of a system with at least the same longevity as the proposed pipeline
- There must not be monopoly power in a gas market to consider non-gas alternatives in that market.
- etc, etc

then any non-pipeline alternative's qualities can be objectively weighed against the pipeline. I should note that this does not determine what the objectives "should" be and it does not re-define the applicant's objectives as the requirements will fully encompass the applicant's objectives. I think you'll also note that I am not advocating for any solution in particular, just a truly objective multi-modal consideration.

The FERC may argue that specific regulations limit what they can do in regard to gas. The FERC does not just regulate gas, it regulates energy. Heck, it is part of the department of energy, not the department of gas. If the regulations limit you update the regulations. If FERC assumes that specific laws blind them to only look at gas solutions when making energy decisions, then don't assume. Let the courts test it.

The one thing I don't suggest doing is another fundamentally flawed alternatives discussion like section 3.0 of the Constitution FEIS. I hope the NED EIS will be better. The FERC does listen and that is admirable however be aware that if you make people believe there are choices being objectively weighed then keep pulling out the rug from under them with fundamentally flawed analysis you undermine the public trust (whether it is intentional or not).

I really hope the FERC can get out of this rut and truly consider non-pipeline alternatives objectively with pipelines. If they aren't it would be a shame because we, as a society, have been through this before a half century ago when the thinking was the only transportation alternative to a highway was a highway. We in New England know the unintended consequences of that thinking all too well. Transportation went multi-modal. The FERC should too.

Sincerely,
Christopher H. Gleba

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deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

When I was a kid growing up in Mason, I lived on the Walker Brook. I hiked that brook, and loved it. Most years, moss grew right up to the edges of the stream and was like a soft green border on the brook. There were smaller off shoots, probably what's now called un named brooks. I went up those, and found so much beauty. There was a giant piece of granite split in two by a huge tree growing on top of it. Its roots reaching down into the ground. Another off shoot went up to a small swamp. There were blueberry bushes growing in it. Every year we would walk down to that swamp and collect the blueberries. We ate as many as we put in our bucket, as most kids do. Further down the stream, was an old mill site. People placed stones together to form the foundation on both sides of this creek. Those same stones also lined property in the middle of the woods on both sides of the brook. You could imagine what it must have been like, clearing the woods and trying to grow food in a land filled with granite rock. Further down that stream, I saw my first flying squirrel on a tree. I don't know how I saw him, maybe I felt his eyes on me first. He clung to the tree only a foot above my head. His eyes were huge. I could feel his fear. I backed off and let him have his space. After all, the land was his and I was just a visitor.

For so many reasons, this proposed pipeline is wrong. We are just visitors. We don't own the land forever. We sit upon the land and the land trusts us to do right by it. Corporations don't view land that way. It is our

responsibility to maintain that protection and trust of land.

Please. Please. Don't let this pipeline happen.

20150320-5187(30378319).doc

March 20, 2015

FERC

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. LLC, and Town of Litchfield, NH

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing as a concerned citizen of Litchfield NH, Kinder-Morgan is proposing to run their natural gas line thru our small town. This pipe line will affect our town greatly causing property values to decrease, environmental repercussions to our farmlands, conservation lands, wetlands and to the ecosystem of the Merrimack River along with the wild life in our state forest. It is an immense safety issue to the children of our town as all of our schools are in the incineration zone of the pipe line. This pipeline is not a benefit to our town and I urge the FERC to not approve this project. I have written to our U.S. Senators to asking for their help in stopping Kinder-Mogan and their Natural Gas Pipeline. I am now asking the FERC for help in stopping Kinder-Mogan also. I hope you will stop this Company for causing a huge environmental disaster to our small America town.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

Very Truly Yours,

Tara Keating,

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 3: FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with each chapter describing a specific FERC shortcoming and the harm done directly to the public and to the public interest as a result of that shortcoming. This chapter details ways in which FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled.

FERC has a responsibility for understanding and weighing the environmental and property impacts that are inevitable when any large, high pressure pipeline and its associated infrastructure are approved, constructed and put into operation. FERC therefore typically encourages the energy companies proposing such infrastructure to hold meetings to inform the public of their plans. The public deserves to be informed and this needs to be done in a timely manner. A properly informed citizenry can then consider the negative impacts of the proposed project upon themselves and their communities and provide timely feedback to FERC about those impacts. FERC can then balance those impacts against the public "need" for the pipeline (but see Chapter 2 of this series, FERC's Faulty Definition of Need). If the project is approved, FERC will then require that the energy company remediate the worst of those impacts. This sounds plausible in theory - but note that this plan is completely dependent upon the energy company providing accurate and timely infor-

mation to the public.

But what if an energy company doesn't keep its end of the bargain? What if it delays informing the public and then supplies vague, misleading and simply false information – so that the public is robbed of some of its opportunity to provide timely feedback to FERC? Shouldn't FERC have a hand in insuring that this doesn't happen – and in sanctioning any energy company that does attempt to mislead and delay?

Imagine that an energy company such as Kinder Morgan did the following while “informing” the public:

- Made presentations at town meetings where it agreed to provide answers to the written questions submitted by the town selectmen – and then simply never even attempted to provide those answers, despite repeated requests for them to do so.
- Filed pipeline maps with FERC that are based on 1980s topographical maps – laughably poor maps that are missing anything built within the past 25 years; maps with less detail than what any 12-year old could access in seconds on a smartphone.
- At public meetings with hundreds of impacted residents present, showed a slide presentation that included an image of a 6,130 HP compressor station to “give an idea of what a compressor station looks like” with the proviso “but not exactly like this”. What the audience was not told was that the project includes compressor stations of up to 90,000 HP, fifteen times the capacity of the displayed image. A 90,000 HP compressor station is a very sizable, brightly lit, noisy industrial complex comprising several large buildings - it is not the single smaller wood shingled building that Kinder Morgan displayed in an attempt to mislead the public.
- Made changes to previously published pipeline maps with absolutely no effort to notify the newly affected (or the newly unaffected) towns and residents of those changes. Those folks were left to find this out from sources other than the company proposing to disrupt their lives.
- During the snowiest New England winter weather in 81 years, FERC staff “strongly recommended” that Kinder Morgan reschedule the public Open Houses planned for a week in February in order to insure that those planning to attend the meetings were not deterred by the record amount of snow and the two significant storms predicted for the upcoming week. Kinder Morgan thought it over and simply refused FERC's strong recommendation to reschedule.
- Told the public that the pipeline would be constructed mostly within an existing power line right-of-way (ROW) when the truth is that it will be built parallel to but almost completely outside of the existing ROW. This is a huge difference to those along the pipeline's path.
- Kinder Morgan continues to file resource reports with FERC that fail to disclose the location of the five huge compressor stations proposed for the pipeline. The potential location of each of these stations is only indicated on their maps as being somewhere along a stripe multiple miles in length in each of five selected regions of the pipeline path. Any resident in the vicinity of a planned compressor station must be notified by the energy company, since these installations are recognized to be so intrusive. But no residents have been notified yet (will they ever be?) and the locations of the compressor stations are still apparently a Kinder Morgan secret. How can FERC pretend that proper notification is being given to abutters and others? When will Kinder Morgan notify the affected residents and how much time will they then have to react? If the locations of these installations have truly not been finalized, shouldn't there be a moratorium on the consideration of this entire project until those locations can be publicized and the affected residents notified? If not, who will restore to the public the time that they will need to prepare and provide input to FERC regarding the impacts of the proposed stations?
- Kinder Morgan spokesman Allen Fore moderated most of the company's informational meetings and he continually provided answers to the public that were one or more of the following:
 - o Vague (“FERC is in charge of deciding that, we're just making a proposal to them”)
 - o Misleading (“There are no current plans to export any of this gas” and “Natural gas pipelines do not affect property values”)

- o Misdirected (Mr. Fore loves to answer a question that has not been asked rather than the one that has been. When asked about his company’s pipeline safety record, he talks about the many safety regulations that apply to pipeline companies. When asked about the environmental damage caused by pipelines, he talks about the licensing procedures.)
- o False (“All of it” – Mr. Fore’s answer to the question “How much of the gas put into the pipe at one end reaches the other end?”)
- o Simply missing (Mr. Fore’s inability to answer the question “Would you want this pipeline in your backyard?” – left unanswered, despite multiple prompts from a meeting moderator.)

For the record, I have personally witnessed all of the Kinder Morgan misstatements, misdeeds and misbehavior detailed above – and more. But I was only present at a limited number of their public meetings. I can only guess at the entirety of the misinformation they have spread during the past year.

So it seems that Kinder Morgan is at best misbehaving and at worst deliberately lying to the public about their plans through omission and commission, while ticking off the “public information” check boxes that FERC requires of them. And what is FERC’s response to the missing and blatantly false information being used by Kinder Morgan to “inform” the public? Nothing. Nada. Zilch.

From my vantage point, Kinder Morgan is pretending to accurately inform the public and FERC is satisfied to let that pretense stand. There appears to be no attempt at all by FERC to monitor the (lack of) quality of the information being supplied to the public by Kinder Morgan, much less to try to control it or to remediate the damage done when the public is deliberately misled. And FERC does not seem to be prepared to react to this situation at all, even when the public does report the misdeeds and misinformation to them. Here is a question for FERC to consider: Is the public interest served by informational meetings where the public is deliberately misled by those presenting the information?

With no sanctions being applied by FERC, why would Kinder Morgan ever be expected to mend their ways? Simply stated, Kinder Morgan does not want there to be an informed public. An informed public does its homework, asks pointed questions and does not passively accept vague and inaccurate answers. It is to Kinder Morgan’s advantage to release as little information as possible, to delay its release as long as possible, to keep the information as vague as possible and to simply misinform when they can. An informed public will inevitably begin to question the need for a new pipeline as they realize what the actual short term and longer term costs of this massive new fossil fuel infrastructure would be.

And I have to say that it was frankly eye-opening for me to see just how brazenly and openly Kinder Morgan carries this off. Initially I expected that FERC would be in firm control of Kinder Morgan’s actions and the information that it supplied to the public. But Kinder Morgan is obviously not too concerned about FERC’s reaction to any of this. For example, they felt free to ignore FERC’s “strong recommendation” to reschedule public meetings. And remember that Kinder Morgan has done this “public information” dance with FERC many times before and so they have a pretty good idea of where the out-of-bounds lines are (there are some out-of-bounds lines out there somewhere, aren’t there FERC?).

Summary

So here we are. Kinder Morgan is pretending to properly inform and notify the public of their plans in a timely manner. And FERC is pretending that the public is being properly informed and notified. Check boxes are being checked and the plans for this pipeline are moving through the system. Apparently this is all simply business as usual for FERC. But this bogus “information” is misleading the public and it causes people to underestimate the true impact of the proposed pipeline. Shame on Kinder Morgan for perpetrating this sham and shame on FERC for standing idly by as it happens.

Nick Miller Groton, MA



These earlier chapters of Fix FERC First are downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction

{see above 20150316-5063}

20150320-5239(30379033).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

For the good of society, why can't FERC look at the big picture? The long term picture of keeping our water safe? Please don't approve the pipeline.

20150323-0025(30412014).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE

Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3-18-15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access PF14-22-000

As the owner of the property located at:

219 Thomas Rd
Map 6 Lot 4

i am denying permission to the tennessee Uas i'ipeline i 'ompany, LLU (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Margaret Anderson

20150323-0026(30412146).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE

Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3-18-15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access PF14-22-000

As the owner of the property located at:

219 Thomas Rd
Map 6 Lot 100

i am denying permission to the tennessee Uas i'ipeline i 'ompany, LLU (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Robb Anderson

20150323-0027(30405946).pdf

P.O.Box 908
Northfield, MA01360
February 28, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216
Regarding: Docket No. PF14-22-000
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose;

Please give due thought and consideration to the following points of view and concern regarding the referenced NED Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000:

1. The studies of regional need have ignored the vast array of area solar projects currently and soon to come on-line and their net effects on demand, as well as plans to fix existing distribution pipeline leaks.
2. Public good is damaged when investing in more long-term fossil fuel infrastructure due to its propagating the effects of climate change.
3. Gas pipelines and their compressor stations are both a health hazard and a safety risk. Pipeline leaks and explosions are regular events. Compressor blow downs and off-gassing regularly release methane as well as numerous documented toxins/poisons.
4. The currently proposed pipeline route cuts through the most contiguous old-growth forested area of Massachusetts (the breathing lungs of this state) which will irrevocably damage our environment through deforestation, blasting, and erosion.
5. Eminent domain should never be granted to further private profit or capital gains.

Thank you in advance for your sincere consideration to this matter. Please do not hesitate to ask if you have any questions, comments or concerns. Know that I will be happy to provide further details expanding on any or all of these points of opposition to the NED pipeline project.

Best regards,
Mary Neville Wall

20150323-0030(30405959).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3-16-2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access PF14-22-00

As the owner of the property located at:

LLA .NH WD 229.00
Lot 10-9-A / Stowell Manor Estate
43 Holly View Drive, New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am enying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLU (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

John Belliviau

20150323-0032(30405961).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: March 15, 2014

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

306 Abel Rd
Rindge, NH 03461

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLU (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

John Gilbert

20150323-0034(30406080).pdf

December 19, 2014

Curtis L. and Deborah C. Douglas
143 Fish Hatchery Road
Richmond, NH 03470

Via Certified Mail, return receipt

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1008
Oneonta, NY 13820

RE: Denial of Property Access

As the owners of the property located at 143 Fish Hatchery Road, Richmond, NH 03470, we are denying permission to Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C., its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter our land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto our property will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass. In the event of a conflict between this letter and all previous or subsequent communications between us and Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C., this letter shall supersede and control, until such time as this denial of permission is rescinded in writing.

Curtis L. Douglas Deborah C. Douglas

20150323-0046(30405806).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3/17/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at; 226 Rockwood Pond Rd Fitzwilliam NH

Town of Fitzwilliam NH Tax map 17, Lots 1,2 and 3
Town of Troy NH Tax map 15 Lot 2

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLUC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

John C Woodward
Manager
Woodward Family LLC
253 Rockwood Pond Rd.
Fitzwilliam NH 03497
603 313 7676
jc@clockery.com

20150323-0052(30406137).pdf

Rindge, New Hampshire

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
30 PAYSON HILL ROAD, PO BOX 163
RINDGE, NH 03461

Tel. (603) 8996181 Fax (603) 899-2101 TDD 1-800-735-2964

March 9, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room IA
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC, Docket 1PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Rindge NH Conservation Commission is charged with the responsibility of overseeing the proper utilization and protection of the natural resources and for the protection of watershed resources of the town. In fulfillment of that role, we are writing to express our concern about the potential negative impacts of the proposed NED pipeline. The construction of the proposed pipeline would bring no significant direct benefit to the Town of Rindge, NH, but it could well have severe negative impacts. There is no infrastructure in the town to take advantage of the huge volume of natural gas being pumped past.

In addition to the taking of private lands, there could be irreparable damage done to the town's water resources. Virtually the entire population of the town is dependent on wells for drinking water; even the several public water supplies are sourced from wells. The proposed path of the pipeline could impact major aquifer zones as well as numerous wetlands. The Rindge Conservation Commission and the citizens of the town have been proactive in protecting these invaluable resources by means of ordinances. To now have these carefully protected resources impacted by the kinds of potentially damaging activities involved in pipeline construction seems unconscionable. The consequences of contamination of these resources by blasting or spillage could be catastrophic to affected homeowners, and could easily spread far beyond the immediate vicinity of the pipeline path because of the connectivity inherent among different types of water resources. The process of hydraulic fracturing has been implicated in damage to wells at the sources of this natural gas. This pipeline has the potential to spread that misery far beyond the shale fields.

We are also concerned about this pipeline project's impact on critical wildlife habitats. The proposed route of the pipeline crosses through areas in town which the NH Wildlife Action Plan has designated as highest ranked, by ecological condition, in the biological region. In close proximity to the route is an area desig-

nated as highest ranked habitat in the state. Supporting landscapes for these critical habitats are also likely to be impacted. Several vertebrate species listed by the NH Fish dt Game Dept. as threatened or of special concern are known to occur in these areas as well.

There are two properties in town, one privately owned and one public, with ~ation easements which prohibit the type of development represented by this project. One of these properties has been preserved, in part, because its underlying aquifer has the potential to serve as a public water source if ever needed in the future. These properties were placed under easements with the promise that they would be permanently protected. Failure of that promise might well make future conservation easement efforts impossible.

In summary, the members of the Conservation Commission believe this pipeline project offers no value to the Town of Rindge, but has the potential to permanently impact the natural resources we are obligated to pttotecL We urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to consider carefully and thoroughly the issues of public convenience and necessity in contemplating the approval of this initial filing.

Sincerely yours,

David G. Drouin, Chairman
Albert Lefebvre
Richard Mellor

William Preston, Vice-chairman
Frederick Rutgers
Philip Simeone

20150323-0057(30406142).pdf

Failed Public Participation Plan- Obstructing Job Creation

John J. Serio
290 Newton Road
Stephentown, New York 12169

March 15, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose,

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline LLC Kinder
Morgan NED
Docket PF14-22
Failed Public Participation Plan
Obstructing Job Creation

Kinder Morgan, Tennessee Gas Pipeline LLC should not be issued the approvals required to proceed with this project.

As numerous commenters have indicted on the FERC eComments website, the company is not trustworthy. I present the following evidence of this fact:

- 1) The pipeline company mailed letters to property owners that state the project is a "federal undertaking". When I asked the FERC representative about this at the New Scotland Open House he informed me that that language was not acceptable and that the pipeline company is no longer using that language in their letters. I do not believe this was an innocent mistake. How many people have been misled by this?
- 2) At the New Scotland Open House I asked a Kinder Morgan representative what he thought was important for me to know about the project. He said we have a shortage of natural gas in New England. As support for this statement he said that nowhere else is propane used to heat people's homes. This is not true. If I didn't know better, I could have walked away believing that. How many people did?
- 3) At a public forum held by community members; a property owner stated that a Kinder Morgan land agent

told him that his neighbor was supporting the project and signed the permission to survey form. This property owner later learned that this was untrue. What other ways and how often do Kinder Morgan land agents do this?

These are just a few examples of Kinder Morgan's misleading, fallacious, tactics.

A review of some of the eComments at FERC.gov reveals the following words and phrases used to describe Kinder Morgan and their tactics: lies; threatening; deliberate misinformation; not being transparent; need a flashlight to read their open house maps; maps not . current and missing properties; open house scheduled on 'school vacation and when bad weather is forecast; FERC not notified of an open house; different answers to the same question; answers didn't seem accurate; deceptive; discourage public feedback; property owners not informed there is a new route, etc., etc. You will see in numerous comments many more specific examples of deceit. How many more have not been reported? There is a pattern here. Wouldn't it be reasonable to conclude that these tactics are either allowed or condoned by the pipeline company?

A section of the pre-filing submission by the pipeline company includes a public participation plan. My question for you Madam Secretary is how will the effect of these deceitful tactics be mitigated? Many stakeholders who have assumed they are getting full, accurate information because they believe a government agency is overseeing the project have been misinformed. Public participation is an essential element of the FERC process. Public comments based on deceptive practices and fallacious information is not true public participation! The Draft Environmental Resource Report released by the pipeline company this past Friday which requests the section that discusses endangered species and cultural resources be treated as 'privileged' (non-public) is more proof of the company's effort to limit the public's access to the facts about this project.

Despite the company's deceptive practices, perceptive citizens have already identified many significant concerns. However, unless and until the impact of these deceptive practices is sufficiently mitigated, and the facts are thoroughly and clearly presented, we will not know the true scope of the public's concerns. Moreover, significant obstacles to the project may not be identified until the project actually begins.

The Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has very few staff in relation to the huge infrastructure they must monitor. Do not burden them with this unnecessary project by this duplicitous company. This project must not be approved.

Our energy needs must be met by a combination of the cleanest energy generation methods such as wind, solar, geo thermal, small hydro and tidal. The more we invest in dirty energy infrastructure the longer we delay the development and widespread use of cleaner energy alternatives. If we continue to cling to this moribund industry economic opportunities will be lost to countries that invest in the energy technologies of the future. Meanwhile, we will continue to unnecessarily contribute to dangerous changes to our environment.

Many commenters at the FERC website have expressed the need for well-paying jobs. I agree. Jobs is another reason this project must not be approved. New jobs will be lost and delayed if this project proceeds. The attached Economic Report: NYS (the full report is available on-line) demonstrates how investment in "green" industries provides more, permanent, good jobs than investment in dirtier fuel. Approving the NED will contribute to the delay of the inevitable development of greener infrastructure and place our country at a competitive disadvantage as other countries are motivated by real necessity to move ahead. You must consider the analysis in this report and others like it as you review the true impact of: this. project on long term job opportunities.

I want to thank you for FERC's 2/27/15 letter requesting additional information from the pipeline company. I appreciate how difficult it must be to get accurate, complete information from a company like this. However, I must point out the while the letter states that, in part, it was written "due to the large number of public comments..." it only covers a small number of the issues raised by the public and does nothing to mitigate the company's deceptive presentation of the project to the public. If this defect in the public participation plan is not corrected, attendees at the Scoping meetings will not be properly prepared to provide FERC with the information it needs and the process will lack integrity and the results will be unreliable.

And finally, FERC must recognize that climate policy cannot be separated from energy policy. I believe the survival of our country and our planet as we know them is dependent on decisions like this one.

I will appreciate a direct response to the following:

- 1) How will the public participation defect be cured, or if you see no defect, how have you come to that conclusion?
- 2) What methodology will you use to determine the number of permanent jobs created if this project proceeds, compared to the number that would be created in green industries if this project does not proceed (the net number of jobs gained or lost as a result of this project)?
- 3) Will you consult the body of research exemplified by the attached Economic Report in evaluating the impact of this project on job creation? If you will not consult these findings, or if you believe that body of research does not support its conclusions regarding job creation, then you must explain your basis for that determination.

I will be glad to discuss any aspect of this with you or your staff at any mutually convenient time.

Very truly, yours,

John J. SerIo
seriojj@aol.com

CC:

Senators Gilibrand and Schumer
Congressmen Chris Gibson, 19th District
Paul Tonko, 20 District
NYS Senate: Kathleen Marchione, 43rd District
Joseph A. Griffo, 42nd District
Liz Krueger, 28th District
NYS Assembly: Amy Paulin, 88th District
Angelo Santabarbara, 11th District
Richard Kauffman, Chairman of Energy and Finance, Office of Governor Cuomo
Audrey Zibelman, Chair, NYS Public Service Commission
Kara Allen, NYS Assistant Secretary for Energy
Jim Pates, Assistant Chief Counsel, Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Anthony Breen, Program Officer, PHMSA

Attachment: Green Economic Recovery Program, University of Massachusetts
http://www.peri.umass.edu/fileadmin/pdf/other_publication_types/green_economics/new_york.pdf

20150323-0060(30411728).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Docket 4PF14-22- Northeast Energy Direct

Record of Denial of Survey Record

Dear MS Bose

Here is our record of denial of survey access to Kinder Morgan.

{certified mail receipt, letter to TGP, Agawam, MA}

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

1615 Sufield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: March 9, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at: 141 Pelczar Road. Dracut Massachusetts 01826-4145. Map 54. Block 0. Lot 186, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Raymond N. Turgeon
Evelyn M. Turgeon

20150323-5012(30389632).txt

Ann Moser, Mason, NH.
Ann Moser
Mason NH

RE: Docket PF14-22

While attending KM recent open house that was billed as an informational meeting to inform the public of plans to install a pipeline through New England I found this not to be the case. I was struck by the amount of false information and outright lies that were promoted at the meeting. The representatives showed pictures of pumping stations that were no more than outbuildings, showed no information of the pipeline process and what it looks like and said there have been no problems with their pipelines in the past. I was also insulted by the presentation technique used by the representatives of KM. All spoke in a tone of voice as used in hypnosis. Presenting serious issues of destruction of natural resources, water crossings, pipelines running through school yards...as if it was all pleasant and nice and the community has nothing to worry about. All presenters avoided all direct answers to questions asked by people who attended the meeting. They also told complete lies stating that they always do their best to avoid sensitive areas and always mitigate if they do have to destroy a sensitive area!!!

It does not build credibility to lie and cheat as a business model. KM is not the first to do so. We are all too familiar with the roots of KM at Enron. KM practices are illegal, immoral and not for the greater good. As long as they can get away without answerability they will. Do not believe them for one minute.

As a regulatory body I demand that you do your utmost scrutinize this company. They are showing a false face to the public, have poor intentions for the people of NE, and have destructive plans to ruin much of what we hold dear in natural resource, community health and the fiber of why we live here in NE. This land is not for sale. We have not invited KM to come here. This is robbery.

I am requesting you to not simply regulate the damage that this company intends to do after the fact; but stop them in their tracks before they do the destruction. Take advantage of the opportunity to MAKE HISTORY. Do the right thing for the people of NE. Rule..NO NED PIPELINE!! Hold KM accountable for the destruction they have already caused in noise, light, groundwater and human destruction.

FERC alert yourselves and be aware, KM is not working in the interest of anything but the mighty dollar. Once they have exhausted the fracked gas.. they will walk away and say thanks for the money.

The earth is more than money.. you cannot replace clean water, air, soil, community, natural environment or renew the earth with money!

Sincerely submitted,

Ann L. Moser
Mason NH

20150323-5013(30390590).txt

Joan M Grusensky, Sand Lake, NY.

I would like to express my opposition to the proposed Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Co. high pressure fracked-gas pipeline through New York State. New York has banned fracking due to concerns over health and safety risks - so why would I want a high pressure gas line near my home where I would be in the “incineration zone” exposing me and my family to potential leaks and catastrophic explosions. This would greatly lower property values in my rural area as people would not choose to live near a risky gas line. There is no benefit to New York State residents of having this gas line - in fact, we do not even have natural gas in my town. The added spectre of a large currently unsited compression station adds even more potential risks and loss of property values. The only benefits of this project would be to enrich the coffers and stockholders of a large corporation (Kinder Morgan).

20150323-5021(30395008).txt

James Ryan, Weymouth, MA.

Please prevent the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC from construction their new pipeline. This pipeline not only ends in my hometown of Dracut, MA but it also bring with it a whole plague a problems with little to no benefit for the State of Massachusetts and it’s residents. We know that proper maintenance of current pipelines and the increase of green energy could meet Massachusetts energy demands as well as prevent the problems this pipeline brings. For example, leaking gas pipes can contaminate water resources or destroy wild life and this is not an uncommon phenomenon. One only needs to look where there are pipelines and see the lost of nature. Additionally, gas pipelines are known for destroying property values. No resident of Dracut or anywhere else wishes to see more value destroying pipelines in their backyards. Finally, this pipeline is an export pipeline, meaning we will see no decrease in our energy costs once this gas gets placed on the international market. Zero benefit comes from having this pipeline placed in Massachusetts and we don’t want it. Assisting private enterprise with eminent domain is the complete opposite of what eminent domain is supposed to be used for so Kinder-Morgan needs to be sent back to Tennessee.

20150323-5023(30395012).txt

John Lewicke, Mason, NH.

Kinder Morgan informs me that they want to use my property for their proposed pipeline. They have been extremely unresponsive to me when I’ve asked what sort of compensation they may be willing to give in return for what they want to take. I have denied them access to my property either to survey or for any other purpose.

When I spoke to one of their people at their show in Milford, NH, I repeatedly asked what kind of compensation they would offer. They would only say that they were in the “scoping phase”, and couldn’t make any offer. When I continued to ask for answers their person said something to the effect: ‘We’re going to take your property, and give you whatever we please.’

As far as I can tell, Kinder Morgan is making a mockery of the FERC process in the belief that FERC will grant them a certificate, and then they can take property without adequate compensation. The “open houses” are just for show. There was no one taking notes, or offering to get back to people with substantive answers. The few communications I’ve received from Kinder Morgan have been deceptively worded form letters. In acknowledging my refusal to let them on my property, they sent me another form letter telling me what good neighbors they are. They gave up on the proposed route in Massachusetts because of the heat they were taking there (openly admitted in their first letter to me).

They harp on “co-location” and “energy corridors”. The reality is that there is no “energy corridor”, and

they want to do a “greenfields project” destroying the value of many people’s properties. There is absolutely nothing that makes the line they’ve drawn on a New Hampshire map any better than any other lines they could have drawn in almost any other place.

One would expect the first thing a company that wants to use other people’s land would do would be to be open, and try to make reasonable offers to people. One would also expect a company wanting to run a pipeline to put in a great deal of effort to find a route that avoids residential and other sensitive areas. It appears that Kinder Morgan isn’t willing to devote resources to that kind of work.

I hope that FERC recognizes Kinder Morgan’s abuse of the approval process, and either denies them certification or forces KM to restart the process and conform to the process in deed, not just on paper.

John Lewicke
Mason, NH

20150323-5028(30395022).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Please don’t approve the proposed pipeline by Kinder Morgan.

- 1) the proof for “need” of this gas is not there.
 - 2) water issues with wells and septic tanks
 - 3) water quality issues with rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds
 - 4) owners of homes and property will lose a lot of the value. possible foreclosures and bankruptcies as a result.
 - 5) the scary aspect of many volunteer fire departments being asked to take over urgent situations with explosions and fires. Not having the money to get enough training for this.
 - 6) wetlands being destroyed by pipes going through them. no matter what KM says, they cannot restore a wetland to the way it was prior to them digging. Wetlands help prevent flooding. Their unique landscape allows this. You cannot recreate a wetland.
 - 7) Why should lower income and middle income americans who live in these areas be put in the position of being ordered to sacrifice their land and in places livelihood so a corporation like KM can make larger profits by exporting gas.
 - 8) Realistically, KM can not blast their way across southern NH. The amount of granite in the ground is tremendous. How can they possibly expect to blast channels through it across southern NH.
 - 9) Please we need to develop solar and wind power.
 - 10) We truly have a responsibility to future generations to keep the land safe and healthy for all.
- Please say no to this pipeline.

20150323-5030(30395026).txt

Linda Levesque, Dracut, MA.

Business owner in Dracut , Ma. Opposed to NED Project

3/22/15

Please stop the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline (NED) project, especially as planned for Dracut, Ma.

I am business owner in Dracut, Ma. Opposed to NED project. I have tremendous concern for the safety and health hazards that the project will bring to the residents of the town as well as the customers of my business. Also, I have concerns as to what the Dracut community in general will have to undergo from the pipeline project.

I question the air pollutants that may be released into the atmosphere, especially from any leaks in the pipeline and emissions from the compressor station. The pollution will have a detrimental effect to the health of

the customers of my business and local residents.

I question the safety of placing a pipeline in densely populated areas, especially here in Dracut, Ma. In particular, I question how safe my customers and the local residents will be with the proposed large capacity of natural gas flowing through the planned pipeline. There are questions regarding the safety of the community in case of frequent fires and catastrophic events. The danger exists and the community does not have the capability to contain such events.

Those from other communities who frequent my business may be hesitant to come to Dracut. Any loss th my business will seriously affect my investment for family and future. This disruption to the town will be disastrous.

Also Dracut continues to be a wonderful farming community. It would be such a loss to have any pollutants or herbicides/pesticides agent affect the crops the local farmers grow. The farmers bring vivistors to the town , who, in turn, frequent businesses such as mine.

There are other alternatives. To installing this natural gas pipeline. Please review and consider other projects that have been submitted . Please halt the NED project.

20150323-5036(30399677).txt

Paul & Betty Sushchuk, Fitzwilliam, NH.

We own property which is on Rockwood Pond in Fitzwilliam, NH. Our immediate concern is that the construction of the pipeline would affect the water quality of the Pond. The construction of the pipeline , when it passes by the Pond, will be in close proximity to an EPA closed super fund site. The construction could possibly disturb the site and cause pollutants to affect the water quality of the Pond.

In addition, the pipeline easement area will have be treated regularly with herbicide to prevent tree growth. It is very possible that the herbicides used will migrate into the watershed and end up in the Pond.

Another concern is the possibility of a gas line rupture which will cause damage and conflagration in a large scale area. We believe that the construction of a gas line will have a substantial detrimental effect on the wetlands, the existing flora and fauna and represents an unnecessary, improvident project. Please do not approve the construction of this pipe line.

20150323-5074(30404552).pdf

March 21, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

I write to bring to FERC's attention an especially egregious example of Kinder Morgan's consistent pattern of providing incorrect and often deceptive information to the public.

In a comment logged in FERC's eLibrary as 20150112-5066(30048485).pdf, Nick Miller of Groton, MA, documented an example of deception. Quoting from his comment:

Kinder Morgan Continues to Torture the Truth and Abuse the Public

As Kinder Morgan pursues a project to build a high-pressure natural gas pipeline across northern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire (the Northeast Energy Direct or NED project), they are continuing a now familiar pattern of torturing the truth (and thereby abusing the public) in their pipeline presentations.

Kinder Morgan held a public presentation of their pipeline plans in Milford, NH on January 5, 2015. Allen Fore, a Kinder Morgan vice president, presided over the presentation. A video of the event is available [1]

At 10:58 into the presentation, a slide with the picture at this right of the existing 270B1 compressor station in Pelham, NH was displayed (their slide was in color). This is a 6,130 horsepower (HP) compressor station on a much smaller pipeline than the one being proposed for the NED project.

{picture from KM presentation video, not included here}

With this slide on display, Allen Fore states:

“We expect there will be a compressor station similar in size and scope to other compressor stations we have on our system. Not exactly what we have in Pelham, but you can get an idea of what compressor stations look like.”

[1] <http://www.ezstream.com/play/index.cfm?fuseaction=embstay&id=47162FB74D&dsplvl=brd&org=EZ>

{this link was tested and verified to work as of today, March 21, 2015, and to contain the above image}

Continuing in his report, Mr. Miller points out that the 270B1 compressor, said to be shown in Mr. Fore’s photo, is only 6,130 HP whereas the compressors proposed for the NED project are 80,000 HP. In other words, the compressor shown is smaller by a factor of 13, thus hardly representative of what is being proposed.

Mr. Miller also provided pictures, readily available to Kinder Morgan, of larger compressor stations which could have been used in Mr. Fore’s presentation to present less misleading information.

There the matter stood until yesterday when it was discovered that the building shown by Mr. Fore was in fact NOT the 270B1 compressor building, but instead a photo of a much smaller nearby utility building!

An areal image of the actual 270B1 compressor in Pelham, NH is show below, This imagery is readily available to anyone via Google Maps and other mapping services at Lat/Long: 42.784063,-71.357363.

{areal photo of 270B1 compressor station + inset, not included here}

The insert shows the much smaller nearby utility building whose photograph was used by Mr. Fore in his public presentations to show a “typical compressor building”. Based on approximate scaling from the areal image, the utility building’s footprint is about 1/8 the size of the actual compressor station.

Mr. Fore’s extremely deceptive example is 1/8 the actual footprint of a compressor station which itself is 1/13 the capacity of what is being proposed. Overall he understates by a factor of 100:1, **2 orders of magnitude!**

Mr. Fore’s title, according to the Kinder Morgan website, is Vice President, Public Affairs. I believe it is reasonable to assume that a Vice President in such a large corporation would be expected to have fairly extensive knowledge of his industry and familiarity with its installations.

The most charitable interpretation is that Vice President Fore is so extraordinarily incompetent and ignorant that he could view the photo he was presenting without realizing that it was obviously incorrect.

I don’t believe that for a moment, and must therefore conclude that the misleading photo was presented by him with full awareness that it was incorrect and profoundly deceptive. That a senior executive would countenance such tactics demonstrates Kinder Morgan’s profound contempt for the citizens, and for FERC.

Garth Fletcher, Mason, NH 03048

20150323-5252(30405872).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A

Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 4: FERC Is Short-Sighted

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with each chapter describing a specific FERC shortcoming and the harm done directly to the public and to the public interest as a result of that shortcoming. This chapter details two important ways in which FERC Is Short-Sighted.

FERC seems to have its head down, focusing on things immediately in front of it – while very much missing the larger picture. It needs to look up and take in this larger picture – everything, all at once and in its proper context – not just a piece at a time. And certainly not just the piece that a particular private energy company would like it to focus on. FERC is guilty of such short-sightedness in two important ways, as described below.

The first example of FERC's myopia is the fact that it judges each pipeline proposal individually, as if that proposal had absolutely no relation to other current pipeline proposals. The courts have ruled that a single pipeline company is not allowed to divide a project into multiple parts and then to propose them to FERC piecemeal. This is called segmentation and it is not allowed because it prevents a project (and all of its negative impacts) from being considered in its entirety. In the past, when pipeline companies have attempted this and FERC has not objected, FERC has been sued, chastised by the court and forced to then reconsider the entire project as a single proposal.

So there are good reasons why segmentation of a single pipeline project is not allowed. But FERC knows that multiple new pipelines are currently being proposed to bring natural gas into New England – pipelines that in total would supply more than four times the volume of natural gas that even proponents of more gas believe that New England needs – and that each pipeline approved will cause serious environmental damage and the forced taking of land along its route. But FERC nonetheless considers each of these pipeline proposals in isolation from other proposals – a different form of segmentation. Wouldn't it be much more logical for FERC to lift its head up and take a regional view of the energy needs of New England and to consider the impact of all of the proposed pipelines in total rather than individually?

This also ties back to FERC's faulty definition of need, detailed in Chapter 2 of this series. FERC allows the market to define the "need" for additional energy infrastructure rather than using a rational, regional energy policy. If some fossil fuel is good, then FERC seems to believe that more must certainly be better.

The second example of FERC's short-sightedness concerns its view of the environmental impact of the massive fossil fuel infrastructure that it routinely approves. FERC gives consideration to the impact of cutting trees and digging trenches to bury the pipeline, of building the compressor stations, etc. But it doesn't consider the full, long term impact of procuring the gas that will travel in the pipeline, of the running of the compressor stations needed to move it, of the leakage and venting that occur during the normal operation of a pipeline and ultimately of the burning of the gas transported by the new pipeline.

Natural gas is made up mostly of methane. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas – some 20 to 80 times more damaging to the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. And fracked gas also contains a mix of known carcinogens and neurotoxins. The valve stations and compressor stations that are part and parcel of a high pressure natural gas pipeline both leak gas and intentionally vent gas, and the large compressor stations burn a portion of the gas in the normal course of pipeline operations. Compressor stations are large industrial complexes that pollute with noise, with light and with the release of the hydrocarbons and carcinogens carried in the fracked gas. And this doesn't count the numerous sources of gas emissions from the fracked wells where the gas originates. And finally, the eventual burning of the natural gas carried by the pipeline produces other

greenhouse gases. Yes, burning the gas itself is less polluting than burning oil or coal – but it is still a fossil fuel. Isn't all of this pipeline pollution worthy of consideration when measuring the environmental impact of a proposed new pipeline?

FERC in general and current chair Cheryl LaFleur in particular maintain that it is not FERC's job to try to judge a project's upstream (e.g., fracking) and downstream (e.g., liquefying the gas, burning the gas) effects on climate change, though it appears that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) allows FERC the latitude to do so. Ms. LaFleur points to the lack of accepted standards for measuring these effects as justification for FERC's laxity in this area. But others assert that it is well within FERC's purview to add such considerations to its review process – but that FERC is simply unwilling to assert this power. Recently the White House has provided additional guidance that climate change should factor into all federal environmental reviews - and yet FERC continues to drag its feet on this.

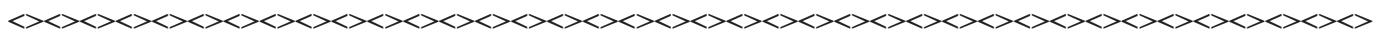
When FERC approves a new pipeline that will exist for decades without considering its total, lifetime environmental and climate impact, it is being willfully myopic. A new natural gas pipeline is a self-fulfilling prophecy. It means that more gas will be fracked, compressed, leaked, liquefied and burned. And it means that it will be more difficult to build momentum for the renewable energy future that everyone agrees we should be striving for.

Summary

FERC's practice of considering proposals to build multiple new natural gas pipelines in New England in isolation from each other is ludicrous and short-sighted. FERC needs to weigh the energy requirements of the New England region and decide how best to meet them. And FERC (with its faulty, market-driven definition of need) should not be allowed to treat pipeline proposals as if they were lined up on an assembly line, each to be picked up and examined individually (and most probably stamped "Approved" if history is any guide) without looking down the line and also considering the other New England pipeline proposals coming its way.

And if FERC is going to do a comprehensive job of weighing the environmental costs of a new pipeline proposal, it should consider all of the environmental costs that attach to that pipeline, not just those caused during the construction process. A pipeline's negative environmental impacts are certainly most immediately noticeable to those directly along the pipeline's path. But in reality, a new pipeline has long term negative impacts upon the entire region and beyond. FERC needs to develop the metrics to be able to quantify those negative impacts and to then include them in its deliberations. FERC's current "Not my job" attitude toward this responsibility is simply not acceptable.

Nick Miller Groton, MA



These earlier chapters of Fix FERC First are downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction	<i>{see 20150316-5063 above}</i>
Chapter 2: FERC's Faulty Definition Of Need	<i>{see 20150318-5081 above}</i>
Chapter 3: FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled	<i>{see 20150320-5210 above}</i>

20150324-0021(30414075).pdf

Hand written card, Mark J Beauregard, 457 Old Homestead Highway, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150324-0033(30414045).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-000)

I have lived in Uitchfield for over 60 years. My sisters and I inherited 16 acres of land bordering the power lines and the Merrimack River from my mother. It was originally owned by my grandmother. I have spent my childhood at 192 Charles Bancroft and bought the family homestead over 25 years ago.

The gas line will trench through the power lines at a point where beavers have created a wetland. We see a variety of ducks, coyotes, deer and birds, including bald eagles, hawks and grouse. Daily we cross country ski or walk the land. The gas line will border a working hay field where bob-o-links and bluebirds nest.

As to the placement of the gas pipeline through Uitchfield, NH, it will negatively affect the property of 67 of our neighbors. Home values will plummet. If the pipeline goes through the town, there are many young families with children whose lives will be disrupted. For example, my neighbor has 4 little children; they live directly next where the gas line will be located.

Sincerely,

Karen and Kevin Hodge
192 Charles Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

20150324-0038(30414051).pdf

Office of the
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Town of Townsend,
272 Main Street
Townsend, Massachusetts 01469
978-597-1700, ext. 1739
978-597-8135 fax
conservationtownsend.ma.us

March 11, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Townsend Conservation Commission stands in opposition to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct pipeline and we are confident that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will take our concerns into consideration when reviewing this proposal.

Last spring we were notified by Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C. (Tennessee) of proposed 30-36" high pressure natural gas pipeline crossing our town. We then became aware that the town was to be the site of a proposed 120,000 horsepower compressor station. It is now our understanding that Tennessee's preferred alternative has relocated the main "market path" through New Hampshire, with a proposed lateral 12" pipeline running from New Hampshire south through Townsend to Lunenburg. We will focus our comments only on that proposal. However, we reserve the right to comment further, particularly if the proposed route should change once again.

Conservation Commissions in Massachusetts were formed as a result of the Conservation Commission Act of 1957 (MGL Ch. 40, ilgC), and are charged with the responsibility of open space and natural resource protection in our communities. The history of resource protection by the Townsend Conservation Commission

is lengthy, spanning almost 50 years. In that time, the Commission sponsored or endorsed the passage of the following state laws and local bylaws, which could not have been done without the continued support of the people of this small rural town:

Squannacook and Nissitissit Rivers Sanctuary Act, passed in the Commonwealth of MA in 1975

Squannassit Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), approved by the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs in 2002

Townsend Wetlands Bylaw, passed in 1983, regularly amended

Townsend Wetlands Bylaw Regulations, passed in 1989, regularly amended

Illicit Discharges and Stormwater Bylaws, passed in 2007

Located only about 50 miles from Boston, Townsend is home to a state park that offers exceptional woodland camping with some of the largest and most private campsites in Massachusetts, all beneath a canopy of stately pines. Adjacent Willard Brook State Forest offers additional camping opportunities. This area of north central Massachusetts offers miles of hiking trails and abundant fishing and swimming. In addition, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has designated almost all of the rivers, streams and wetlands in Townsend as Outstanding Resource Waters by the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards Program. The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has classified the Squannacook River and its tributaries as Cold Water Fisheries, an indicator of their excellent water quality. The Squannacook is a premier easterly Cold Water stream, and the MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has made a significant financial investment in protecting these waters by purchasing land along the Squannacook and its tributaries. Clearly these Outstanding Resource Waters that feed the Squannacook River, and the natural resources that make up this ecosystem, are of tremendous value to our region.

Indicative of that significant ecological value is the fact that the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, conducted a Wild and Scenic River Reconnaissance Survey of the Nashua River, including a 10 mile stretch of the Squannacook River. That 2013 preliminary study identified enough significant natural, cultural and recreational resources that qualified as Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs) to warrant congressional authorization for a Wild and Scenic River Study. Congresswoman Niki Tsongas obtained passage of HR. 142 in the 113 Congress (2014), which authorized the Study.

Tennessee's pipeline would cross all of the headwaters of the Squannacook River, clearing at least a 100 ft. wide construction corridor across each one of them. An undetermined number of trees would be cleared in that corridor, and a 50 ft. wide permanent easement without any tree canopy would be required.

Of the 27,560 linear feet of pipeline proposed in Townsend, 81% of the pipeline crosses the Aquifer Protection District, the source of Townsend's water supply, and 20% is over the High Yield Aquifer! Twenty-five percent (25%) is in DEP Water Supply Zone II. One hundred percent (100%) of the proposed pipeline route is in the Squannassit Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Fifty-two percent (52%) of it is located in Priority Habitat of the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. Eleven percent (11%) traverses through intact forest cores. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the pipeline path is through Article 97 protected open space! Yet Tennessee is stating that the revised route avoids areas of critical environmental concern and Article 97 lands. A chart is attached showing the amount of disturbance associated with the proposed pipeline's path through Townsend.

As the municipal governmental body charged with overseeing and protecting Townsend's natural resources, the Townsend Conservation Commission is convinced that no amount of assurances from Tennessee can assure us that they will act as responsible corporate citizens, who are "committed to protection of the environment." Witness the recent \$800,000 settlement between the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and Tennessee for substantial environmental violations during pipeline construction. When the 6" Tennessee lateral in neighboring Lunenburg was replaced with a 12" pipe, the Lunenburg Selectmen reported difficulty in communicating with Tennessee about ongoing pipeline construction issues once the project was finished and Tennessee left town.

Assurances that there will be no effect on surface or groundwater of a 6 ft. deep open cut trench through Outstanding Resource Waters are easy to make, but the damage done can be irreparable. We have yet to be shown that there will be no negative effect on groundwater of blasting a trench through bedrock. In addition, there are more than 50 homeowners along the proposed pipeline route who have private wells. All of the approximately 65 homes have private septic systems. How will drilling and blasting impact those wells and systems? We have yet to be shown that there will be no negative effect on surface water temperatures with a permanent open canopy. There will also be opportunistic invasive species filling in that void that will need to be treated with herbicides.

We note from RRI that if approved, Tennessee plans to comply with Article 97 requirements, which was confirmed by Tennessee's spokesman at their Fitchburg Open House. RRI further states that Tennessee will come before local conservation commissions for Orders of Conditions. However, they plan to submit Notices of Intent to conservation commissions in January 2016, well before Tennessee's request for FERC to issue a Certificate in October 2016.

We would like to file a complaint in that the Open House held by Tennessee Gas for the lateral was held in Fitchburg, MA. There is no proposed pipeline construction in Fitchburg. Our municipal offices were not contacted about holding the initial Open House and when the Open House was postponed, we reserved sufficient space with parking at no cost for the Open House. We then contacted Kinder Morgan to ask that it be moved to Townsend, to no avail. Traveling in Massachusetts this February was difficult, particularly at night with high snow banks and narrow roadways where pedestrians were forced to walk because the sidewalks were buried. It was even more difficult for older citizens for a number of masons. There was no need to hold the Open House in Fitchburg, which also had limited parking that was either treacherous or too far for older citizens to walk. Townsend will be honored to sponsor a scoping hearing if that is agreeable to FERC.

We recently learned that FERC is unaware of the demonstrations that took place in 2014 in opposition to the proposed pipeline, at that time routed entirely through Massachusetts. Townsend held a Special Town Meeting in July 2014 and unanimously opposed the pipeline. Townsend's residents have long recognized what they have, and know that it is worth protecting. We have held six informational meetings for townspeople and any other interested people, participated in a state wide walk from the New York border to Boston, where a statewide rally took place. We held a yard sale along with other towns along the proposed route to raise money and are continuing to participate in a municipal coalition.

FERC's Statement of Policy (Docket no. PL99-3-000) states that Certificate policy "should be designed to foster competitive markets, protect captive customers, and avoid unnecessary environmental and community impacts while serving increasing demands for natural gas". Please consider other existing supply options that will have less impact on the environment in determining whether to issue a Certificate. Perhaps with the increasing importance of climate change, it is time to hold another public conference to review and update FERC's policy with regard to natural gas demand and infrastructure.

Sincerely,

Emily Norton, Co-Chairman James Deroian, Co-Chairman
Veronica Kell, Clerk Jennifer Peeit
John Hussey

cc: Senator Edward Markey
 Senator Elizabeth Warren
 Representative Niki Tsongas
 Governor Charles Baker
 Representative Sheila Harrington
 Matthew Beaton, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
 Townsend Board of Selectmen

{table "GAS PIPELINE NATURAL RESOURCES DISTURBANCE", not included here}

Office of the
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Town of Townsend,
272 Main Street
Townsend, Massachusetts 01469
978-597-1700, ext. 1739
978-597-8135 fax
conservationtownsend.ma.us

March 11, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

We respectfully request that you include the following criteria as you review the pipeline application:

1. FERC is required to avoid segmentation in reviewing projects. Thus, we ask that you evaluate the cumulative impacts of the five major pipeline projects planned for New England that would carry a total of ~~d.S~~ ~~biiiii~~ billion cubic feet of gas per day—~~more tku»~~ four times the amount any independent study has suggested the region needs to meet future demand. Considering the effects of each of the pipelines individually amounts to segmentation.
2. Included in FERC's determination of public necessity is export. The public harmed by the pipeline is not the same public that will obtain the exports. Why are customers outside of the United States given more consideration and higher priority than the American people who would experience direct impact by the pipeline? Please do not count export as public necessity.
3. In the FERC process corporate applicants must propose several alternate routes to prove that their preferred route is best. Corporations regularly propose terrible alternate routes to guarantee that the route they prefer is approved. If Kinder Morgan's proposed routes are all problematic, rather than allowing the least troubling route, please send Kinder Morgan back to the drawing board.
4. In your economic analysis, please do not dismiss, out of hand, the option of not building the pipeline. FERC's assumption that there is no economic benefit to not building this pipeline may be misguided. FERC is not counting the ecosystem capital provided by acres of undisturbed land. Ecosystem capital—the goods and services provided by natural ecosystems—is often overlooked when making decisions because it is free and we take it for granted. If the pipeline were to be built, those ecosystem benefits would be lost and possibly impossible to replace, even with huge monetary expenditures. Also, there is a substantial economic benefit in having a broad portfolio of energy sources. If we become more dependent upon “natural” gas, then we will be that much more vulnerable to its price spikes.

The building of a high-pressure gas pipeline results in economic losses for nearby homeowners and their communities as their home values are reduced. Building the pipeline would provide a few temporary construction jobs and a handful of permanent full-time jobs, whereas developing energy conservation programs and distributed renewable energy projects and infrastructure creates numerous permanent jobs for local workers. Building this pipeline would increase our reliance on natural gas as the gas industry encourages more homeowners to convert to gas, and would make it that much more difficult for energy conservation programs and renewable energy projects to compete. That would result in slower growth of energy sector jobs.

FERC ignores the economic costs of health problems caused by methane and other toxin releases. It

does not even mention, let alone consider, the costs a community must bear for emergency preparedness, disaster response to an “incident”, and rebuilding post-disaster, nor the costs associated with emergency care for people affected in a disaster and loss of life and limb.

Please consider, quantify and validate those economic benefits inherent in not building the pipeline.

5. In its “environmental analysis,” FERC does not give thought to the substances intended to be carried in the pipelines. It merely considers the environmental impact of clearing the land, digging a hole, and burying an empty pipe in the ground. Methane, an explosive and potent greenhouse gas, and toxic chemicals will be flowing through and leaking from the pipelines and compressor stations. Maybe a short sentence about blow downs? Let’s be straightforward here, leakage is certain. How can such an “environmental analysis” have any validity or meaning? In December you received a guidance document requiring you to consider the effects of climate change during the NEPA process. Now is the time to do so. Please consider the effects of the methane leaks and combustion from this proposed pipeline as you determine its potential environmental impact.
6. When FERC “compares and contrasts the environmental impacts” of the several routes proposed by the applicant, FERC merely tallies numbers: How many wetlands, waterways, and endangered species habitats are crossed by each route, etc. FERC must consider the quality of each habitat. In the Constitution Pipeline “analysis,” the alternate route next to a highway crossed over a greater number of wetlands than the greenfield route, so FERC deemed that the route along the highway would be more damaging to the environment than the greenfield route. FERC failed to assess the quality of the wetlands. A wetland bisected by a highway is already degraded, as opposed to a healthy wetland in an undisturbed natural area. In this case, the greenfield pipeline route is likely more environmentally damaging than the route adjacent to the highway.

In the environmental analysis, please consider the nature of the material transported through the pipeline, its effects on climate change, water quality, health and safety, and habitat integrity.

7. The FERC process requires the industry applicant to provide alternate ways of supplying energy to the region than via the fossil fuel-carrying pipelines it permits. But FERC’s analysis of alternate energy projects needs to be updated. It completely ignores solar installations on private property, claiming that it has no authority over those installations. FERC does not consider combinations of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, air exchange, and, most important of all, energy conservation and efficiency; it merely claims to “consider”—and immediately discount—each option separately because that option alone can’t solve the entire energy need. However, such enterprises are all real, critical components of the regional, national, and global energy supply solution, and FERC should validate those in its analysis.

FERC is the deciding body, the commission with the power to say “yes” or “no” to business as usual. FERC holds in its hands the ability to steer our country and the world on a sustainable course. We need you to decide what action truly protects the survival of current and future generations, the foundation of all levels of government, by providing for public convenience and necessity.

Sincerely,

Emily Norton, Co-Chairman	James Deroian, Co-Chairman
Veronica Kell, Clerk	Jennifer Peeit
John Hussey	

Cc: Senator Edward Markey
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Representative Niki Tsongas
Governor Charles Baker
Representative Sheila Harrington
Matthew Beaton, ~of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Townsend Board of Selectmen

20150324-5004(30410331).txt

Frederick Black, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am a homeowner in Fitzwilliam NH and have the privilege of enjoying the pristine waters of Rockwood Pond. I am very concerned about and opposed to the construction of a gas pipeline proposed by Kinder-Morgan. The proposed route would be proximate to an existing superfund site which has not yet been stabilized, creating the potential for contamination of the inlets to Rockwood Pond. Further, the proposed use of herbicides to keep the area surrounding the pipeline cleared of vegetation would compound the potential for spoiling the waters of Rockwood Pond. The pond is used for fishing, swimming and boating by residents of Fitzwilliam, Troy and other surrounding areas. The potential for contamination is great and would be a tragic consequence of building a pipeline that demonstrates little if no benefit to the residents of NH.

20150324-5005(30410390).txt

Beverly Black, Fitzwilliam, NH.

I am a homeowner on Rockwood Pond in Fitzwilliam NH and have the privilege of enjoying the pristine waters of Rockwood Pond. I am very concerned about and opposed to the construction of a gas pipeline proposed by Kinder-Morgan. The proposed route would be proximate to an existing superfund site which has not yet been stabilized, creating the potential for contamination of the inlets to Rockwood Pond. Further, the proposed use of herbicides to keep the area surrounding the pipeline cleared of vegetation would compound the potential for spoiling the waters of Rockwood Pond. The pond is used for fishing, swimming and boating by residents of Fitzwilliam, Troy and other surrounding areas. The potential for contamination is great and would be a tragic consequence of building a pipeline that demonstrates little if no benefit to the residents of NH.

20150324-5132(30413140).pdf

Town of Amherst, New Hampshire
P.O.Box 960 2 Main Street
Amherst, NH 03031
603-673-6041 | www.amherstnh.gov

March 23,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Comments of the Town of Amherst, NH

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC. (“TGP”)

Docket No. PF14-22-000: Proposed Northeast Energy Direct (“NED”)

Dear Ms. Bose:

On December 8,2014 the Town of Amherst was notified by Kinder Morgan (KM) that KM had formally proposed to shift the route of its proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline from its previously proposed route through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to a new route that passes partially through Massachusetts and partially (-71 miles) through the State of New Hampshire, before returning to Massachusetts to terminate at the gas Hub in Dracut, Massachusetts. This new route includes approximately four (4) miles through the Town of Amherst, NH.

As the duly elected Board of Selectmen responsible for directing the municipal government of the Town of Amherst in line with the wishes of its residents, and as specifically empowered by Warrant Article of the voters to intervene on behalf of the Town and its residents in all issues pertaining to the proposed NED pipeline, we have strong reservations with the NED project as proposed. Specifically, it is the judgment of

the Selectmen of that the proposed route through Amherst is poorly chosen with numerous adverse effects on our community and must be changed if this pipeline is to pass through the Town at all. The reasons for this judgment are set out below.

I. Character of the Town

The Amherst Planning Board completed and made public the Town's latest Master Plan in July 2010. It documented the town's existing condition and our community's historical significance, its existing and unique historic, "small town" and semi-rural character and values, and also its goals for improving the quality of life in town and carefully managing new residential and industrial development in Amherst through the year 2030. The document also references the fact that Amherst is often ranked "one of New Hampshire's most desirable places to live."

Introducing a new commercial/industrial use area in the form of the proposed natural gas pipeline near schools and state-protected conservation property, over important natural resources, through existing residential neighborhoods, and far outside the borders of our town's existing industrial/commercial-zoned areas conflicts with the stated goals of the 2010 Amherst Master Plan, and with the desires of a majority of its residents.

The current pipeline route as proposed by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and Kinder Morgan would:

- 1 - Introduce new, significant and adverse effects on the community that would disrupt and compromise the town's unique historic, "small town" and semi-rural character, as well as existing natural landscapes and middle school and high school recreation fields.
- 2 - Disturb and permanently diminish the quality of life in existing residential neighborhoods because of significant construction through cul-de-sac neighborhoods that would be bisected by the proposed pipeline, because of permanent clear-cutting and pipeline maintenance, and because of the potential of the seizure of privately owned residential land through eminent domain.
- 3 - Unnecessarily risk the town's most precious surface waterway - the Souhegan River, which is used for a range of recreational activities and contributes in many ways to the town's rural character and high quality of life-as well as wetland areas, including Ponemah Bog (more on this below).
- 4 - Undermine the town's stated Master Plan goal of carefully managing both residential and industrial/commercial development. Specifically, the Master Plan cited "Neighborhood Protection" and the "public participation, review meetings and web site input" that clearly demonstrated Amherst's desire for "enhancing/reinforcing residential neighborhoods while recognizing opportunities for enhancement of the town's tax base, specifically along "the existing commercial corridor along Route 101-A" and other existing zoning areas already home to commercial and industrial uses/parcels.

While the 2010 Amherst Master Plan did not specifically address the introduction of a natural gas transmission pipeline through the town, it clearly stated Amherst's values and the elements of community that constitute its identity and contribute to its high quality of life. It is, therefore, easy to understand how Tennessee's / Kinder Morgan's current proposed route would compromise large components of the town's future vision of its identity and quality of life.

It is worth noting that New Hampshire is the second most heavily forested state in the United States (behind Maine). The people of Amherst, as in many other New Hampshire communities, live here in part because the heavily forested environment is integral to the character of the town. The extensive tree cutting required by pipeline construction is therefore particularly disruptive-especially in the residential areas-and degrades the NH flavor of semi-rural character we seek to preserve.

While the Town of Amherst is not opposed to new commercial and industrial development in order to broaden the community's tax base, it should not be done at the expense of our natural resources, school recreation fields, conservation properties, existing residential neighborhoods and unique "small town" character.

II. Environmental Impacts:

On December 29, 2014, the Amherst Board of Selectmen asked the Amherst Conservation Commission

(ACC) to perform an Environmental Assessment of the impact of the proposed KM pipeline route. On March 19, 2015, the ACC issued its preliminary report (attached). Quoting from that report:

“Based on a review of land use along the proposed pipeline route in Amherst as depicted by the Nashua Regional Planning Commission (see mapgeo.com), there are approximately seven different land use categories for properties along or abutting the proposed route.

1) Utility (6.2%) - With the exception of a proposed bypass in the vicinity of the Souhegan High School and Amherst Middle School, the proposed pipeline route aligns with the current Eversource Energy transmission line ROW along its entire path through Amherst. Land use for this ROW and a 13 acre parcel on Hertzka Drive are deSignated as Utility.

2) Open Space (13.6%) - Two properties designated as Open Space are traversed by the proposed pipeline route. These coincide with conservation lands owned by the Town of Amherst (Scott and Sherburne parcels) and the NH Audubon Society (Ponemah Bog Wildlife Sanctuary).

3) Vacant Land (16.5%) - Several areas abutting the proposed pipeline are designated as vacant land with no present use including large parcels where the route enters Amherst on the west and in several locations along the entire route through the Town.

4) Institutional (1.1%) - One 6 acre parcel abutting the pipeline route as it crosses Rte. 122 is designated as Institutional. This is the Amherst Christian Church property.

5) Commercial (3.5%) - Several Commercial properties are crossed by the proposed pipeline route. They are located on either side of Rte. 101A.

6) Residential (56%) - Residential properties (principally one household) [I.e. single-family versus multi-family] abut the proposed pipeline route at several locations within the Town, but primarily in the eastern half.

7) Schools (2.8%) - This includes the Souhegan High School, Amherst Middle School and associated recreational fields.”

To summarize, land that is used for residential (56%), schools (2.8%), Church (1.1%), and environmentally sensitive open space (13.6%) represents a combined 73.5% of the proposed pipeline route. It is hard to imagine a pipeline route that would be more prejudicial to maintaining the small town and “semi-rural” character of Amherst.

III. Ponemah Bog:

From the ACC’s Preliminary Environmental Assessment:

“The largest wetland system in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignment is Ponemah Bog. Ponemah Bog, a peatland, is technically a poor fen and is the most heavily traveled sanctuary owned and maintained by the New Hampshire Audubon Society. It has a half-mile boardwalk leading to a large variety of plant communities. The plants include three species of orchids, one being the grass pinks, *Calopogon tuberosus*, and three species of carnivorous plants, with the pitcher plants, *Sarracenia purpurea*, one of these species.

The bog developed in a 100-acre glacial kettlehole. Having no water inlet or outlet, it resulted in the development of an ecosystem inhospitable to most plants due to the low nutrient level and high acidity. The 90% organic soil resulted from sphagnum moss growing on the surface of the water forming a thick mat, which was stabilized by interlacing roots and rhizomes from the herbaceous and woody plants that eventually slowly developed. This floating mat has 15 to 20 feet of acidic water (pH 4.5) beneath it; therefore, the common description, a “quaking bog.”

This development has been very slowly happening over 10,000 years. Removal of narrow sections of the mat 70 years ago has seen very little regrowth of vegetation other than sphagnum moss due to the hostile growing environment.”

And:

“Specific impacts to Ponemah Bog have been identified. Due to the hostile environment conditions present in Ponemah Bog, even minor disruption to the mat could take decades to repair, as has been evidenced from the situation of construction and maintenance of the Eversource Energy easement.” (Emphasis added)

To summarize, Ponemah Bog is a unique and irreplaceable environment, requiring over 10,000 years to develop. As stated above, it has very poor “healing” abilities when perturbed by outside forces. Removal of narrow sections of mat 70 years ago have seen very little regrowth. It is highly likely that the construction process for the pipeline, as well as continued interventions for maintenance and repairs of the pipeline would constitute a disruption from which the ecosystem would never fully recover, and which could very well represent continued, increasing disruption over time. For this reason, any route that requires crossing and disrupting Ponemah Bog is completely unacceptable to the Town of Amherst.

IV. Scott Conservation Land (aka Scott Parcel):

The Scott Parcel (referenced above) was acquired by Amherst through the State of New Hampshire’s Land Conservation Investment Program (LCIP). As such, the State of New Hampshire retains an interest in the property. The Town has already been notified by the NH Office of Energy and Planning that: “The lands and interests in lands (such as easements) acquired through LCIP are held in public trust and by law, the sale, transfer, conveyance, or release of any such land or interest in land from public trust is prohibited. In addition, there may be restrictions contained in the deed of this conservation property that could be in conflict with construction of a pipeline.” Therefore, even if the Amherst 80S were inclined to grant an easement across this conservation land, it is legally prohibited from doing so.

V. The Souhegan River:

From the ACC’s Preliminary Environmental Assessment:

“According to the NRPC NED~Environmental Resources Overlay Map, the pipeline crosses a waterway on a parcel on Hollis Road, another between Center Road and Terrace Lane and the Souhegan River in four locations to the east of Boston Post Road, impacting an estimated 2,200 linear feet of the River both directly (the alignment of the pipeline intersects with the river) and indirectly (within the 400-foot study area); additionally, the 400-study zone intersects with approximately 700 linear feet of the Souhegan to the west of Boston Post Road.

“Kinder Morgan personnel have indicated that they will use the HOD intersect method at two locations along the proposed pipeline route. FERC requires an additional 50-foot buffer for workspace in areas of drilling near waterbodies, suggesting the aforementioned impacted acreages may be increased. Drilling utilizes a lubricating slurry of bentonite clay and unspecified additives to protect the drill bit, facilitate removal of cuttings, and maintain bore diameters. Depending on the depth to which borings advance, regional groundwater flows could be impacted including the need to breach underlying bedrock formations.

The current recreation uses along the pipeline route include the following:

Boating, Fishing, Hiking, Swimming, Open Space Recreation. Tourism is New Hampshire’s second largest industry and recreation areas provide value to the area.

There are two canoe accesses on the Souhegan River in Amherst and several other ports for kayaking and canoeing along the entire river. The Class II and, III rapids here are utilized in the spring months at medium to high water and begin the western region. There are sections in Amherst that are slower and ideal for family canoeing, swimming and picnicking even during the summer months when the river is otherwise too shallow.

The Souhegan River provides habitat for at least six resident cold and warm water fish species. Naturally reproducing fish species include small mouth bass, banded sunfish, pumpkinseeds, yellow perch, suckers and dace. Introduced game species include brown, brook and rainbow trout. The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department River stocks the River annually with more than 5,000 trout as part of a “put

and take” angling program. The River is also stocked annually with up to 5,000 Atlantic salmon fry as part of an ongoing anadromous fish restoration effort by the Adopt a Salmon Family program sponsored by the Souhegan Watershed Association and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Further, adult salmon may return to their natal Souhegan to lay their eggs for the next decade or more.”

The Souhegan River is an integral part of Amherst’s environment and quality of life. The Town understands that Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technology is mature and that crossing (underneath) rivers using this technique is a common practice in pipeline construction, however, the proposed route for the pipeline would need to cross the Souhegan River not once but four different times, This would seem to introduce not one but four different potential points of failure” related to river crossing, both during the construction phase and in the decades to come. If there were no alternative to crossing the Souhegan River, that would be one thing. However, the proposed river crossings are completely unnecessary. Also from the ACE’s Preliminary Environmental Assessment:

“The Souhegan River within the Town of Amherst experiences a considerable amount of fluvial erosion due to the nature of the soils (see Section 2.5 - Geology and Soils). As a result of this continual process of sediment removal, transport, and re-deposition, the watercourse of the Souhegan River is constantly moving within these soils. At least 29 oxbow ponds and fluvial vernal pools are present within 1,000 feet of the Souhegan River in Amherst, as reviewed by aerial photographs; many more, smaller waterbodies that have resulted from the active fluvial processes of the River may be revealed through ground inspection. Moreover, this creation of a new watercourse is happening presently, as evidenced by the changes in the watercourse in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline alignment that have occurred within the recent past. For example, the Souhegan River directly to the west of Boston Post Road, where Kinder Morgan is proposing to align their pipeline, has changed its position multiple times in the past 10 years. Likewise, the farmland and low-lying lands to the south and north of the Souhegan River to the east of Boston Post Road is subject to similar course modification.

“The meandering nature of the Souhegan River presents long-term concerns for the stability of the soils in which Kinder Morgan proposes to install the pipeline. The primary concern is that the soils may be subject to fluvial erosion, causing the rechanneling of the River. The potential for erosion requires reassessment of the proposed pipeline alignment from immediately north of Steams Road to 5,500+/- linear feet to the east. It is possible that some of the proposed pipeline may become uncovered over this section during the lifetime of the pipeline if installed, as much of this pipeline alignment is proposed to be placed with standard construction techniques (i.e. trenched). Two specific locations, the area immediately to the west of Boston Post Road and the area between the two proposed HDD sections on the north side of the Souhegan River approximately Station No. 1100+00, are highly susceptible to future reposition of the riverbed (within the next 10 to 100 years based on recent activity). The shallow depth to which these sections will be laid creates a potential hazard of exposure and vertical conflict with the future watercourse.” (Emphasis in the original)

We understand that the choice to cross under the Souhegan River was made to avoid following the Ever-source Right of Way (ROW) where it passes between the Amherst Middle School and the Souhegan High School. However, we consider this ‘detour’ to be an artifact of a poorly chosen route for the pipeline. To be clear, we do not support a pipeline route that runs between the Middle School and the High School either. The currently proposed route requires selecting either a ‘bad’ choice or a ‘worse’ choice when it reaches the vicinity of Amherst’s schools and the Souhegan River.

VI. Public Safety Concerns:

The Town of Amherst shares all of the concerns other impacted communities have regarding a high pressure gas transmission pipeline passing through the community. These concerns are made more acute by the proposed route’s passage through residential neighborhoods. In particular, we are concerned with its proposed bisecting of neighborhoods including Simeon Wilson Road, Tamarack Lane, Rhodora Drive, and Patricia Lane that are cui-de-sacs with a single point of access and egress. Residents of these neighborhoods

are concerned with potential safety risks related both to pipeline construction and with the potential for a pipeline incident that could isolate and trap residents and/or restrict access to them by emergency vehicle and services.

It is difficult to see how the concerns of these residents could be addressed with the currently proposed pipeline route.

We will defer our more general concerns with public safety, e.g. training and equipment for first responders, communications between Amherst first responders and KM concerning potential incidents, incident response, etc., to a later date. However, given the proposed pipeline route through residential, church, and recreational properties, the industry standard response of “call us and keep everyone away until we can get there” will not be an adequate incident response protocol.

VII. Conclusion:

The Town of Amherst, through its Board of Selectmen, strongly opposes the currently proposed route through the town of Amherst, NH for the NED pipeline. While (loosely) paralleling the Eversource ROW, the proposed route is disruptive to the character of the town and the quality of life for its residents, threatens unacceptable harm to ecologically sensitive areas, and represents apparently irresolvable safety concerns for at least some residents on or near the proposed route.

When KM is ready to rethink its selection of a route through the town of Amherst, the Board of Selectmen would ask that KM engage the town early in the replanning process. The currently proposed, unsuitable route has generated much concern and uncertainty among the residents of Amherst. It would be preferable to engage early with the representatives of the Town, rather than put together another, unsuitable route and set off additional concerns and uncertainty among Amherst residents.

Thank you.

Dwight Brew, Chairman
John D’Angelo, Vice Chairman
Nate Jensen, Clerk
Thomas Grella
Reed Panasiti

Preliminary Environmental Assessment Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline

{photograph, not reproduced here}

March 11, 2015

Prepared by:

Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment Committee
Amherst Conservation Commission

Preliminary Environmental Assessment
Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline
Executive Summary

This environmental assessment and the included recommendations have been prepared by the Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment Committee of the Amherst Conservation Commission with assistance and contribution from other residents.

This assessment roughly follows the format for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required for all Federal projects. Topics covered include land use, water resources, habitat and species, wetlands, geology and soils, visual resources, recreation, public health, hazardous materials, and air quality. Topics typically covered by an EIS that have been omitted from this assessment include safety, which is being covered by the Town of Amherst Board of Selectmen Pipeline Task Force team, and noise impacts, which has received general comment in the section on public health.

The Committee has focused its attention, review, and recommendations on the pipeline route proposed at this time by Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (Kinder Morgan) and its subsidiary Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC. The Committee recognizes that route changes may be proposed in the future, requiring updates to the assessment. Wherever in this report the pipeline route is referred to, the fact that the alignment is proposed (per the December 8, 2014 documentation from Kinder Morgan) and conditional is understood and the reference should be read with that understanding although not repeated with each reference.

Based on current knowledge, the installation of the natural gas pipeline proposed by Kinder Morgan appears to be intersecting with 2,600 linear feet of wetlands including 1,600 linear feet of the Ponemah Bog Sanctuary. The Ponemah Bog Sanctuary is a unique physical feature and one of the most visited recreational facilities in the Town of Amherst. Kinder Morgan should exercise a large degree of discretion in proposing to traverse and interact with this highly regarded natural resource. The alignment for the pipeline is proposed to cross the Souhegan River in four locations. Despite the impacts that may occur during construction of the 4.1 miles within Amherst, , and the potential for additional cleared pathways notwithstanding, the Committee has concluded that there will be limited long-term impacts on the natural systems affected by the pipeline construction provided concerns for the impacts on the pipeline from the acidic conditions in the subsurface of Ponemah Bog Sanctuary and from issues related to river channel meander potentially impacting the crossings of the Souhegan River are addressed adequately.

The Committee recommends that the Town join with abutting towns in any Federal or State proceedings. Furthermore, the Amherst Conservation Commission (ACC) recognizes that during construction there may be some impacts caused by the selected pipeline alignment or by the construction procedures that will or should be offset by mitigating steps that should include the Commission as party to any such deliberations. It should be noted that these preliminary conclusions and recommendations are based on limited knowledge of the ultimate proposal for the pipeline alignment as well as the specific construction and operational methods to be employed. Additional studies should be conducted based on a final proposed alignment of the pipeline. The Town of Amherst and the ACC should request Kinder Morgan allow Commissioners to work collaboratively when conducting these studies and to provide preliminary findings to the ACC so that the Commission can review and provide feedback to ensure that all issues are addressed in a satisfactory manner.

Information on the contributors is given in Appendix I. Abbreviations used are summarized in Appendix II. Appendix III provides a list of the publications and sources used by the Committee in its efforts.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Preliminary Environmental Assessment of the proposed alignment of the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline is intended to give an overview of the ecological impacts potentially facing the Town of Amherst, New Hampshire. It is understood that the proposed pipeline alignment (as set forth by Kinder Morgan on December 8, 2014) may change during the development of the project. This Preliminary Environmental Assessment is not intended to be modified in its entirety during the development of the project and/or alignment of the pipeline. To the contrary, it is not anticipated that the Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment Committee of the Amherst Conservation Commission (ACC) will revisit this document to make wholesale modifications. The Committee, however, may reconvene to discuss proposed changes to the project and the pipeline alignment and issue “addenda” to the report without altering the initial document.

This Preliminary Environmental Assessment will provide to the full membership of the ACC, the Town of Amherst Board of Selectmen, the residents of the Town of Amherst, and others the opportunity to review the potential ecological impacts of the proposed pipeline alignment. While the temptation was present to address issues such as global climate change or the need for alternative energy sources to offset impacts of less environmentally-friendly technologies, it was decided by the Committee to focus on the issues directly related to the Town of Amherst.

1.2 Role of ACC

On December 29, 2014, the Town of Amherst Board of Selectmen issued a letter signed by Selectman Dwight Brew to the ACC requesting that the Commission undertake on behalf of the Town an effort to assess the environmental impacts of the proposed NED pipeline. The ACC was established in 1968 under State of New Hampshire RSA (Revised Statutes Annotated) Section 36-A.3 “for the proper utilization and protection of the natural resources and for the protection of watershed resources” in the Town of Amherst. In addition to stewarding the Town lands and those directly assigned to the Commission, the ACC also has the responsibility under RSA 36-A.3 to steward all natural resources within the Town. As such, the ACC accepted the request of the BOS and formed a subgroup to assess environmental impacts, which assumed the title Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment Committee (“Committee”). One member of the Committee was designated as “Liaison” to the newly formed Pipeline Task Force and members of that Task Force were invited to work with the Committee to complete this assessment.

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Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 868 First Street, NE, Room 1A
 Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-000)

I have lived in Utchfield for over 60 years. My sisters and I inherited 16 acres of land bordering the power lines and the Merrimack River from my mother. It was odiginally owned by my grandmother. I have spent my childhood at 192 Charles Bancroft and bought the family homestead over 25 years ago.

The gas line will trench through the power lines at a point where beavers have created a wetland. We see a variety of ducks, coyotes, deer and birds, including bald eagles, hawks and grouse. Daily we cross country ski or walk the land. The gas line will border a working hay field where bob-o-links and bluebirds nest.

As to the placement of the gas pipeline through Utchfield, NH, it will negatively affect the property of 67 of our neighbors. Home values will plummet. If the pipeline goes through the town, there are many young families with children whose lives will be disrupted. For example, my neighbor has 4 little children; they live directly next where the gas line will be located.

Sincerely

Karen and Kevin Hodge
192 Charles Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

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**TOWN OF
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March 16, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Kinder Morgan Proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Prgfect

Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

At Brookline's annual town meeting on March 11th, voters overwhelmingly passed several warrant articles related to the proposed pipeline. By way of this letter the Selectboard wishes to convey to FERC the outcome of these recent votes.

The following is the wording of the articles that were passed:

- "Shall the Town of Brookline vote to oppose approval by the Energy Site Evaluation Committee of the construction and installation of a natural gas pipeline by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company) as part of the Northeast Energy Direct Pmject because the proposal is inconsistent with the Town's goal of protecting and preserving aquifers, drinking water including community and private wells, wetlands, streams, and other bodies of water. In addition, the proposal to extract water to use in drilling or other operations, whether from a body of water or well, is inconsistent with the Town's goal to protect such waters."
- "Shall the Tawn of Brookline vote to oppose approval by the Energy Site Evaluation Committee of the co~on and installation. of a natural gas pipeline by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Mor-

gan :.Company) as part of the Northeast Energy Direct Project because the proposal is inconsistent with the basic tenet of individual property rights whereas if apprtbvedt Teqnessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC shall have the “ power to foroe) private pmperty owners to give upright under Eminent Domain procetslings ira order to create a new corridor for the instajation of the pipeline pmj act.”

• “Shall we impose a moratorium on any interstate gas pipeline projects within the Town of Brookline? The moratorium shall be effective immediately upon the vote and shall include, but not be limited to, land acquisition, surveying, tree removal, or any physical alteration of any land within the Town of Brookline intended for pipeline construction or development.”

A similar letter will be forwarded to the NH Energy Facility Site Evaluation Committee once a project application is filed with them.

We trust that FERC will consider the votes of Brookline’s residents as it moves through the NED application process and appreciate the opportunity to express our concerns.

Sincerely,

Darrell Philpot Susan Adams Karl D. Dowling
John J. Carr Brendan Denehy

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Jane M. Peters, Greenville, NH.

To Whom It May Concern,

I’m a lifelong NH resident. I’m attempting to maneuver my way through all of the information and mis-information being proliferated by both sides of this Pipeline Installation issue.

I’ve read through all of the hand-outs and information on the FERC Online site and have done much research on this subject. I’m quite concerned by the fact that I don’t see security addressed or raised as a concern. By security I refer to the ability of vandals or, God save us all, terrorists to access the pipeline and/or compressor sites unchallenged.

I have read the “Benefits to New Hampshire” document submitted to you by Tennessee Gas/Kinder Morgan. I find their mitigation strategy is full of possibilities and speculations of what “could” be. Though they make valuable suggestions for possible uses of their product, I don’t see that Tennessee Gas or Kinder Morgan submits any estimates as to the costs to be incurred by our citizenry to convert crucial systems to utilize their product in their homes. These options may be cost prohibitive as many of Southern New Hampshire’s citizens are living at or below the poverty line.

I have questions/concerns regarding how a possible fire would addressed. Is there special training required to contain such disaster? If so who is responsible to fund this training? Who is responsible to suppress that event? My deeper anxiety comes from this plan, if there is one, not being articulated in the open house meetings. I hope that you will agree that the time to detail this type of plan is now and not when a disaster is in play.

Let me close by acknowledging that you are likely being inundated with correspondence from Southern New Hampshire on this matter, I’ve no desire to add to your burden but feel I’d be remiss if I didn’t share my concerns with you

Best Regards,
Jane M. Peters
Greenville, New Hampshire

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Krista Prymak, Merrimack, NH.

I recently heard of the proposed pipeline project and I am greatly opposed to it! The proposed route would

be directly behind my house and poses an immediate danger since we are within the incineration zone. In addition, it would greatly affect the value of my property. It is also will leave a path of environmental destruction with the blasting that will need to occur and the trees that will have to be cut down. I am frightened by the prospect of this pipeline in not only my backyard but all of our neighbors homes as well. I can only hope that you will take into consideration the very real impact it has on our personal safety and home value!

20150325-5003(30414064).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

What could, and I am very afraid will happen, is a pipeline right through our old towns, with Mason getting 2 pipelines. It will cross Walker Brook about 2 miles from where I used to live. It will go straight through Windblown Xcountry ski place in New Ipswich. It will be so close to Pickety Place, that it won't survive the noise and area destruction of the woods. It will make Greenville an industrial town with one of the largest compressor stations in the country. Truly. The Mason lateral pipeline into MA is going to end 1 mile from where my father grew up, right next to Whalom Lake. It's probably going to go on into a connector in Fitchburg, and make that town even more ugly. I've seen Republicans waffle on the whole eminent domain policy, to fit their needs. I don't know how you can say eminent domain is ok? I don't know how you can say a huge compressor station is ok? The wells will get ruined by the blasting, and who will want to buy the property adjacent to this? The pollution will be three kinds: noise, light at night, and air pollution. If they wanted to put a pipeline south to north through Limon, Colorado, I would be curious how they could do it without damaging the environment. I wouldn't be emphatically against it, because I would pick and choose my battles, knowing that the gas industry will win sometimes. I am trying to be realistic here. There is nothing but open space along Colorado's eastern plains. You cannot say the same thing for NH. It is the nature of the size of the states in New England that make this so wrong, on so many levels. The risk is too high.

Please don't approve of this pipeline.

20150325-5287(30421494).txt

Tina Hansen, Rindge, NH.

Dear FERC,

This comment is in regards to the Tennessee Pipeline Co LLC Docket# PF14-22-000

My husband and I own property on which this pipeline will be buried. Besides the fact that we protest this pipeline for exactly that reason, there is a much bigger picture that we would like you to consider as you review the public need for this pipeline.

- 1.It is our understanding that the pipeline needs to run adjacent to the utility corridor because it is not safe to be under the power line. Yet the proposed line crosses under the power line in many places that are next to homes.
- 2.This gas will be exported, so it is not meeting a public need and yet we will pay a tariff on this pipeline in our utility bills. Please consider how is this beneficial to our public needs and energy uses?
- 3.Rather than spending money on a pipeline for gas that will be exported, we would like to see that same money spent on alternate renewable energy sources like hydro, solar and wind for our area.
- 4.The this project does not produce enough jobs for our area to warrant it as a public benefit.
- 5.The town of Rindge has no public water. We rely on individual wells and our aquifers. This pipeline runs adjacent to wet lands, our largest aquifer in town and many wells. The citizens of Rindge do not want to be paying for a public water system should so many wells possibly be contaminated
- 6.My home is one of the last remaining school houses in the town. It is a historic building from 1833. The pipeline goes on to my property in back of my house but it crosses under the powerline right next to my home. I was planning on selling my house next year and retiring.

Who wants to buy a home in an incineration zone.
Please do not approve this pipeline. Ron and Tina Hansen

20150326-0039(30423227).tif

March 20, 2015

Ms. Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chair
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. LaFleur,

I'm writing again about the Kinder Morgan proposed natural gas pipeline through southern New Hampshire. Residents of the area have been accumulating material that questions the necessity of Kinder Morgan's additional project.

The Marcellus Drilling News reports that Spectra Energy's Access Northeast pipeline project has announced a new partner, National Grid, along with an open season to sign up more potential electric generating companies. This new partnership means that Spectra has already locked up electric generating plants that serve 70% of all electric customers in New England and is working on signing up more.

The final environmental impact statement from FERC for the Algonquin Incremental Market Project indicates that 93% of the project's facilities would be "within or adjacent to existing rights-of way" and 70% of the facilities would "replace existing Algonquin pipelines within existing rights-of-way." By contrast Kinder Morgan would require new rights-of-way or expansion of existing rights-of-way.

Please think very carefully about the real need in New Hampshire for Kinder Morgan's project. No one has yet demonstrated that it is compelling, and the environmental and personal damage of this project for the southern tier towns is enormous.

Sincerely,

Katharine Gregg
243 Valley Road
Mason, NH 03048

20150326-0040(30423272).tif

March 12, 2015

Kinder Morgan
1001 Louisiana Street, Suite 1000
Houston, Texas 77002

Re: Bamard Hill residential subdivision
Cross Street, Boylston, Massachusetts
FERC docket #PF14-22-000

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to officially request that you reroute the proposed natural gas pipeline lateral being extended southwesterly from Bolton, Massachusetts to Worcester, Massachusetts. As shown on your preliminary documents dated 11/17/2014 and presented to the general public at the Open House in Berlin, MA on February 25, 2015 the route of the lateral would pass through our residential subdivision.

Your representatives appeared at the offices of our engineers, Thompson-Liston Associates Inc., several months ago and presented a proposed route for the installation of your new gas main right through the heart of this proposed subdivision. At that time, neither we nor our engineers, nor apparently your representatives, were familiar with the requirements of Article 97 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Our engineers worked with your representatives to devise a less onerous route for the gas main.

However, as part of the permitting of our subdivision, we dealt with numerous endangered species and wetlands issues. In the course of satisfying local and Commonwealth review of these issues, we eliminated a building lot. We also created a 40.6 acre open space parcel, which is deeded to the Town. In addition, we agreed to create a Declaration of Restriction over 19 of the project's 46 possible lots to satisfy the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered SpeCies Program.

What we did not know until just recently, and what your representatives never mentioned, is that Article 97 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not allow the use of protected lands for other purposes except with a Town Meeting vote and a 213vote of the Massachusetts legislature in the case of Town owned lands or only the latter In the case of protected lands owned by other parties.

On your company's web site, you say that you recognize the applicability of Article 97 and will agree to seek Commonwealth legislative approval for such changes in use of protected land. You must also seek Town Meeting approval for a change in use of Town owned land. We suggest that Boylston Town Meeting approval may be very difficult to obtain for a pipeline lateral that does not provide any service to the residents of the Town of Boylston.

We suggest that you seek an altemate route.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Youssef B. Chehade, Owner

Michael Colella

Cc: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

20150326-5004(30421507).txt

Steve Tirrell, Litchfield, NH.

This is posted as notice to deny survey permission for the property in Litchfield NH located at 64 Nesenkeag Dr. Entry to this property by Kinder-Morgan employees or employees of their subcontractors will now be allowed.

20150326-5022(30421571).txt

Timothy E Somero, New Ipswich, NH.

I am vigorously opposed to this pipeline project. After researching the safety, environmental, business, social, and economic effect; there does not seem to be any benefit for myself, my family, community or New Hampshire as a whole. Please deny this application.

20150326-5065(30421965).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 5: The "R" Is For Regulatory Not Rubberstamp

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with each chapter describing a specific FERC shortcoming

and the harm done directly to the public and to the public interest as a result of that shortcoming. This chapter is a reminder to FERC that The “R” Is For Regulatory Not Rubberstamp.

Thus far in this series, these major problems with FERC have been detailed:

- FERC’s faulty definition of need
- FERC’s failure to recognize and sanction energy companies’ deceit of the public
- FERC’s insistence on considering multiple pipeline proposals in isolation from each other
- FERC’s willful myopia regarding a pipeline’s total negative long term upstream and downstream environmental impacts

As a result of these critical faults, FERC ends up doing exactly what the energy companies want. This is because the FERC shortcomings listed above all help to facilitate one common result: pipelines are not fully vetted by FERC and thus FERC licenses virtually every pipeline that it passes judgment on. As has often been noted: FERC has rarely, if ever, seen a pipeline proposal that it didn’t like.

When reviewing these proposals, FERC may require that the energy company submitting the proposal make a minor route change here or use a special remediation technique there – but doesn’t it seem likely that Congress had more in mind for FERC than simply regulating the remediation of localized damage caused by pipeline construction? They are, after all the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

During the past year, I have witnessed firsthand the deception and the misdirection that Kinder Morgan uses in parceling out information to the towns and individuals impacted by their proposed pipeline. But as the FERC pre-filing process progressed, I also came to see that Kinder Morgan was in effect being given cover by FERC. Kinder Morgan would tell the public that FERC was in charge of the process but in the meantime FERC would simply be looking the other way. As the months went by, FERC seemed to be acting more as a silent partner to Kinder Morgan than as the watchdog agency that I had (naively) assumed it to be. FERC exerted little or no control over the orgy of misinformation that Kinder Morgan provided to the public about their pipeline plans. For its part, Kinder Morgan seemed to just be ticking off checkboxes for FERC rather than making an honest attempt to educate the public.

And this behavior by FERC is especially troubling since FERC is the agency endowed with the authority to grant federal eminent domain rights to the private, for-profit energy companies. If granted to Kinder Morgan, these rights can be used to threaten and ultimately take land from the hundreds of landowners along the pipeline route who will not willingly cooperate or negotiate with them. And as I learned more about FERC – including that they have approved nearly every pipeline that they have ever considered, I began to wonder just what it was that they were regulating. It didn’t seem that they were attempting to regulate very much of anything in regard to what I saw as the major issues with the pipeline.

Kinder Morgan angered me with their disrespect for the people whose lives they were threatening to disrupt so thoroughly. I considered their dispensing of lies and disinformation to be under-handed and actually abusive of those impacted by their plans. But in a way, I could almost understand their motivation – they are a huge, private, for-profit energy company, beholdng to their stockholders and to their bottom line. They are in this for the money, pure and simple. This certainly didn’t make me like or respect them in the slightest – but I could at least begin to understand their actions.

Such large, for-profit companies have always existed and have always tended to look out for themselves first. And so the public and the federal government have learned through hard experience that such companies must be controlled and regulated or else they will run roughshod over everyone and everything in their pursuit of greater profits. And so we the people have come to rely upon the federal government to pass laws and regulations – and to create agencies to oversee the industries being constrained by those laws and regulations. I initially (and incorrectly) thought that this was the role that FERC would play with the pipeline companies.

But FERC is not fulfilling its regulatory role, and it is FERC that has become the focus for much of the public’s disbelief and anger over the handling of this proposed pipeline project. FERC is the agency that should

be keeping Kinder Morgan in line. They are the ones who should be considering our regional energy needs and how the multiple current pipeline proposals mesh with those needs. And they are the ones entrusted with the authority to grant this nearly sacred power of eminent domain – the power to take another person’s land. And they seem to give it away quite willingly – to virtually any pipeline company that asks for it.

Summary

FERC was not created by Congress to simply be a lap dog of the fossil fuel industry. FERC needs to grow a spine and intervene as needed to keep the energy companies from abusing the public that they are supposed to be educating under FERC’s direction. FERC needs to stop considering pipeline proposals for the same region in isolation from each other. FERC must take a leadership role in pushing for the development of metrics that can be used to help measure the long term upstream and downstream impacts of the pipelines that they so readily approve. And FERC especially needs to rethink their current market-driven definition of “need”. The need for a new pipeline should not be determined solely by the very industry that FERC is supposedly regulating. This leads to the overbuilding of infrastructure, unnecessary environmental damage and the abuse of the property rights of American citizens – all done in order to further the export of fossil fuels and the profits of large energy companies.

Simply put, the people of FERC need to assume their proper role as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and discard what appears to be their current role as the Federal Energy Rubberstamp Commission – a role that they seem to have taken to so enthusiastically.

Nick Miller Groton, MA



These earlier chapters of Fix FERC First are downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction	{see 20150316-5063 above}
Chapter 2: FERC’s Faulty Definition Of Need	{see 20150318-5081 above}
Chapter 3: FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled	{see 20150320-5210 above}
Chapter 4: FERC Is Short-Sighted	{see 20150323-5252 above}

20150326-5188(30423498).txt

Kevin M Haley, New Ipswich, NH.

I am writing you regarding the proposed natural gas pipeline project that will transit the southwestern part of the state.

I am asking you once again to join us in opposing this project.

The project purports to address a shortfall of natural gas for electrical generation that only exists approximately 20-30 days yearly.

While I do not dispute the future need for the gas, I do not think that this project meets the requirements for eminent domain. This project is clearly a for profit venture,

Kinder-Morgan openly acknowledges on their website they intend to sell some of this gas in Canada. Additionally, the only contract that Kinder-Morgan has acquired is for a retail gas provider that sells directly to consumers for domestic use. It is my belief that as of now, they fully intend to sell the majority of the product in Canada. I dispute the stated “public good” benefit.

Additionally, there is already an existing pipeline slated for expansion, this route is in an existing right of way and would not require additional land acquisitions.

Furthermore, the storage capacity to cover this shortfall with LNG exists in Everett, Ma, and this option has yet to be fully considered.

The original route of this proposed project was mainly in Massachusetts but early this year was shifted north to NH. Kinder-Morgan has stated that the State Constitution of Massachusetts, article 97 was the main reason. If my understanding of the process is correct, and if the stated need is real, then FERC would be able

to override this State law. My opinion is that the project was moved because the average lot size in NH is larger, therefore there would be less property owners to raise objections. This is the only logical basis I can come up with for the added construction expense of jogging the route 40 miles north, transiting NH, and then jogging another 40 miles south; thereby adding 80 miles of construction costs; to rejoin the original route. It would only seem to make sense that NH, as a net exporter of electricity, not be forced to be burdened by this project, when most of the stated need cited is in the State of Massachusetts.

20150326-5199(30423673).txt

Kevin M Haley, New Ipswich, NH.

1. FERC is required to avoid segmentation in reviewing projects. Thus, we ask that you evaluate the cumulative impacts of the five major pipeline projects planned for New England that would carry a total of 1.5 billion cubic feet of gas per day — more than four times the amount any independent study has suggested the region needs to meet future demand. Considering the effects of each of the pipelines individually amounts to segmentation.

2. Included in FERC's determination of public necessity is export. The public harmed by the pipeline is not the same public that will obtain the exports. Why are customers outside of the United States given more consideration and higher priority than the American people who would experience direct impact by the pipeline? Please do not count export as public necessity.

3. In the FERC process corporate applicants must propose several alternate routes to prove that their preferred route is best. Corporations regularly propose terrible alternate routes to guarantee that the route they prefer is approved. If Kinder Morgan's proposed routes are all problematic, rather than allowing the least troubling route, please send Kinder Morgan back to the drawing board.

4. In your economic analysis, please do not dismiss, out of hand, the option of not building the pipeline. FERC's assumption that there is no economic benefit to not building this pipeline may be misguided.

FERC is not counting the ecosystem capital provided by acres of undisturbed land. Ecosystem capital — the goods and services provided by natural ecosystems — is often overlooked when making decisions because it is free and we take it for granted. If the pipeline were to be built, those ecosystem benefits would be lost and possibly impossible to replace, even with huge monetary expenditures. Also, there is a substantial economic benefit in having a broad portfolio of energy sources. If we become more dependent upon "natural" gas, then we will be that much more vulnerable to its price spikes.

The building of a high-pressure gas pipeline results in economic losses for nearby homeowners and their communities as their home values are reduced. Building the pipeline would provide a few temporary construction jobs and a handful of permanent full-time jobs, whereas developing energy conservation programs and distributed renewable energy projects and infrastructure creates numerous permanent jobs for local workers. Building this pipeline would increase our reliance on natural gas as the gas industry encourages more homeowners to convert to gas, and would make it that much more difficult for energy conservation programs and renewable energy projects to compete. That would result in slower growth of energy sector jobs.

FERC ignores the economic costs of health problems caused by methane and other toxin releases. It does not even mention, let alone consider, the costs a community must bear for emergency preparedness, disaster response to an "incident", and rebuilding post-disaster, nor the costs associated with emergency care for people affected in a disaster and loss of life and limb.

Please consider, quantify and validate those economic benefits inherent in not building the pipeline.

In its "environmental analysis," FERC does not give thought to the substances intended to be carried in the pipelines. It merely considers the environmental impact of clearing the land, digging a hole, and burying an empty pipe in the ground. Methane, an explosive and potent greenhouse gas, and toxic chemicals will be flowing through and leaking from the pipelines and compressor stations. Maybe a short sentence about blow downs? Let's be straightforward here, leakage is certain. How can such an "environmental analysis"

have any validity or meaning? In December you received a guidance document requiring you to consider the effects of climate change during the NEPA process. Now is the time to do so. Please consider the effects of the methane leaks and combustion from this proposed pipeline as you determine its potential environmental impact.

When FERC “compares and contrasts the environmental impacts” of the several routes proposed by the applicant, FERC merely tallies numbers: How many wetlands, waterways, and endangered species habitats are crossed by each route, etc. FERC must consider the quality of each habitat. In the Constitution Pipeline “analysis,” the alternate route next to a highway crossed over a greater number of wetlands than the greenfield route, so FERC deemed that the route along the highway would be more damaging to the environment than the greenfield route. FERC failed to assess the quality of the wetlands. A wetland bisected by a highway is already degraded, as opposed to a healthy wetland in an undisturbed natural area. In this case, the greenfield pipeline route is likely more environmentally damaging than the route adjacent to the highway. In the environmental analysis, please consider the nature of the material transported through the pipeline, its effects on climate change, water quality, health and safety, and habitat integrity.

The FERC process requires the industry applicant to provide alternate ways of supplying energy to the region than via the fossil fuel-carrying pipelines it permits. But FERC’s analysis of alternate energy projects needs to be updated. It completely ignores solar installations on private property, claiming that it has no authority over those installations. FERC does not consider combinations of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, air exchange, and, most important of all, energy conservation and efficiency; it merely claims to “consider” — and immediately discount — each option separately because that option alone can’t solve the entire energy need. However, such enterprises are all real, critical components of the regional, national, and global energy supply solution, and FERC should validate those in its analysis.

FERC is the *{end of file}*

20150326-5217(30423707).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

More info needs to be known on the issue of the proposed lateral pipeline through Mason, NH. What happens at the junction of the west/east pipeline and the north/south pipeline? Pressure has to be reduced, and the pipeline size is reduced. How can this just happen at a T-type of joint, without some kind of regulation of pressure? What happens if the west/east pipeline is damaged and cannot continue flow? Would all that high pressure head to the north/south lateral pipeline? And then what would happen? This needs to be addressed much further.

Also KM needs to stop using an old tiny compressor station photo as a representative of a compression station. It is not at all representative of what would go into either New Ipswich, Greenville or Mason. This is misleading and therefore, borders on lying and deceiving the public.

20150326-5224(30423753).txt

Jackie Judkins, New Ipswich, NH.

I live along the route of the pipeline in New Ipswich next to the power lines and I am very concerned. I bought my house 2 years ago planning on settling down and raising my kids here. Now my peaceful dream of living and raising my kids is being threatened by destruction and/or loss of my property. I attended an informational meeting last night about the project and there does not appear to be any benefit to New Ipswich or New Hampshire for having this pipe going through our beautiful state. This will not create jobs as promised, at least not for my town. We were told the planned pipe size is approximately the size of 3 football fields in every direction. That said, I could possibly lose my house or it will definitely effect my leach field which was just put in when we purchased our home. There is no other place on my property that this can go. Not only is my leach field in jeopardy, but there is great concern for my well and the quality of my water. I already have a disadvantage of living next to the power lines which makes my property value a

little lower than if in a prime location, but now adding a gas pipeline will make it absolutely worthless. Not to mention the safety of having a gas pipe next to the power lines and the risks of the pipe corroding. If I am allowed to keep my property, i will have the burden of having to look out my window and see the view of the power lines now because of the destruction of all the trees torn down to place the pipeline. I do not believe trees can be placed above the pipeline.

I beg of you to reconsider the location of this pipeline. It does not have a need to be in New Hampshire, it does not service or benefit the people of New Hampshire. According to the information night, most distributors that the gas will be going to are located in Massachusetts.

20150327-0009(30430087).tif

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room IA
Washington, DC 20426

Date: March 22, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owners of the property located at:

445 Richmond Road
Winchester, NH. 03470
Tax Map #6, Lot #46, 25.5 +/- acres
Cheshire County

Joseph T. and Veronica R. Pastier
12 Woodland Drive
Oxford, MA. 01540

We are denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter our land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto our property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass. We intend to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law,if violations occur.

Joseph Pastier
Veronica Pastier

20150327-0012(30430094).tif

March 12,2015

Kinder Morgan
1001 Louisiana Street, Suite 1000
Houston, Texas 77002

Re: Bamard Hili residential subdivision
Cross Street, Boylston, Massachusetts
FERC docket #PF14-22-000

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to officially request that you reroute the proposed natural gas pipeline lateral being extended southwesterty from Bolton, Massachusetts to Worcester, Massachusetts. As shown on your preliminary documents dated 11/17/2014 and presented to the general public at the Open House in Berlin, MA on February 25,2015 the route of the lateral would pass through our residential subdivision.

Your representatives appeared at the offices of our engineers, Thompson-Liston Associates Inc., several months ago and presented a proposed route for the Installation of your new gas main right through the heart of this proposed subdivision. At that time, neither we nor our engineers, nor apparently your representatives, were familiar with the requirements of Article 97 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Our engineers worked with your representatives to devise a less onerous route for the gas main.

However, as part of the permitting of our subdivision, we dealt with numerous endangered species and wetlands issues. In the course of satisfying local and Commonwealth review of these issues, we eliminated a building lot. We also created a 40.6 acre open space parcel, which is deeded to the Town. In addition, we agreed to create a Declaration of Restriction over 19 of the project's 46 possible lots to satisfy the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

What we did not know until just recently, and what your representatives never mentioned, is that Article 97 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not allow the use of protected lands for other purposes except with a Town Meeting vote and a 2/3 vote of the Massachusetts legislature in the case of Town owned lands or only the latter in the case of protected lands owned by other parties.

On your company's web site, you say that you recognize the applicability of Article 97 and will agree to seek Commonwealth legislative approval for such changes in use of protected land. You must also seek Town Meeting approval for a change in use of Town owned land. We suggest that Boylston Town Meeting approval may be very difficult to obtain for a pipeline lateral that does not provide any service to the residents of the Town of Boylston.

We suggest that you seek an alternate route.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Youssef B. Chehade, Owner

Michael Colella

Cc: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

20150327-5062(30429537).txt

Beth Burns, Merrimack, NH.

I am reaching out to you once again regarding the issues with Tennessee Gas Pipeline/Kinder Morgan. The eighteen towns in Southern New Hampshire are standing together in this. We are all becoming victims in the state of New Hampshire. I have lived in Merrimack New Hampshire since 1995 and in that time I have been busy raising two sons. Kinder Morgan wishes to put their pipeline through our neighborhoods, Horse Hill Nature Preserve, the Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest, and the Merrimack Village Water Works. This pipeline is not being put in to benefit the state of New Hampshire. It is not going to help us at all. They have had twenty accidents in the past 11 years! They have been quoted as saying many times that safety is their priority. The accidents have continued over and over again. Some fatal. Please protect us as residents, our water supply and health, our wildlife, trees and farms. Kinder Morgan members have not been demonstrating honesty in this. Please support our state.

20150330-0006(30447829).tif

Hand written card, Timothy E. Somero, 42 Old Tenney Rd., New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150330-0009(30449052).pdf

Hand written card, Ron Witzko, PO Box 21, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150330-0010(30449053).pdf

Hand written card, Nancy Nye, 89 Bowkerville Rd., Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150330-0012(30449107).pdf

Hand written card, Michael Bell, PO Box 81, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150330-0039(30447463).pdf

Hand written, 2 page FERC comment form, Cindy Wang, 7 Jason Drive, Londonderry, NH 03053, opposing pathway, recommending alternative.

20150330-0043(30447542).pdf

P.D. Box 908
Northfield, MA01360

February 28, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

Regarding: Docket No. PF14-22-000
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose;

Please give due thought and consideration to the following points of view and concern regarding the referenced NED Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000:

1. The studies of regional need have ignored the vast array of area solar projects currently and soon to come on-line and their net effects on demand, as well as plans to fix existing distribution . pipeline leaks.
2. Public good is damaged when investing in more long-term fossil fuel infrastructure due to its propagating the effects of climate change.
3. Gas pipelines and their compressor stations are both a health hazard and a safety risk. Pipeline leaks and explosions are regular events. Compressor blow downs and off-gassing regularly release methane as well as numerous documented toxins/poisons.
4. The currently proposed pipeline route cuts through the most contiguous old-growth forested area of Massachusetts (the breathing lungs of this state) which will irrevocably damage our environment through deforestation, blasting, and erosion.
5. Eminent domain should never be granted to further private profit or capital gains.

Thank you in advance for your sincere consideration to this matter. Please do not hesitate to ask if you have any questions, comments or concerns. Know that i will be happy to provide further details expanding on any or all of these points of opposition to the NED pipeline project

Best regards,

Mary Neville Wall

Enclosed: Copy of letter Denying Property Access

Cc: Local, State and Federal Representatives

Post Office Box 908
Northfield, MA 01360

December 19,2014

James D. Hartman
Agent-Right ofWay SR 11
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: DENYING PROPERTY ACCESS

Dear Mr. Hartman,

After careful consideration of your letter dated December 12, 2014 and information that is publicly available on this subject, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or any associate(s) to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Any such physical entry onto my property located on Old Warwick Rd, Northfield, MA and Northfield Rd, Warwick, MA will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Regards,

Mary Neville Wall
EXODUS ACRES

CC

Northfield Select Board
Warwick Select Board
State and Federal Representatives

{copy of Certified Mail receipt, not included here}

20150330-0048(30447554).pdf

March 24, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's North east Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-00)

I have lived in Litchfield for over 19 years. Our dear friends have lived here for nearly 60 years and inherited 16 acres of land bordering the power lines and the Merrimack River. The gas line will trench through their property near the power lines at a point where beavers have created a wetland. We see a variety of ducks, coyotes, deer and birds, including bald eagles, hawks and grouse. Daily we cross country ski or walk the land. The gas line will border a working hay field where Bob's links and blue birds nest.

As to the placement of the pipeline through Litchfield, NH, it will affect the property of 67 of our neighbors. Home values will plummet. If the pipeline goes through the town, there are many young families with children whose lives will be disrupted.

Sincerely yours,

Cecile Bonvouloir

20150330-0051(30447552).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3/23/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:
388 Black Brook Rd.
Mason, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC; (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Craig W. Fifield

20150330-5002(30437547).txt

Diane K Varney-Parker, Mason, NH.

I am a resident of Mason and think it is important that you realize Kinder Morgan continues to tell questionable information verging on lies. We have been told that this pipeline will be “good” and is necessary for us here in NH. Yet only 6% of gas is even used in NH while this pipeline will impact over 800 properties in NH (the most of any state on the route). They also continue to say that 61 properties in our town will be impacted when there are more than 70. Are they unfamiliar with the plan or have they not done their homework and contacted all that will be affected as they said they would? This past Tues. four Kinder Morgan representatives came to talk with our town. They tried to appease our town’s obvious opposition by telling the group that the NED will allow Liberty Utilities the option of distributing cheap gas to towns like Mason. This statement seems to suggest a possibility that Mason could get gas yet it’s so obviously false it’s almost laughable. We are so remote it would never be economical to do so, we can’t even get cable never mind dig miles of pipeline. Curtis Cole from KM also told the group that “This plan is not based on speculation, but based on what our customers have requested”, yet the four representatives present, including Allen Fore, struggled to give answers to many specifics of this plan. They alluded to their many customers yet the only NH company that has signed with them is Liberty Utilities and they are only signed up for about 20% of the proposed gas that would be distributed through such a large line (36” /1490 psi). They have fumbled in explaining this discrepancy suggesting the idea that they might make it a 30” line if there isn’t enough need. When questioned about the second pipeline set to run through our town, the Fitchburg lateral, they could not name a company that had signed on for that line. They struggled to answer and finally suggested that if there was no need they would not build the lateral. So, can we speculate that maybe there really isn’t a need since there aren’t any new customers - still? That’s what the Marcellus Drilling News seems to think as shown in this article:

<http://marcellusdrilling.com/2015/03/kinder-morgan-fails-to-sign-up-new-ned-customers-in-last-8-mos/>

Kinder Morgan Fails to Sign Up New NED Customers in Last 8 Mos

Yesterday Kinder Morgan announced they have contracts in hand for “anchor” shippers to use 500,000 dekatherms of capacity on the proposed new Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project. NED, you may recall, is the project that will extend the Tennessee Gas Pipeline from New York through Massachusetts into New Hampshire and back into Massachusetts delivering much-needed natural gas to New England (see Kinder Morgan Changes Route for Pipeline from MA to NH). The project is bitterly opposed by small pockets of anti-drillers—particularly in Deerfield, MA where they’ve illegally attempted to ban it (see Deerfield, MA Hoping Kinder Morgan Sues Them over Pipeline “Ban”). The interesting thing about yesterday’s announcement from Kinder Morgan is that there’s really nothing new in it! Other than the fact that they now have the officially signed agreements in hand. MDN brought you the same news about the same shippers signing up in the original open season last August (see Kinder Signs up New Customers for MA Pipeline, 63% of

Capacity). Kinder continues, according to the announcement yesterday, to try and sign up more shippers. So the real news—for us—is that since August, Kinder hasn't signed up any other new shippers, even though they've been trying to...

This is just a small example of the inconsistencies told to townspeople by Kinder Morgan. I encourage you to look into what is truly happening in Kinder Morgan's plan for yourself. This is an important issue to many citizens. Kinder Morgan is toying with what we hold dear - our way of life and well being, individual property rights and the threat of "eminent domain". All by a company that may not have a realistic idea of need or real customers.

Thank you!

-Diane Varney-Parker

20150330-5008(30445257).txt

steve tirrell, litchfield, NH.

This is to clarify my previous comment, I am posting this to deny access to survey property at 64 Nesenkeag Dr., Litchfield, NH 03052. Employees of Kinder-Morgan or their contractors will not be allowed entry to the property in question.

20150330-5022(30445285).txt

Deb & Don Weichold, East Schodack, NY.

Do not entertain or allow Kinder-Morgan's fracked-gas pipeline to pass through the Town Of Schodack! There is no benefit to it. The tax funds generated by , what ?, utility and/or transportation cannot begin to offset the potential dangers the pipeline presents. The noise and off-gassing alone will destroy the area. Is the town/county/state in the process of figuring how much to lower all our tax assessments due to the fact that our property values will go down. No one will want to move into this area. Try selling your house with this in the area! Will the town/county/state buy my house at what the fair market value would have been before such an abomination was put in place? Will Kinder-Morgan offer to do so?

It is not a matter of educating yourself to help you in your decision(s). It is common sense that dictates this pipeline will be a disaster for our area or any area that it occupies. Picture the following.

-3 - 30,000 hp generators running to maintain pressure. I'll do the math for you...

Each generator would be rated at over 22 million Watts !!! Does that get your attention! If you are deaf, I guess not.

-Out gassing would occur on a regular basis due to pressure differences/regulation. This is a fact. You simply cannot run 700 to 1,400+ psi in a 36 inch diameter pipe without periodic out gassing.

Do you want to smell this? Do you want to hear this? Do you want to be exposed to all of what is emitted during these out gassing periods?

-Potential explosions with or without fire. With fire it would literally incinerate everything around it over a town-wide area. With shut-off valves placed at lengthy intervals (10 to 12 miles), this guarantees total devastation.

Are you prepared to be responsible for such a catastrophe? DON'T think our (or any) fire department would be in any position to do anything. They won't.

There is a reason that fracking has been kept out of NY State. The IRONY that the transportation of fracked gas is even being entertained, when the process to produce it is not allowed, is ridiculous???

Do what is right. Do what makes sense. DO NOT ALLOW the destruction and erasure of our way of community...Our way of life...Our health.

Not now or at any time should such a project be allowed in a residential area. You work for and are paid by us, the taxpayers. It seems that many in your position(s) have forgotten this.

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 6: What Others Are Saying About FERC

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with each chapter describing a specific FERC shortcoming and the harm done directly to the public and to the public interest as a result of that shortcoming. This chapter details some of What Others Are Saying About FERC.

In previous chapters of this multi-part Fix FERC First series, I have expressed my own opinions about specific problems with FERC. Now seems like a good time to share the thoughts and words of some others who have encountered FERC and formed their own opinion of that agency. And since FERC is a “creature of Congress” (as chair Cheryl LaFleur has stated), it seems appropriate to begin with quotes from two current members of Congress – to see how well they think this federal regulatory agency is functioning. All red bolding in the following quotes is provided by me.

US Senator Elizabeth Warren

In response to a question about FERC and the proposed NED pipeline, Senator Warren said she couldn't comment on the specifics of a particular permit application because she didn't have the information to do so, but she said this: “I am very concerned about a regulatory agency that is only able to say ‘yes, yes, yes.’ That’s not the job of a regulatory agency.”

◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇

“Before we sink more money in gas infrastructure, we have an obligation wherever possible to focus our investments on the clean technologies of the future -- not the dirty fuels of the past -- and to minimize the environmental impact of all our energy infrastructure projects. We can do better -- and we should.”

US Representative Jim McGovern

“I also really detest the process in which energy companies get to put pipelines through states. They go through this kind of secretive process where they design where they want the pipeline to go and they give the public the bare minimum in terms of what we need to know. And then they go to FERC – the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Washington – to get the OK. And once they get the FERC OK then they have the full backing of the Federal government to do whatever they want to do. And I think this process stinks, quite frankly. I think any kind of process ought to involve the people in the communities that will be adversely impacted.”

◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇

“And FERC kind of automatically accepted [the pre-filing]. And we lodged a protest with FERC because the information that the energy company was providing FERC is outdated. The maps aren't even up to date. How do you accept even a pre-filing for a pipeline without at least [having] accurate information?”

Robert F Kennedy Jr.

When Kennedy was asked on national television about the danger of the Constitution Pipeline, he replied: “There’s an almost larger issue now of our democracy, of the growing power of the oil industry to influence our democracy.” FERC “transfers the federal authority, this sacred authority of eminent do-

main, to a private company to make money for themselves [by exporting the gas] ...This is about enriching a few billionaires by impoverishing the people of New York state. ... FERC is really a rogue agency. It's a classic captive agency."

FERC Chair Cheryl LaFleur

"These groups are active in every FERC docket ... as well as in my email inbox seven days a week, in my Twitter feed, at our open meetings demanding to be heard and literally at our door, closing down First Street so FERC won't be able to work. We've got a situation here."

Yes, Ms. LaFleur - you do indeed have a "situation" here. A situation that is going to grow stronger and increasingly in-your-face. FERC is enraging US citizens with their rubberstamping of projects that are more for the benefit of the energy companies that propose them than for the American people who must bear their negative consequences.

Summary

It appears that I am not alone in my opinion of the seriousness of the problems with FERC and just how dysfunctional it is to have a federal regulatory agency that panders to the industry being "regulated". An agency that appears eager to approve any and every pipeline project that comes its way.

Nick Miller Groton, MA



These earlier chapters of Fix FERC First are downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction	{see 20150316-5063 above}
Chapter 2: FERC's Faulty Definition Of Need	{see 20150318-5081 above}
Chapter 3: FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled	{see 20150320-5210 above}
Chapter 4: FERC Is Short-Sighted	{see 20150323-5252 above}
Chapter 5: The "R" Is For Regulatory Not Rubberstamp	{see 20150326-5065 above}

20150330-5408(30446619).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Fix FERC First

Chapter 7: Conclusion

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. This document is the final one in a series of several chapters of the Fix FERC First story, with previous chapters describing FERC shortcomings and the harm done directly to the public and to the public interest as a result of those shortcomings. This final chapter is the Conclusion of the series.

In the Introduction to this series, I explained that the Fix FERC First title was chosen purposely – because it seems impossible to expect that FERC would be able to provide a rational, considered deliberation of the multiple natural gas pipelines proposed for New England while the rules and procedures that govern its deliberations remain as fundamentally flawed as they are at this time. In the ensuing chapters, I detailed what I saw as the main problems with FERC and the negative effects of those problems.

I wrote the Fix FERC First series because I wanted not just to publicize, but also to personalize the problems that I see with FERC. One year ago I had only a very vague idea of what FERC was and that there seemed

to be some issues with it – but I honestly had never paid much attention to FERC. And then someone at Kinder Morgan drew a line on a map that represented the route for a proposed natural gas pipeline through New England. That line bisected my property, passing within 40 feet of my house. That served as a very effective wakeup call – and so I started to educate myself about pipelines, about the energy companies that build them and about FERC, the federal agency that regulates and licenses them. In the past year I have learned much about the tactics used by pipeline companies such as Kinder Morgan – and also about the ineffectual “regulation” that FERC provides of those companies and their pipeline proposals.

As I have previously stated, I witnessed firsthand the deception and the misdirection that Kinder Morgan has used in parceling out information to the towns and individuals impacted by the proposed pipeline. But as the FERC pre-filing process progressed, I also came to see that FERC was acting more as a silent partner of Kinder Morgan rather than as an industry regulator. I was disheartened over the ensuing months as Kinder Morgan (theoretically under FERC’s direction) openly and repeatedly misled the public by providing “information” that unerringly underestimated the negative impacts of the pipeline.

And the more that I learned about FERC, the more that I became concerned that New England was most likely going to get yet another rubberstamped pipeline, compliments of FERC. A pipeline that FERC thought was “needed” because that’s what the pipeline company and the market were whispering in FERC’s ear. A pipeline that would be built using the authority of federal eminent domain to override the property rights of many hundreds of New Englanders. A pipeline whose capacity virtually guaranteed that much of the gas that it carried was destined to be exported. A pipeline that might well be approved without FERC ever considering it in the context of the other New England pipelines being proposed. A pipeline whose long term negative upstream and downstream environmental impacts would not be properly considered – not because those impacts didn’t exist but because FERC simply couldn’t be bothered to study them and help to develop the metrics with which to measure them. And a pipeline that FERC seemed bound and determined to facilitate rather than to regulate.

The reality is that as things stand, FERC will be the arbiter for much of New England’s energy future for decades to come. If FERC approves the trove of natural gas pipelines currently being proposed, New England will become a way point on a gas superhighway leading from the Marcellus Shale fracking fields to a series of LNG liquefaction and export terminals being planned for eastern Canada. And these pipelines will then dominate our energy choices and priorities for decades to come – slowing our move to a renewable energy future and destroying any chance of meeting our commitments to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

So the question comes down to this: Can FERC be rehabilitated? Given FERC’s history of allowing the pipeline companies to abuse the public by disseminating misinformation about their proposed projects; given FERC’s faulty definition of the “need” for more pipelines; given FERC’s unwillingness to take any leadership on weighing the upstream and downstream impacts of the pipelines they so freely approve; and above all, given FERC’s history of worshipping exclusively at the altar of fossil fuels – can FERC be saved? Can it become a true energy regulatory agency – an agency that insists that energy companies stop abusing the public, that is forward looking, that adapts as our needs and energy sources change?

FERC Commissioner Norman Bay will soon assume the chairmanship of FERC. Let’s hope that he will listen to the rising tide of voices insisting that FERC must change its ways. But we all understand that FERC won’t accomplish this without a strong, ongoing push from the public. FERC is beginning to see that they indeed have a “situation” here. We need to continue to help them to understand just how serious that situation is and that it is not going to go away on its own – FERC needs to fix itself. Until they do, FERC’s future will be filled with increasingly negative media coverage, more frequent and more raucous disruption of their day-to-day business by enraged citizens, and building pressure from the people and the people’s elected representatives for this broken agency to be mended.

Our job is to keep applying that pressure every day, in every way possible. FERC must be fixed.

Nick Miller Groton, MA



These earlier chapters of Fix FERC First are downloadable from the FERC eLibrary:

Chapter 1: An Introduction	{see 20150316-5063 above}
Chapter 2: FERC's Faulty Definition Of Need	{see 20150318-5081 above}
Chapter 3: FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled	{see 20150320-5210 above}
Chapter 4: FERC Is Short-Sighted	{see 20150323-5252 above}
Chapter 5: The "R" Is For Regulatory Not Rubberstamp	{see 20150326-5065 above}
Chapter 6: What Others Are Saying About FERC	{see 20150330-5086 above}

20150330-5494(30447057).txt

Beth Burns, Merrimack, NH.
Dear FERC,

I have sent other letters of concern to you regarding the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline making its way through Southern New Hampshire towns. I would like to make record that as hundreds and hundreds of us have witnessed, Kinder Morgan speakers have been noticeably late to the town meetings. They also do not have an answer for many questions that they most certainly should have an answer to at this point. When answers are given, they are short and missing the point. The pipeline will not benefit us at all. It is for transportation only, NOT distribution. No resident of this state deserves to become victim in their own home over this. The pipeline coming through Merrimack will be of danger to our homes, our water supply and health of the water, our conservation land, wildlife, farms etc. The list continues. They state over and over that safety is their commitment. Really?! They have had one accident after the next that have not been fixed. Please see the reality of what is really on the table with this pipeline and protect our state from it. We would be beyond appreciative and thankful.

20150330-5497(30447060).txt

Beth Burns, Merrimack, NH.
Dear members of FERC,

I have sent other letters of deep concern to you regarding the pipeline making its way through Southern New Hampshire towns. I, being a Merrimack resident, am speaking for my town, but also the others when I state that as hundreds and hundreds of people have witnessed, Kinder Morgan speakers have been noticeably late for their town meetings, they can not answer questions that they most certainly should have an answer to by now, and many of the answers that were given were missing much needed information. This pipeline traveling through our town(s), is not for the benefit of us as residents or businesses. It is a transportation sight, NOT a distribution sight. The accidents that have been made public are severe and not one resident deserves to start living in fear of our homes and our way of life. The route on the table effects our water supply, the health of our water, wildlife, people and their homes, our conservation land etc. It continues on. Please stand up for the honest hard working people who have made New Hampshire their home. It would be beyond appreciated if we saw the honest reality regarding what is really on the table with Kinder Morgan.

20150331-0008(30453946).pdf

Post Office Box 908
Northfield, MA 01360
March 18, 2015

Chairwoman Cheryl LaFleur
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
RE: Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project; Docket Number PF14-22-000

Dear Chairwoman LaFleur,

Susan Sakmar, LNG expert, reports: “As of Aug. 28, 2014, the Department of Energy has approved a total of 40.96BCF/d for LNG exports. This is over half of U.S. natural gas production of approximately 70 Bcf/d. The 40.96 approved exports include many FTA only applications, which must be automatically approved by the DOE.”

This, after gas investment hyperbole has been countered with severe downgrades of U.S. recoverable gas. (Powers, 2013) Export is insanity. The public is becoming outraged. A new petition before the DOE is Pieridae’s proposed Goldboro LNG terminal in Nova Scotia, applying for fast-tracked status regarding NEPA exemption and non-FTA permission. On Page 50 of its application before the DOE, listed in the Federal Register on Dec. 10, 2014, it states: “If the total price paid for gas transportations were just \$3/MMBtu (an extremely conservative estimate), the U.S. gas suppliers and pipeline companies would receive a total of \$18,168,000,000,000 in revenues for supplying Pieridae U.S. with 292 Bcf/yr of natural gas for 20 years.”

Kinder Morgan is applying to FERC to seek the largest eminent domain taking in our state’s history, except for state highways. A total of five square miles of pristine private and conservation land across half the state, to be seized for a private profit export pipeline — and still more conservation land to enlarge its existing pipeline. The price gouging we are seeing in the Northeast is designed to “create a problem” that barely exists, if it exists at all. Our real problem is deregulation and the obscene greed of the 0.01 percent. FERC, which appears wholly enmeshed with the corporations it is supposed to “regulate,” is now saying export is “public necessity” — this is bait and switch — and “U.S. energy independent” to “U.S. energy dupe.”

Eminent domain for private profit?

Sincerely

Mary Neville Wall

EXODUS ACRES

20150331-0009(30453950).pdf

From: Stuart Besnoff, 189 North Street, Windsor, Massachusetts 01270

413-684-3950, stu@alpineSolarHeat.com

To: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, 1615 Suffield Street, Agawam, MA 01001

Date: March 23, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access [NED - Northeast Energy Direct, docket number PF14-22]

As the owner of the property located at: 189 North Street, Windsor, Massachusetts 01270 I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass. Following are some of the reasons for not allowing access:

- A natural gas transmission pipeline is considered storage of hazardous material and could violate provisions in my mortgage, put me in default and expose me to foreclosure.
- Natural gas transmission pipelines pose a very serious risk due to possible explosion and fire with potential injury and loss of life.
- A natural gas transmission pipeline is considered storage of hazardous materials and could violate the terms of my homeowner’s insurance agreement and expose me to litigation risks due to the previously mentioned fire hazard.
- The existence of a natural gas transmission pipeline on my property, based on real estate value assessments

from similar properties with similar easements, poses a demonstrable loss of property value, which would be unrecoverable.

- The existence of a natural gas transmission pipeline on my property could prevent sale or sub-division of the property due to the potential inability of the buyer to obtain a mortgage.
- Burning additional fossil fuel is harmful to the environment, and not needed.

Efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy are safe, reliable sources to meet our energy needs.

cc: FERC chairman; Governor Baker; US senators Warren, Markey; US representative Neal; Massachusetts Senator Ben Downing

Stuart Besnoff

20150331-0010(30454498).pdf

P.O. Box 908
Northfield, MA 01360

February 28, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

Regarding: Docket No. PF14-22-000

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose;

Please give due thought and consideration to the following points of view and concern regarding the referenced NED Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000:

1. The studies of regional need have ignored the vast array of area solar projects currently and soon to come on-line and their net effects on demand, as well as plans to fix existing distribution pipeline leaks.
2. Public good is damaged when investing in more long-term fossil fuel infrastructure due to its propagating the effects of climate change.
3. Gas pipelines and their compressor stations are both a health hazard and a safety risk. Pipeline leaks and explosions are regular events. Compressor blow downs and off-gassing regularly release methane as well as numerous documented toxins/poisons.
4. The currently proposed pipeline route cuts through the most contiguous old-growth forested area of Massachusetts (the breathing lungs of this state) which will irrevocably damage our environment through deforestation, blasting, and erosion.
5. Eminent domain should never be granted to further private profit or capital gains

Thank you in advance for your sincere consideration to this matter. Please do not hesitate to ask if you have any questions, comments or concerns. Know that I will be happy to provide further details expanding on any or all of these points of opposition to the NED pipeline project.

Best regards,

Mary Neville Wall

Enclosed: Copy of letter Denying Property Access

Cc: Local, State and Federal Representatives

Post Office Box908
Northfield, MA 01360

December 19,2014

James D. Hartman
Agent-Right of Way SR II
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: DENYING PROPERTY ACCESS

Dear Mr. Hartman,

After careful consideration of your letter dated December 12, 2014 and information that is publicly available on this subject, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or any associate(s) to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Any such physical entry onto my property located on Old Warwick Rd, Northfield, MA and Northfield Rd, Warwick, MA will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Regards,

Mary Neville Wall
EXODUS ACRES

CC

Northfield Select Board

Warwick Select Board-

State and Federal Represents

{Certified Mail receipt, not included here}

20150331-0018(30455055).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

March 24, 2015

Mike Letson

Environmental Project Lead

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co Kinder Morgan

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston TX 77002

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Kinder Morgan Company, Northeast Energy Direct Project. FERC Docket 1PF14-22-000.MHC 1RC.56771.

Dear Mr. Letson:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, have reviewed your letter of March 18, 2015, regarding the project referenced above, which indicates that a Draft Environmental Report has been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

If the Draft Environmental Report includes information regarding historic and archaeological resources review in Massachusetts, please provide the MHC with a copy of the report.

The MHC does not accept electronic submittals for review and cannot review material posted to websites. Please submit information for the MHC's review and comment in paper format by mail or delivery to the MHC.

In writing to the MHC regarding the project reference above, please always include the MHC 1RC.56771 in the subject line.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800). If you have any questions, please contact Edward L. Bell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the MHC.

Sincerely,

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose, FERC
Eric Tomasi, FERC

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 ~ Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

20150331-0027(30455389).pdf

Nattie Nestel
Marcia Oagliar&i
488 South Main Street
Athol, MA 01331

978.249.9400 ~ hattieshalom8verizon.net ~ haley.antique8verizon.uet

March 23, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St, NE, Rom 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FERC Docket No. PF 14-22 (Kinder Morgan/TGP NED)

Dear Ms. Bose,

We live in central Massachusetts where much of the Northeast Direct Pipeline would affect our neighbors, region, state forests, and waters. We know that the pipeline would force many homeowners to leave their family homes because of the danger of living near a pipeline. The proposed pipeline would run through more than 100 parcels permanently protected from development by Massachusetts Article 97. The land that would be affected includes conserved farms, state forests, state wildlife management areas, town forests or conservation areas, protected watersheds, sections of National Scenic Trails, land trust properties, sporting clubs, a municipal playground, and a YMCA Camp

Furthermore the pipeline would be built under numerous waterways including the Connecticut River.

The pipeline would have a tremendous negative impact on our high-quality, pristine natural resources highly valued by residents throughout the state and unique in the country. The very real dangers of explosions, fires, and leaks worry all of us. No one in the state (or anywhere) is dispensable. We value every person, every tree, every watershed and every farm.

Ws also know that most of this gas will go fcr export. Massachusetts is a progressive state, moving quickly to renewable, sustainable, clean, safe energy.

We want to see those initiatives prosper. We do not want to regress with dirty frecked gas going though our state.

W” urge you immediately not to approve pipeline plans. We refuse to let Kinder Morgan continue to threat-

en the people and environment of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

sincerely,

Hattie Nestel

Marcia Gagliardi

20150331-0028(30455014).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3/26/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

10 Fields Farm Road, Merrimack, NH 03054

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

William Allison

20150331-0029(30455393).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: March 26+, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Rescinding property access

As the owner of the property located at:

200 Timberton RD. New Inswich NH. - Hillsborouuh Countv

I am rescinding permission previously granted to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Tomasz Jablonski

20150331-0030(30455392).pdf

Hand written card, Helene Tamarin, 4 Governor Street, Plainfield, MA 01070, opposing

20150331-0031(30455396).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150331-0057(30455061).pdf

"File 30449284_1.tif cannot be converted to PDF."

Hand written FERC comment form, Cathy Kristofferson, 244 Allen Road, Ashby, MA 01431, opposing

20150331-0058(30454983).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Connie Lawrence, 9 Gilson Rd, Brookline, NH 03033, requesting comprehensive list of FERC employees and responsibilities re Kinder Morgan pipeline.

20150331-0059(30454986).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Audrienne G. Clark, 34 Beacon Street, Fitchburg, MA 01420, praising Q&A format.

20150331-0060(30454993).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Robert Gott, 42 Brookview Court, Milford, NH 03055, asking about applicability of 5th & 14th amendments to US Constitution

20150331-0061(30454994).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Connie Lawrence, 9 Gilson Rd, Brookline, NH 03033, expressing worries

20150331-0062(30455011).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Saralinda Lobrose, 122 E. Main St, Plainfield, MA 01070, opposing

20150331-0063(30455012).pdf

February 3, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT DOCKET PF14-22-000

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. 1001 Louisiana Street, Houston, Texas

Dear Ms. Bose,

As members of Milltown Community Rights in Ashfield Massachusetts, Susan and I write to implore FERC to properly and fairly execute its role. In addition to the applicants, FERC must, by legal obligation, consider and account for local and state government laws, interests and desires as well as those of the private land owners.

As a litmus test for your efficacy, a quick web review demonstrates that there may not be a single FERC denial of a pipeline application. The message at minimum is: FERC very rarely, if ever, denies an application!

As an organization with the ultimate and dreaded eminent domain power over vast numbers of private and public properties, this record leads one to conclude that your decisions are almost certainly contaminated by heavy handed corporate and associated governmental influence.

What you have denied, again by web review, are dozens if not hundreds or even thousands of requests for re-hearings, review of your basic policies, for obtaining status of standing at your hearings, for sufficient time to present. In other words your track record of denial of rightful public involvement is abysmal.

In Massachusetts environmental regulations are stringent and they have been taken seriously for private and public lands alike. Everyone must abide including Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas. This pipeline has, in

my opinion, no legitimate chance of being approved by the necessary State Legislature without overturning State Controlled Conservation Easements and Chapter 97 Recreational Lands that lie within the currently proposed routes.

You must hear and take into account the considered and wise collective citizen voice, "This unnecessary pipeline is not wanted." If insulated from our collective protest, FERC is likely to discover that this civic unrest and outrage rivals any other issue it has faced in decades.

The need for gas in MA and New England is miniscule proportional to the proposed pipeline. This is compounded by misleading calculations that are only fantastical corporate sell-promotions.

There are four additional pipelines already permitted and being built that will meet the modest regional demands for natural gas. This proposed line is simply superfluous.

We all know this Pipeline is primarily for LNG export to be leveraged in a "political chess game." You must realize, as is true across this great country, the people are rightfully rising up! This pipeline shall not come out of our pocket books and increased energy bills. Nor will it be allowed to add more CO2 to the atmosphere or loudly disrupting our long protected, fragile, conserved and otherwise productive landscapes. This pipeline has no possible minimal impact route. It is as damaging in its proposed collocation segments as in any new route. The damage is not a narrow strip. Even in a so called "co-location" it disrupts landscape and properties severely. This is in part because of the need to reasonably separate high tension lines and isolate easily flammable gas. It is damaging because of required new lateral pipes and lateral upgrades in addition to the proposed main line. The local surveying reveals that the pipe line is a new ROW parallel to, separated from and not within, the power line right of way.

FERC must review the impacts of these enormous projects as cumulative projects not as segments, as you appear to have been when considering in other applications. Your review must somehow consider the enabling and promotion of hydro fracking that such pipelines facilitate, it is simply a matter of conscience!

Our suggestion is that FERC should not review another pipeline until and unless you have been on the ground to see proposed locations and hear first-hand from some of those affected. Especially, you must inspect new pipelines in landscapes as rugged as those on this proposed Massachusetts route.

By industry studies and standards, the absolute minimum right of way length for the proposed 30- 36 inch pipe in normal stable soils (Type B) and not too steep a terrain, is 110 feet with a strong stated preference for 125 ft. width or greater. That means all vegetation within the 110 to 125 ft. will be cut. That equates to 13.3 to 15.15 acres of cut per mile. Steep terrain and other soils generally require substantially greater width of clearing, dramatically and exponentially increasing these totals.

The impacts are not restricted to the right of way. Most people don't know that within three years the majority of all trees growing within 20 feet of each edge of the right of way will decline, then die, due to altered forest condition, root damage, insect damage, wind throw and sun scald.

Forest trees spread roots very widely to remain stable and insure survival. So in steep terrain (Ashfield) the unavoidable "beyond the ROW" impacts are at least another twenty, and most often, another forty feet or more of width. That means another two and one half to five acres per mile of desecrated land. If three quarters of the proposed 127 mile pipeline (100 miles and probably more) in MA is going through woodlands, as it is, the impacts easily exceed three or even four square miles in MA alone. This is one of the largest projects ever considered under Massachusetts environmental review.

The industry touted "fifty-foot-wide-alter-installation-gassy-pipeline" is, in reality, an impressive farce and a dramatically different 175, and often 200 A. wide corridor of disruption and destruction not accounted for in the environmental assessment.

We may have a permanent aggregated impact of six to twenty acres per mile or up to four square miles of clearing and unavoidable residual habitat damage in Massachusetts. That would ordinarily not be allowed and ordinarily would subject the project to the greatest environmental regulation imaginable, again in a state with known stringent regulations. If the impacts are seen as a single project involving impacts on other

states, NY, NI I and CT (possibly ME) the aggregated impacts are onerous and largely unsurpassed by any project excepting perhaps the interstate highways.

Eminent domain is intended as a last resort and rarely used power, and should not and cannot be allowed as the standard practice for this project or any other project of this or any scale.

The adoption and uncritically reviewed practice of hydro fracking, and the suggestion that gas is a so called "bridge fuel", is now known to be a concocted fallacy perpetuated only by those to whom you give substantial access, the "corporate-governmental cabal."

Uncontrollable methane escape, earth quakes, drinking and other water contamination, health issues, property value and tax base diminishment and wildlife impacts abound, as you must know. To foster hydro fracking is as big an impact on climate change as any including Co2. Your actions have the potential to directly and greatly exacerbate the world climate crisis.

Then comes the issue of minimum thickness, thin walled, class 1 pipe proposed for such a large diameter pipeline. Such pipe has proven no match for the corrosive, high pressure gas and oil. Like nuclear power, this is a risk not in the best interest of people, community, place or planet. The incineration zone covers vast areas, far greater than any easement or ROW. In January 2015 alone there have been four substantial leaks or explosions, including in West Virginia just yesterday.

Please examine your consciences, set a laudable precedent and conclude that this Massachusetts and multi state pipeline does not meet the requirement of being built in the public interest. It is being built for corporate profits almost exclusively. Become sane heroes for once and vote for your children and grandchildren.

You can be assured that many wise people across this country, in New En@nd and Massachusetts are watching your actions and are unrelenting in our resolve to stop this pipeline undaunted by FERC's past record, and keeping very much in mind it's citizen derived authority.

While not anticipating sanity from your upcoming decisions, we do harbor a sliver of hope.

Walter and Susan Cudnohufsky
Ashfield, Massachusetts

Dear Friends....

Through the attached recent example letter to FERC I am wishing to counter three possible misnomers,

- 1) The proposed Ny, MA, NH and (ME) Tennessee Gas Pipe line by Kinder Morgan will affect some limited number but not all western MA citizens. (false)
- 2) The pipeline is a FERC certainty for approval and there is nothing we/I can do (false)
- 3) The co-located route with electric and possibly other utilities will be minimally impactful (false)

Encouraged by Deerfield's recent law suit against FERC which challenges "the finding of public good" in gas destined to be shipped off shore and with lots of other positive local "stop the pi peline actions," the time to become involved is now! We and this entire earth are to be subjected to the ravages of continued fracking made more possible by this unnecessary gas line.

Even if you have no time, even if you have no usable skills, even if it is painful to "bottom feed" with defensive fighting actions instigated by this corporate scam, you must find some time to join you'r neighbors and friends in some manner be counted in small and or large ways.

You have the opportunity to do more than a lifetime's worth of sustainable living good by eliminating this one large evil gas line and attendant fracking scheme.

Thank you for taking action

Walter and Susan Cudnohufsky
Ashfield, MA

Customer Service Contact Information:
PNC Mortgage 98.YM07-01-7
PO Box 1820
Dayton, OH 45401-1820
1-800-822-5626

January 28, 2015

Alma
Parma ID 83660

PARTIAL RELEASE REQUIREMENTS

Re I Loan No.

Property Address:

Parma ID 83660

Dear Customer,

~fn

Thank you for contacting PNC mortgage regarding releasing a portion of your property. At this time, we only review requests that pertain to the following categories:

1. A request for partial release that originated from a government entity. For example, the state is requesting a portion of your property for a transportation or utility project.
2. A boundary line adjustment by the county or a dispute between your property and an adjacent property.
3. An oil and gas release that pre-dates our mortgage on the property.

If you believe your request pertains to one of these categories, please provide us with a request letter describing your situation, any documentation requiring signature by PNC Mortgage, any contracts or agreements signed by you, surveys, and any other documentation pertaining to your request, so that we may determine whether your request meets applicable requirements.

If applicable, you may provide us with written authorization of any necessary third party by completing an Authorization form. For example Title agent, Attorney, or Government Agency or Representative. This form is available upon request via fax, mail or online at pnc.com/homehq.

Please send these items to one of the following addresses:

(Regular Mail)
PNC Mortgage
Attn: Research/Partial
Release Processing
P. O. Box 1820
Dayton, OH 45401-1820

(Overnight Delivery)
PNC Mortgage
attn: Research/Partial
Release Processing
3232 Newmark Dr.
Miamisburg, OH 45342

Once the documents are received and reviewed, we will send written notification if any additional information is needed to complete the review or if the request has been approved.

Please note, absolutely NO closings, transfers, or sales should be scheduled or completed until you receive our written approval. Please be aware that sale or transfer of all or part of the property or interest in the

property without pNC's prior written consent, is a violation of your mortgage and may result in pNc requiring immediate payment in full of all sums secured by the security Tnstrument. Failure by PNC to invoke this right is not a waiver of such right and PNC reserves the riant. to invoke it at a later time.

If you have further. questions about your loan, please call our knowledgeable Customer Service Team at 1-800-9?2-5626. You may also visit us online at. www.pncmortgege.com to view up-to-date loan information 24 irours a day, 7 days a week! Ne appreciate you and youz business

Sincerely,
Customer Serv

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BOARD OF SELECTMEN
TOWN OF NORTHFIELD
www. norrhfield. me.ils
69 MAIN STREET
NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01360-1017

February 3, 2015

Ms. Igamberly D. Bose, Seoetaiy
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 1st St NE
Washington, DC 204260001

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose

The Board of Selectmen wish to express concern regarding Kinder-Morgan's proposed natural gas transmission line construcbon. Northfield is designated as a site for an 80,000 hp compressor station and 8.5 miles of the pipeline that will traverse the length of our community impacbng neighborhoods, conservabon lands, state managed natural resources, recreational trails and protected forest habitat.

Our primary concern is the appropriab. level of scrutiny that will be applied to the environmental, health, and safety precautions to be adopted by this project. We oppose the Massachusetts Environmental Notification Form process and request a full and formal environmental review and consideration of environmental permitting requirements. We feel that the associated risks warrant and merit such an examination of the impacts assodated with a projixi of this magnitude.

Further the Board harbors concerns as to the corporate remrd of Kinder Morgan which involves activities including violations af the Hazardous Materials Safety nxiulations, violations of the Clean Air Act, permit misrepresentations, and a safely record that does not inspire confidenc.

We wish to point to the National Transportation Safety Board's (NTSB) recently released study entitled, "Integrity Management of Gas Transrriission Pipelines in High Consequence Areas," a document that further supports our concms. The NTSB conducted this study because in the last five years they have investigated three major gas transmission pipeline accdents that were caused by operatoVS defidendes or inadequate construction quality contrO.

We need additional information and discovery about project impacts induding but not limited to:

- how long the construcbon will take within the Town
- noise and light levels during construction and while in operation
- gas and VOC releases
- condensate liquids/PCB's
- water body crossings and wetland construcbon mitigation
- water runolf, impacts to ground water flow and quality

- spill prevention and control
- construction staging areas
- hazardous material and the community right to know
- odor
- first responder training, responsibilities and equipment
- road crossings
- soil compaction and displacement
- cultural resource discovery
- necessary construction monitoring and inspection
- impact to access roads
- protection against terrorist threats
- mitigation to protect against pipeline corrosion due to induced electromagnetic fields from adjacent power lines
- provisions for pipeline decommissioning if needed

We have enclosed copies of the following:

- a comment letter written by the Town of Northfield Open Space Committee
- a comment letter on behalf of the North Quabbin Pipeline Action group
- a resolution of opposition by the Board of Selectmen

We further urge FERC to establish a clear and reasonable schedule to allow for the public and affected property owners to review, discuss and fully comprehend the project's environmental scope and impact.

We hope that you will look favorably upon our requests.

Sincerely,

John G. Spanbauer

Chairman

cc: with enclosures

Congressman James McGovern

Senator Stan Rosenberg

Representative Paul Mark

BSN:mt

enclosures

{no enclosures were included in this file}

20150331-0066(30455072).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Robert Gott, 42 Brookview Court, Merrimack, NH 03055, opposing

20150331-0067(30455104).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Nathan ?, 344 Elm St, Unit 13, Milford, NH, supporting

20150331-0068(30455107).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, no name or address, opposing

20150331-0072(30455405).pdf

Town of Nassau, NY

March 19, 2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairperson

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Public Comment Extension on Kinder Morgan Project

Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Chairperson LaFleur:

I respectfully request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) immediately provide an extension of the public comment period for the above-referenced project. This high pressure gas pipeline will now dramatically impact our community and will, as recently announced, cut across Rensselaer County.

Specifically, because this project involves a new route and impact on numerous homes, development areas, and lands of sensitive habitat, it is requested that Rensselaer County communities be provided with the opportunity to fully review and comment on this project.

It is requested that the comment period be extended by a minimum of ninety (90) days and that scoping meetings for this project also be rescheduled to reflect a new timetable.

Many residents are just learning of the impact of this project and they deserve the opportunity to fully review this proposal and provide comments.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

David F. Fleming, Jr.

Town Supervisor

29 Church Street, Post Office Box 587, Nassau, New York 12123

supervisor@townofnassau.org + 518.766.3559

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**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426**

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

March 26, 2015

The Honorable Richard E. Neal

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Neal:

Thank you for your February 9, 2015 letter, regarding Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LL.C.'s (Tennessee Gas) proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (NED project).

Tennessee Gas filed its pre-filing request letter on September 15, 2014 and the Director of the Office of Energy Projects approved Tennessee Gas's request to enter into our pre-filing process. The Commission's pre-filing process allows our staff to actively participate with landowners, interested parties, other federal and state agencies, elected officials, and the applicant in order to identify environmental or other issues, and discuss potential solutions and route modifications before an application is filed. By engaging the public early in the process we believe that we can conduct a more comprehensive and meaningful review of the project as part of our obligation under the National Environmental Policy Act.

After the completion of the Tennessee Gas-sponsored open houses, my staff will issue our Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, which will initiate the formal public scoping period. My staff will hold scoping meetings throughout the project area, including in Berkshire County and the Pioneer Valley. During the process of preparing the environmental impact statement for the NED Project, the public will have numerous opportunities to comment on the planned route and identify environmental issues to Com-

mission staK

Thank you for informing the Commission about your concerns regarding potential impacts of the planned NED Project on underground water supply and surface waters, as well as on socioeconomic impacts during construction. Your letter has been placed into the docket for this project so that these issues are included in staff's preparation of the environmental impact statement.

Please be assured that, as in any Commission, we strive to make our review of energy projects both accessible and transparent to the public. If I can be of further assistance in this or any other Commission matter, I hope you will not hesitate to let me

know.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. LaFleur
Chairman

20150331-5054(30447544).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Every town on the proposed pipeline should have a scoping meeting. Every town has differences. Please don't let this pipeline happen.

20150331-5100(30447761).pdf

Fix FERC First

The Sad Story
Of
An Irregular
Regulatory Agency

Nick Miller
Groton, MA
March, 2015
Version 1.0

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Foreword

Kinder Morgan is a private energy company that has proposed constructing a massive high pressure natural gas pipeline from Wright, NY through northern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire and terminating in Dracut, MA. This proposal is known as Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project. Kinder Morgan is in the process of filing an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the authority to build this pipeline.

FERC is the federal agency that has approval authority for interstate energy infrastructure projects such as the NED project. FERC will determine whether to issue Kinder Morgan a certificate of "public necessity

and convenience” for this project. Essentially, FERC is charged with determining whether the project meets the “greater good” standard – that is, whether the project’s potential advantages outweigh the damage that this pipeline would do to both the environment and to private property rights. If such a certificate is granted by FERC, Kinder Morgan can then use it to “take” easements to construct the pipeline from virtually any landowner along the pipeline route with whom it cannot reach an agreement. The certificate would also give Kinder Morgan the authority to lay the pipeline through protected wetlands, conservation land, etc., subject to FERC’s approval of the route.

This document contains a compilation of the seven chapters of what was initially a series of individual comments filed with FERC regarding the proposed NED pipeline, focusing on FERC’s regulation (and specifically on the lack of said regulation) as Kinder Morgan’s application to FERC proceeds through the “pre-filing” process.

The original seven chapters have been edited to remove the FERC headers that originally preceded each chapter and the trailers that allowed readers to link back to previous chapters. Additionally, a title page, a Table of Contents, and this Foreword have been added to the document.

Chapter 1

Introduction

It has become increasingly obvious to many observers that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is badly broken and desperately in need of repair or reformulation. FERC is the Federal agency that oversees the approval of interstate oil and natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure proposed by private energy companies. FERC is, as its current chairman Cheryl LaFleur tells us, a “creature of Congress” – created by Congress to administer the pipeline approval process.

There are numerous grave problems with FERC that need to be addressed. This chapter will serve as a brief introduction to the Fix FERC First theme and will also provide an overview of the principal problems with FERC. Later chapters will cover these problems in greater detail.

The Fix FERC First title was chosen quite purposely - because it is impossible to expect that FERC will be able to provide a rational, considered deliberation of the multiple natural gas pipelines proposed for New England (and in many other parts of the country) while the rules and procedures that govern its deliberations remain as fundamentally flawed as they are at this time. An overview of these problems with FERC is provided in the next several paragraphs.

FERC considers pipeline proposals in isolation from each other, despite the fact that multiple simultaneous pipeline proposals from different companies should logically be considered and judged from an aggregated, regional perspective. FERC’s approach to determining the “need” for a particular pipeline appears to be “Approve them all and let the market sort them out”. We, the public, are then saddled with new fossil fuel infrastructure that will endure for decades – impeding the advancement of renewable energy and hindering our ability to meet goals for lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

Because of this faulty, market-driven definition of “need”, the “need” of the energy companies to export natural gas is considered by FERC to be every bit as genuine as the actual need of American citizens for a reliable energy supply – how can this be considered rational? The protected lands and the property rights of American citizens are then trampled on in order to advance a private energy company’s plans to develop an export market for its product. Just whose greater good is being served by this?

FERC asserts that it is interested in hearing from members of the public who feel they will be impacted by the approval of proposed energy infrastructure projects. FERC administers “scoping” meetings to allow public comment before they issue licenses. They require those proposing a project to prepare reports on the environmental impacts and they solicit public input to this process. But a closer look discloses that FERC is mostly interested in public comments about specific environmental or siting problems that might be caused by a project – and they then set about to have the energy company mitigate what FERC considers to be the worst of these. This is all well and good, but where is the ability of an individual or a town or even an

entire state or region to question the actual need for a project? How can the public get any assurance that the damage that will inevitably accompany such a project is in fact to be balanced by a greater public good? It cannot.

As a direct result of the skewed metrics summarized above, FERC doesn't seem to ever have come across a pipeline proposal that it didn't like. This agency is staffed by commissioners following guidelines that lean very heavily in favor of approving all of the energy company proposals for large scale fossil fuel infrastructure projects that they are charged with considering. If some oil or natural gas

is good, then it appears that FERC considers that more must certainly be better – societal, environmental and climate costs be damned. In short, FERC has become a rubber stamp machine for the energy industry's current pipeline craze.

The companies proposing infrastructure projects are charged by FERC with some responsibility for informing the public of their proposals so that those impacted by these proposals will have a chance to learn about the project and provide feedback. Over the past year it has become painfully obvious to observers of Kinder Morgan's public presentations on the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project that FERC maintains minimal monitoring, much less any actual control, over the quality of the information being supplied to the public. Kinder Morgan has a virtually unblemished record of providing vague answers, releasing ridiculously out-of-date pipeline maps (hello 1980s) and deliberately displaying photos of under-sized facilities (e.g. projecting a picture of a 6,130 HP compressor station to "give an idea" of what a 90,000 HP compressor station might look like) while "informing" the public of their NED plans. FERC is either completely unwilling and/or unable to intervene in this orgy of misinformation and there is apparently no risk to Kinder Morgan of FERC imposing any sanctions on it as the pipeline company continues to actively mislead the public and keep them in the dark for as long as possible. Is it in the public interest to hold meetings where the public is deliberately and actively misled?

If FERC is allowed to continue to wield the enormous power of the Federal government while applying its current set of skewed priorities and metrics, then we can expect it to continue to blindly approve massive new energy infrastructure projects that will marry us to a very long term fossil fuel future – one reached with scant consideration given to the possibilities for conservation and renewable energy, and one reached with disregard for individual property rights, local governance and even state laws.

Chapter 2

FERC's Faulty Definition of Need

Most people will concede that a government might justifiably make occasional use of eminent domain. This authority allows a local, state or federal government the ability to determine that a proposed construction project is for the common good and that it will provide enough benefit to the public at large for the government to justify the taking of the privately owned land (with compensation paid) that is needed for the project to go forward.

But such taking of private land is a gravely serious matter. Simply stated, eminent domain is a "nuclear option" because it violates what most US citizens hold so dear – their ability to own and control their own land and their own home. Such potent powers should be used very sparingly and only after an open, public review that demonstrates the absolute need for the project and the benefits that will accrue to the public at large if the project is approved. The use of eminent domain to facilitate a project whose need has not been openly examined and clearly proven to the public is an abuse of the power granted to the government by the people.

Congress has given FERC the ability to grant federal eminent domain powers (overriding virtually all state and local powers) to privately owned, for-profit energy companies – and FERC uses this power quite freely. Once FERC determines that a proposed project is worthy of a certificate of "public convenience and necessity", landowners in the project's path (be they individuals or members of a group such as conservation commissioners) understand that their ability to control and protect their land from harm has been overridden

and that this control will now be shared with a private energy company. Virtually every large scale pipeline project that FERC approves involves the taking of land by eminent domain and/or the coerced sale of land or easements by otherwise unwilling owners who know that the land will simply be taken if they do not negotiate. And remember that FERC has approved virtually every one of these projects that it has considered. So just how should the determination of a valid public “need” for new energy infrastructure be reached? You might think that there would be an open, public review of the energy supply needed in the region and of the possible energy sources available; of making full use of existing infrastructure while also trying to diminish carbon and greenhouse gas emissions; of favoring projects that would increase efficiencies and conservation over increased energy usage; of emphasizing renewable energy resources where appropriate; of adapting our energy portfolio as new technologies emerge and are put into use; and of only as a very last resort choosing to create massive new infrastructure that will lock us into increased fossil fuel usage for decades to come. But if you thought that any of the above was true, you would be mistaken.

What then is the definition of “need” that FERC uses to justify the approval of the many projects proposed by these energy companies? Simply stated, FERC allows energy companies to collaborate in private with large scale energy consumers and for them to jointly determine the “need” for new energy infrastructure. In other words, public “need” is determined solely by the market, not by a considered look at the public’s current energy needs and its stated goals for a cleaner, more renewable energy future.

Because of FERC’s market-based definition of “need”, the public is largely excluded from having any part in helping to determine or even commenting upon the issue of need. Once the for-profit folks have determined that there is a “need”, FERC will then encourage the public to comment upon the environmental and property damage that will result if the project goes forward - but FERC does not encourage any public input on the issue of determining the need for the project in the first place.

And note that some of the large scale energy consumers helping to determine the market “need” may well be planning to export the natural gas coming through the proposed pipeline. Because of FERC’s faulty definition of “need”, the “need” of the energy companies to export natural gas is considered to be every bit as genuine as the actual need of American citizens to have a reliable and affordable energy supply – how can this be considered to be a rational policy? Given FERC’s approach, the property rights and protected lands of American citizens can then be trampled upon in order to advance a private energy company’s plans to develop an export market for its product. Just whose greater good is being served by this?

Approving major infrastructure projects that the public perceives as being built largely for the benefit of a private energy company and its shareholders, while not allowing that same public to take an active role in the review of the actual need for those projects has many detrimental effects.

One effect is that people become enraged and they react. Is it any wonder that FERC has experienced such a sharp uptick in the number of incidents where otherwise peaceful and law-abiding members of the public are disrupting FERC’s meetings and blocking access to their headquarters building in Washington DC?

Another effect is that the public will perceive that government itself is ineffective, is uncaring or has simply been bought and paid for by private interests. When the overwhelming vote of dozens of town meetings to oppose a pipeline is inconsequential; when seemingly strong local conservation and wetlands laws can be brushed aside by a for-profit company; and when even a state’s constitutional protection of public lands is threatened (see Mass Article 97) - then the public notices. And they take notice when this is being done for a pipeline whose very capacity virtually guarantees that much of the gas that it carries will be shipped overseas. And they notice when they are told that, in fact, multiple new pipelines may be “needed”. But not needed by the public, no - they are “needed” by the energy companies, by the export market and by the profits that it all promises.

Summary

FERC must take a big step back and reexamine its working definition of the “need” for additional fossil fuel infrastructure. It makes no sense to allow the market to be the sole arbiter of “need” - the public must be in-

cluded in this determination. After all, it is the public whose private property rights will be overridden, it is the public that will lose precious conservation land, and it is the public that will be forced to bear the many other negative impacts of the multiple natural gas pipeline projects being proposed in New England. Those projects that the for-profit energy companies are trying so desperately to prove to FERC that we “need”.

Chapter 3

FERC Allows The Public To Be Misled

FERC has a responsibility for understanding and weighing the environmental and property impacts that are inevitable when any large, high pressure pipeline and its associated infrastructure are approved, constructed and put into operation. FERC therefore typically encourages the energy companies proposing such infrastructure to hold meetings to inform the public of their plans. The public deserves to be informed and this needs to be done in a timely manner. A properly informed citizenry can then consider the negative impacts of the proposed project upon themselves and their communities and provide timely feedback to FERC about those impacts. FERC can then balance those impacts against the public “need” for the pipeline (but see Chapter 2, FERC’s Faulty Definition of Need). If the project is approved, FERC will then require that the energy company remediate the worst of those impacts. This sounds plausible in theory - but note that this plan is completely dependent upon the energy company providing accurate and timely information to the public.

But what if an energy company doesn’t keep its end of the bargain? What if it delays informing the public and then supplies vague, misleading and simply false information – so that the public is robbed of some of its opportunity to provide timely feedback to FERC? Shouldn’t FERC have a hand in insuring that this doesn’t happen – and in sanctioning any energy company that does attempt to mislead and delay?

Imagine that an energy company such as Kinder Morgan did the following while “informing” the public:

- Made presentations at town meetings where it agreed to provide answers to the written questions submitted by the town selectmen – and then simply never even attempted to provide those answers, despite repeated requests for them to do so.
- Filed pipeline maps with FERC that are based on 1980s topographical maps – laughably poor maps that are missing anything built within the past 25 years; maps with less detail than what any 12-year old could access in seconds on a smartphone.
- At public meetings with hundreds of impacted residents present, Kinder Morgan showed a slide presentation that included an image of a small outbuilding that is part of a 6,130 HP compressor station to “give an idea of what a compressor station looks like” with the proviso “but not exactly like this”. There were two lies encapsulated in this one image. First, the image showed an outbuilding, not the much larger 6,000+ HP compressor building standing nearby. But even more importantly the audience was not told that the project includes compressor stations of up to 90,000 HP, fifteen times the capacity of the 6,130 HP station. A 90,000 HP compressor station is a very sizable, brightly lit, noisy industrial complex comprising several large buildings - it is not the single smaller wood shingled outbuilding that Kinder Morgan displayed in a blatant attempt to mislead the public.
- Made changes to previously published pipeline maps with absolutely no effort to notify the newly affected (or the newly unaffected) towns and residents of those changes. Those folks were left to find this out from sources other than the company proposing to disrupt their lives.
- During the snowiest New England winter weather in 81 years, FERC staff “strongly recommended” that Kinder Morgan reschedule the public Open Houses planned for a week in February in order to insure that those planning to attend the meetings were not deterred by the record amount of snow and the two significant storms predicted for the upcoming week. Kinder Morgan thought it over and simply refused FERC’s strong recommendation to reschedule.
- Told the public that the pipeline would be constructed mostly within an existing power line right-of-way (ROW) when the truth is that it will be built parallel to but almost completely outside of the existing

ROW. This is a huge difference to those along the pipeline's path.

- Kinder Morgan continues to file resource reports with FERC that fail to disclose the location of the five huge compressor stations proposed for the pipeline. The potential location of each of these stations is only indicated on their maps as being somewhere along a stripe multiple miles in length in each of five selected regions of the pipeline path. Any resident in the vicinity of a planned compressor station must be notified by the energy company, since these installations are recognized to be so intrusive. But no residents have been notified yet (will they ever be?) and the locations of the compressor stations are still apparently a Kinder Morgan secret. How can FERC pretend that proper notification is being given to abutters and others? When will Kinder Morgan notify the affected residents and how much time will they then have to react? If the locations of these installations have truly not been finalized, shouldn't there be a moratorium on the consideration of this entire project until those locations can be publicized and the affected residents notified? If not, who will restore to the public the time that they will need to prepare and provide input to FERC regarding the impacts of the proposed stations?
- Kinder Morgan spokesman Allen Fore moderated most of the company's informational meetings and he continually provided answers to the public that were one or more of the following:
 - o Vague ("FERC is in charge of deciding that, we're just making a proposal to them")
 - o Misleading ("There are no current plans to export any of this gas" and "Natural gas pipelines do not affect property values")
 - o Misdirected (Mr. Fore loves to answer a question that has not been asked rather than the one that has been. When asked about his company's pipeline safety record, he talks about the many safety regulations that apply to pipeline companies. When asked about the environmental damage caused by pipelines, he talks about the licensing procedures.)
 - o False ("All of it" – Mr. Fore's answer to the question "How much of the gas put into the pipe at one end reaches the other end?")
 - o Simply missing (Mr. Fore's inability to answer the question "Would you want this pipeline in your backyard?" – left unanswered, despite multiple prompts from a meeting moderator.)

For the record, I have personally witnessed all of the Kinder Morgan misstatements, misdeeds and misbehavior detailed above – and more. But I was only present at a limited number of their public meetings. I can only guess at the entirety of the misinformation they have spread during the past year.

So it seems that Kinder Morgan is at best misbehaving and at worst deliberately lying to the public about their plans through omission and commission, while ticking off the "public information" check boxes that FERC requires of them. And what is FERC's response to the missing and blatantly false information being used by Kinder Morgan to "inform" the public? Nothing. Nada. Zilch.

From my vantage point, Kinder Morgan is pretending to accurately inform the public and FERC is satisfied to let that pretense stand. There appears to be no attempt at all by FERC to monitor the (lack of) quality of the information being supplied to the public by Kinder Morgan, much less to try to control it or to remediate the damage done when the public is deliberately misled. And FERC does not seem to be prepared to react to this situation at all, even when the public does report the misdeeds and misinformation to them. Here is a question for FERC to consider: Is the public interest served by informational meetings where the public is deliberately misled by those presenting the information?

With no sanctions being applied by FERC, why would Kinder Morgan ever be expected to mend their ways? Simply stated, Kinder Morgan does not want there to be an informed public. An informed public does its homework, asks pointed questions and does not passively accept vague and inaccurate answers. It is to Kinder Morgan's advantage to release as little information as possible, to delay its release as long as possible, to keep the information as vague as possible and to simply misinform when they can. An informed public will inevitably begin to question the need for a new pipeline as they realize what the actual short term and longer term costs of this massive new fossil fuel infrastructure would be.

And I have to say that it was frankly eye-opening for me to see just how brazenly and openly Kinder Morgan carries this off. Initially I expected that FERC would be in firm control of Kinder Morgan's actions and the information that it supplied to the public. But Kinder Morgan is obviously not too concerned about FERC's reaction to any of this. For example, they felt free to ignore FERC's "strong recommendation" to re-schedule public meetings. And remember that Kinder Morgan has done this "public information" dance with FERC many times before and so they have a pretty good idea of where the out-of-bounds lines are (there are some out-of-bounds lines out there somewhere, aren't there FERC?).

Summary

So here we are. Kinder Morgan is pretending to properly inform and notify the public of their plans in a timely manner. And FERC is pretending that the public is being properly informed and notified. Check boxes are being checked and the plans for this pipeline are moving through the system. Apparently this is all simply business as usual for FERC. But this bogus "information" is misleading the public and it causes people to underestimate the true impact of the proposed pipeline. Shame on Kinder Morgan for perpetrating this sham and shame on FERC for standing idly by as it happens.

Chapter 4

FERC Is Short-Sighted

FERC seems to have its head down, focusing on things immediately in front of it – while very much missing the larger picture. It needs to look up and take in this larger picture – everything, all at once and in its proper context – not just a piece at a time. And certainly not just the piece that a particular private energy company would like it to focus on. FERC is guilty of such short-sightedness in two important ways, as described below.

The first example of FERC's myopia is the fact that it judges each pipeline proposal individually, as if that proposal had absolutely no relation to other current pipeline proposals. The courts have ruled that a single pipeline company is not allowed to divide a project into multiple parts and then to propose them to FERC piecemeal. This is called segmentation and it is not allowed because it prevents a project (and all of its negative impacts) from being considered in its entirety. In the past, when pipeline companies have attempted this and FERC has not objected, FERC has been sued, chastised by the court and forced to then reconsider the entire project as a single proposal.

So there are good reasons why segmentation of a single pipeline project is not allowed. But FERC knows that multiple new pipelines are currently being proposed to bring natural gas into New England – pipelines that in total would supply more than four times the volume of natural gas that even proponents of more gas believe that New England needs – and that each pipeline approved will cause serious environmental damage and the forced taking of land along its route. But FERC nonetheless considers each of these pipeline proposals in isolation from other proposals – a different form of segmentation. Wouldn't it be much more logical for FERC to lift its head up and take a regional view of the energy needs of New England and to consider the impact of all of the proposed pipelines in total rather than individually?

This also ties back to FERC's faulty definition of need, detailed in Chapter 2. FERC allows the market to define the "need" for additional energy infrastructure rather than using a rational, regional energy policy. If some fossil fuel is good, then FERC seems to believe that more must certainly be better.

The second example of FERC's short-sightedness concerns its view of the environmental impact of the massive fossil fuel infrastructure that it routinely approves. FERC gives consideration to the impact of cutting trees and digging trenches to bury the pipeline, of building the compressor stations, etc. But it doesn't consider the full, long term impact of procuring the gas that will travel in the pipeline, of the running of the compressor stations needed to move it, of the leakage and venting that occur during the normal operation of a pipeline and ultimately of the burning of the gas transported by the new pipeline.

Natural gas is made up mostly of methane. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas – some 20 to 80 times more damaging to the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. And fracked gas also contains a mix of known car-

cinogens and neurotoxins. The valve stations and compressor stations that are part and parcel of a high pressure natural gas pipeline both leak gas and intentionally vent gas, and the large compressor stations burn a portion of the gas in the normal course of pipeline operations. Compressor stations are large industrial complexes that pollute with noise, with light and with the release of the hydrocarbons and carcinogens carried in the fracked gas. And this doesn't count the numerous sources of gas emissions from the fracked wells where the gas originates. And finally, the eventual burning of the natural gas carried by the pipeline produces other greenhouse gases. Yes, burning the gas itself is

less polluting than burning oil or coal – but it is still a fossil fuel. Isn't all of this pipeline pollution worthy of consideration when measuring the environmental impact of a proposed new pipeline?

FERC in general and current chair Cheryl LaFleur in particular maintain that it is not FERC's job to try to judge a project's upstream (e.g., fracking) and downstream (e.g., liquefying the gas, burning the gas) effects on climate change, though it appears that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) allows FERC the latitude to do so. Ms. LaFleur points to the lack of accepted standards for measuring these effects as justification for FERC's laxity in this area. But others assert that it is well within FERC's purview to add such considerations to its review process – but that FERC is simply unwilling to assert this power. Recently the White House has provided additional guidance that climate change should factor into all federal environmental reviews - and yet FERC continues to drag its feet on this.

When FERC approves a new pipeline that will exist for decades without considering its total, lifetime environmental and climate impact, it is being willfully myopic. A new natural gas pipeline is a self-fulfilling prophecy. It means that more gas will be fracked, compressed, leaked, liquefied and burned. And it means that it will be more difficult to build momentum for the renewable energy future that everyone agrees we should be striving for.

Summary

FERC's practice of considering proposals to build multiple new natural gas pipelines in New England in isolation from each other is ludicrous and short-sighted. FERC needs to weigh the energy requirements of the New England region and decide how best to meet them. And FERC (with its faulty, market-driven definition of need) should not be allowed to treat pipeline proposals as if they were lined up on an assembly line, each to be picked up and examined individually (and most probably stamped "Approved" if history is any guide) without looking down the line and also considering the other New England pipeline proposals coming its way.

And if FERC is going to do a comprehensive job of weighing the environmental costs of a new pipeline proposal, it should consider all of the environmental costs that attach to that pipeline, not just those caused during the construction process. A pipeline's negative environmental impacts are certainly most immediately noticeable to those directly along the pipeline's path. But in reality, a new pipeline has long term negative impacts upon the entire region and beyond. FERC needs to develop the metrics to be able to quantify those negative impacts and to then include them in its deliberations. FERC's current "Not my job" attitude toward this responsibility is simply not acceptable.

Chapter 5

The "R" Is For Regulatory Not Rubberstamp

In the preceding chapters, these major problems with FERC have been detailed:

- FERC's faulty definition of need
- FERC's failure to recognize and sanction energy companies' deceit of the public
- FERC's insistence on considering multiple pipeline proposals in isolation from each other
- FERC's willful myopia regarding a pipeline's total negative long term upstream and downstream environmental impacts

As a result of these critical faults, FERC ends up doing exactly what the energy companies want. This is

because the FERC shortcomings listed above all help to facilitate one common result: pipelines are not fully vetted by FERC and thus FERC licenses virtually every pipeline that it passes judgment on. As has often been noted: FERC has rarely, if ever, seen a pipeline proposal that it didn't like.

When reviewing these proposals, FERC may require that the energy company submitting the proposal make a minor route change here or use a special remediation technique there – but doesn't it seem likely that Congress had more in mind for FERC than simply regulating the remediation of localized damage caused by pipeline construction? They are, after all the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

During the past year, I have witnessed firsthand the deception and the misdirection that Kinder Morgan uses in parceling out information to the towns and individuals impacted by their proposed pipeline. But as the FERC pre-filing process progressed, I also came to see that Kinder Morgan was in effect being given cover by FERC. Kinder Morgan would tell the public that FERC was in charge of the process but in the meantime FERC would simply be looking the other way. As the months went by, FERC seemed to be acting more as a silent partner to Kinder Morgan than as the watchdog agency that I had (naively) assumed it to be. FERC exerted little or no control over the orgy of misinformation that Kinder Morgan provided to the public about their pipeline plans. For its part, Kinder Morgan seemed to just be ticking off checkboxes for FERC rather than making an honest attempt to educate the public.

And this behavior by FERC is especially troubling since FERC is the agency endowed with the authority to grant federal eminent domain rights to the private, for-profit energy companies. If granted to Kinder Morgan, these rights can be used to threaten and ultimately take land from the hundreds of landowners along the pipeline route who will not willingly cooperate or negotiate with them. And as I learned more about FERC – including that they have approved nearly every pipeline that they have ever considered, I began to wonder just what it was that they were regulating. It didn't seem that they were attempting to regulate very much of anything in regard to what I saw as the major issues with the pipeline.

Kinder Morgan angered me with their disrespect for the people whose lives they were threatening to disrupt so thoroughly. I considered their dispensing of lies and disinformation to be under-handed and actually abusive of those impacted by their plans. But in a way, I could almost understand their motivation – they are a huge, private, for-profit energy company, beholdng to their stockholders and to their bottom line. They are in this for the money, pure and simple. This certainly didn't make me like or respect them in the slightest – but I could at least begin to understand their actions.

Such large, for-profit companies have always existed and have always tended to look out for themselves first. And so the public and the federal government have learned through hard experience that such companies must be controlled and regulated or else they will run roughshod over everyone and everything in their pursuit of greater profits. And so we the people have come to rely upon the federal government to pass laws and regulations – and to create agencies to oversee the industries being constrained by those laws and regulations. I initially (and incorrectly) thought that this was the role that FERC would play with the pipeline companies.

But FERC is not fulfilling its regulatory role, and it is FERC that has become the focus for much of the public's disbelief and anger over the handling of this proposed pipeline project. FERC is the agency that should be keeping Kinder Morgan in line. They are the ones who should be considering our regional energy needs and how the multiple current pipeline proposals mesh with those needs. And they are the ones entrusted with the authority to grant this nearly sacred power of eminent domain – the power to take another person's land. And they seem to give it away quite willingly – to virtually any pipeline company that asks for it.

Summary

FERC was not created by Congress to simply be a lap dog of the fossil fuel industry. FERC needs to grow a spine and intervene as needed to keep the energy companies from abusing the public that they are supposed to be educating under FERC's direction. FERC needs to stop considering pipeline proposals for the same region in isolation from each other. FERC must take a leadership role in pushing for the development

of metrics that can be used to help measure the long term upstream and downstream impacts of the pipelines that they so readily approve. And FERC especially needs to rethink their current market-driven definition of “need”. The need for a new pipeline should not be determined solely by the very industry that FERC is supposedly regulating. This leads to the overbuilding of infrastructure, unnecessary environmental damage and the abuse of the property rights of American citizens – all done in order to further the export of fossil fuels and the profits of large energy companies.

Simply put, the people of FERC need to assume their proper role as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and discard what appears to be their current role as the Federal Energy Rubberstamp Commission – a role that they seem to have taken to so enthusiastically.

Chapter 6

What Others Are Saying About FERC

In previous chapters of this Fix FERC First story, I have expressed my own opinions about specific problems with FERC. Now seems like a good time to share the thoughts and words of some others who have encountered FERC and formed their own opinion of that agency. And since FERC is a “creature of Congress” (as chair Cheryl LaFleur has stated), it seems appropriate to begin with quotes from two current members of Congress – to see how well they think this federal regulatory agency is functioning.

All **red bolding** in the following quotes is provided by me.

US Senator Elizabeth Warren

In response to a question about FERC and the proposed NED pipeline, Senator Warren said she couldn’t comment on the specifics of a particular permit application because she didn’t have the information to do so, but she said this: **“I am very concerned about a regulatory agency that is only able to say ‘yes, yes, yes.’ That’s not the job of a regulatory agency.”**



“Before we sink more money in gas infrastructure, we have an obligation wherever possible to focus our investments on the clean technologies of the future -- not the dirty fuels of the past -- and to minimize the environmental impact of all our energy infrastructure projects. **We can do better -- and we should.**”

US Representative Jim McGovern

“I also really detest the process in which energy companies get to put pipelines through states. They go through this kind of secretive process where they design where they want the pipeline to go and they give the public the bare minimum in terms of what we need to know. And then they go to FERC – the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Washington – to get the OK. And once they get the FERC OK then they have the full backing of the Federal government to do whatever they want to do. **And I think this process stinks, quite frankly.** I think any kind of process ought to involve the people in the communities that will be adversely impacted.”



“And FERC kind of automatically accepted *the pre-filing]. And we lodged a protest with FERC because the information that the energy company was providing FERC is outdated. The maps aren’t even up to date. **How do you accept even a pre-filing for a pipeline without at least [having] accurate information?”**

Robert F Kennedy Jr.

When Kennedy was asked on national television about the danger of the Constitution Pipeline, he replied: “There’s an almost larger issue now of our democracy, of the growing power of the oil industry to influence our democracy.” FERC “transfers the federal authority, this sacred authority of eminent domain, to a private company to make money for themselves [by

exporting the gas] ...This is about enriching a few billionaires by impoverishing the people of New York state. ... **FERC is really a rogue agency. It's a classic captive agency.**"

FERC Chair Cheryl LaFleur

"These groups are active in every FERC docket ... as well as in my email inbox seven days a week, in my Twitter feed, at our open meetings demanding to be heard and literally at our door, closing down First Street so FERC won't be able to work. **We've got a situation here.**"

Yes, Ms. LaFleur - you do indeed have a "situation" here. A situation that is going to grow stronger and increasingly in-your-face. FERC is enraging US citizens with their rubberstamping of projects that are more for the benefit of the energy companies that propose them than for the American people who must bear their negative consequences.

Summary

It appears that I am not alone in my opinion of the seriousness of the problems with FERC and just how dysfunctional it is to have a federal regulatory agency that panders to the industry being "regulated". An agency that appears eager to approve any and every pipeline project that comes its way.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

In the Introduction to this document, I explained that the Fix FERC First title was chosen purposely – because it seems impossible to expect that FERC would be able to provide a rational, considered deliberation of the multiple natural gas pipelines proposed for New England while the rules and procedures that govern its deliberations remain as fundamentally flawed as they are at this time. In the ensuing chapters, I detailed what I saw as the main problems with FERC and the negative effects of those problems.

I wrote the Fix FERC First story because I wanted not just to describe, but also to personalize the problems that I see with FERC. One year ago I had only a very vague idea of what FERC was and that there seemed to be some issues with it – but I honestly had never paid much attention to FERC. And then someone at Kinder Morgan drew a line on a map that represented the route for a proposed natural gas pipeline through New England. That line bisected my property, passing within 40 feet of my house. That served as a very effective wakeup call – and so I started to educate myself about pipelines, energy companies and about FERC. In the past year I have learned much about the tactics used by pipeline companies such as Kinder Morgan – and also about the ineffectual "regulation" that FERC provides of those companies and their pipeline proposals.

As I have previously stated, I witnessed firsthand the deception and the misdirection that Kinder Morgan has used in parceling out information to the towns and individuals impacted by the proposed pipeline. But as the FERC pre-filing process progressed, I also came to see that FERC was acting more as a silent partner of Kinder Morgan rather than as an industry regulator. I was disheartened over the ensuing months as Kinder Morgan (theoretically under FERC's direction) openly and repeatedly misled the public by providing "information" that unerringly underestimated the negative impacts of the pipeline.

And the more that I learned about FERC, the more that I became concerned that New England was most likely going to get yet another rubberstamped pipeline, compliments of FERC. A pipeline that FERC thought was "needed" because that's what the pipeline company and the market were whispering in FERC's ear. A pipeline that would be built using the authority of federal eminent domain to override the property rights of many hundreds of New Englanders. A pipeline whose capacity virtually guaranteed that much of the gas that it carried was destined to be exported. A pipeline that might well be approved without FERC ever considering it in the context of the other New England pipelines being proposed. A pipeline whose long term negative upstream and downstream environmental impacts would not be properly considered – not because those impacts didn't exist but because FERC simply couldn't be bothered to study them and help to develop the metrics with which to measure them. And a pipeline that FERC seemed bound and determined

to facilitate rather than to regulate.

The reality is that as things stand, FERC will be the arbiter for much of New England's energy future for decades to come. If FERC approves the trove of natural gas pipelines currently being proposed, New England will become a way point on a gas superhighway leading from the Marcellus Shale fracking fields to a series of LNG liquefaction and export terminals being planned for eastern Canada. And these pipelines will then dominate our energy choices and priorities for decades to come – slowing our move to a renewable energy future and destroying any chance of meeting our commitments to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

So the question comes down to this: Can FERC be rehabilitated? Given FERC's history of allowing the pipeline companies to abuse the public by disseminating misinformation about their proposed projects; given FERC's faulty definition of the "need" for more pipelines; given FERC's unwillingness to take any leadership on weighing the upstream and downstream impacts of the pipelines they so freely approve; and above all, given FERC's history of worshipping exclusively at the altar of fossil fuels – can FERC be saved? Can it become a true energy regulatory agency – an agency that insists that energy companies stop abusing the public, that is forward looking, that adapts as our needs and energy sources change?

FERC Commissioner Norman Bay will soon assume the chairmanship of FERC. Let's hope that he will listen to the rising tide of voices insisting that FERC must change its ways. But we all understand that FERC won't accomplish this without a strong, ongoing push from the public. FERC is beginning to see that they indeed have a "situation" here. We need to continue to help them to understand just how serious that situation is and that it is not going to go away on its own – FERC needs to fix itself. Until they do, FERC's future will be filled with increasingly negative media coverage, more frequent and more raucous disruption of their day-to-day business by enraged citizens, and building pressure from the people and the people's elected representatives for this broken agency to be mended.

Our job is to keep applying that pressure every day, in every way possible. FERC must be fixed.

20150401-0012(30455585).pdf

Hand written card, Hilary Lakes, 9 Mountain St., Plainfield, MA 01070, opposing

20150401-0013(30455586).pdf

Hand written card, Shea, 10 Gilder Way, Gill, MA 01359, opposing

20150401-0018(30455593).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Christopher S. Ortega, 10 Olde Road, Merrimack, NH 03054, expressing serious concerns, requesting FERC scoping meeting in Merrimack

20150401-0035(30456747).pdf

To Landowners on the proposed TGPjKhf Northeast Direct Energy Direct Pipeline route:

We (Berlin Pipeline Committee) use you to deny the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company / Kinder Morgan permission to survey your land.

- TGP wants access to your land to gather information it needs to go forward with the project.
- Allowing permission to survey does not strengthen your bargaining position.
- Denying permission to survey is not the same as refusing to negotiate an easement (discussed below).
- Even though you may have already given permission to survey (and they have already surveyed); you can rescind your permission (sample letters are available).
- If pipeline company surveyors trespass on your property anyway or harass your family, get their names and license plate numbers and report the trespass immediately to the local and state police.

We use you to refuse to negotiate — to say NO to the pipeline company. TGP/Kinder Morgan

- Does not want you to know that if many of us refuse to allow access or sign an easement agreement, it may become an issue in the FERC proceeding considering the merits of the pipeline proposal.
- Does not want to be sued because it took your property without just compensation.
- Does not care about your loss of property value, increase in your liability and the impairment of your ability to get a mortgage, possibly refinance or sell your home.
- Does not want you to know that it costs them a lot of money to use eminent domain to force their way onto your land.
- Does not want you to know that anything said to you is not enforceable in court.

Foreseeable consequences of voluntarily signing an easement agreement with Kinder Morgan:

- You may have significant and continuing extra liability insurance expense. Ask your insurance agent.
- You will be entering into a business relationship with unknown future liabilities from operation of part of a commercial enterprise on your property.
- You may limit your right to sue the company for damages.
- You may have difficulty obtaining a mortgage with a natural gas pipeline on your land.
- Your ability to sell your property may be impaired because future buyers may not be able to secure a mortgage with a pipeline on the property and the gas pipeline's presence may reduce the market of potential buyers for your property.

If you refuse to negotiate and do not voluntarily give TGP an easement and compel it ultimately to use eminent domain:

- You may still negotiate an agreement as part of the eminent domain process.
- You will still be paid for the easement, most likely at the same or greater value than the pipeline company offers you voluntarily.
- Your insurance expense and ability to mortgage and sell your property may still be adversely affected.

PLEASE - Deny Permission to Survey — Refuse to Negotiate — Just Say NO!

If you consider signing anything — consult an attorney specializing in eminent domain. This is not legal advice.

If you gave questions or would like more information from either side of this project,

Come to our OPEN HOUSE at Berlin Memorial School — from 6 to 8 pm

This handout is offered by concerned residents, affected landowners in Massachusetts and Berlin Pipeline Committee. It is based on a handout from New York residents fighting a proposed pipeline through that state.

A 2.7% methane leak rate represents 10% of

Massachusetts' entire greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Can natural gas pipeline leaks really amount to a full 10% of the total state greenhouse gas emissions (including every sector of human activity in the state - transportation, electricity, agriculture, residential/commercial buildings, industrial processes, and waste)?

This would be an enormous contribution to climate change forcing from a single activity.

That's what results from our recent PNAS paper would indicate, if our regional results from eastern MA and environs were to be scaled to the Commonwealth.

Here's how I arrive at this remarkable estimate:

In our PNAS study we estimated a 2.7% (+/- 0.6%) leak rate from natural gas (primarily methane, or CH₄).

Assuming that percentage is leaked at the same percentage across the state of Massachusetts (not a bad assumption; old cast iron and bare steel pipes are distributed across the state), and given that MA used about

420 billion cubic feet of natural gas annually in 2012-13, a leak rate of 2.7% X 420 billion cubic feet equals 11.3 billion cubic feet leaked gas.

Let's convert to cubic meters: $11.3 \times 10^9 \text{ ft}^3 \times 0.028 \text{ m}^3/\text{ft}^3 = 3.20 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ CH}_4$

or, 3.20×10^{11} liters of CH_4

assume (accepting a bit of temperature and pressure error) 22.4 liters per mole for an ideal gas at standard temperature and pressure.

$3.20 \times 10^{11} \text{ liters} \times 1 \text{ mol}/22.4 \text{ liters} = 1.43 \times 10^{10} \text{ moles CH}_4$

use 1 mole $\text{CH}_4 = 16$ grams

$1.43 \times 10^{10} \text{ moles CH}_4 \times 16 \text{ grams/mol} = 2.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ grams CH}_4$

assuming CH_4 warming potential is 34X that of CO_2 over 100 years (Table 8.7 here)

$= 7.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ g eCO}_2$, or 7.8 Million Metric Tonnes equivalent CO_2 per year in Massachusetts in lost natural gas.

This is about 10% of the total state greenhouse gas emissions inventory, using the most recently available state estimates (2011, to stand in for our study's 2012-13 time frame). The +/- 0.6% confidence limits around the mean of 7.8 million metric tonnes give a range of 6.1 to 9.5 million metric tonnes, or about 8% to 13% of the state's entire GHG emissions inventory for 2012-13.

Note this is not even the amount of natural gas consumed (which, when combusted releases CO_2); it's just the 2.7% of that total that leaked.

Kinder Morgan Pipeline Safety, Violations and accidents (since 2003)

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Safety Standards

The U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) allows high-pressure 30-42" diameter interstate natural gas pipelines to be built less than fifty feet away from occupied dwellings.

Thus a FERC-approved pipeline could be well within the blast radius of roughly 800-1100 feet for pipelines of those diameters.

Kinder Morgan Safety Violations

In 2009, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) cited Kinder Morgan for violating safety standards regarding the distance between a natural gas pipeline and a "high consequence area" such as a school or hospital; the pipeline was too close for safe operation in case of a leak.

In 2011, PHMSA cited Kinder Morgan for these safety violations

- ~ failing to maintain update maps showing pipeline locations,
- ~ failing to test pipeline safety devices,
- ~ failing to maintain proper firefighting equipment,
- ~ failing to inspect its pipelines as required, and
- ~ failing to adequately monitor pipes' corrosion levels.~

In 2013, the headline "Wall Street Worries About Kinder Morgan's Safety Record: pipeline operator slashes spending" was a concern to anyone who lived or worked near a Kinder Morgan pipeline

The Wall Street Journal asked, "Is Kinder Morgan Scrimping on its Pipelines?" after an investment analyst charged the company with starving its pipelines of routine maintenance spending in order to return more cash to investors.~ Deferred maintenance may account for the high number of Kinder Morgan pipeline accidents in the last decade.

Close examination of PHMSA's incident reports for Kinder Morgan's onshore gas transmission pipelines shows that faulty infrastructure causes 45% of onshore gas transmission pipeline significant leaks. Failure

of the pipe, a cracked weld, and faulty pipeline equipment together account for 28.3% of pipeline leaks, and corrosion of the pipe causes 16.8%.

Accidents

In Texas from 2003 to 2014, Kinder Morgan experienced 36 “significant incidents”, resulting in fatalities or hospitalization, fires, explosions, or spills.~

Throughout the U.S. since 2003, Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries’ pipelines have been responsible for at least 180 spills, evacuations, explosions, fires, and fatalities in 24 states.+”- Some notable examples (including spills in Canada):

~ 2003

In August 2003, in Caddo County, Oklahoma, a Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline of America failed in a rural farming area about just east of the town of Stecker. A 26” diameter pipe exploded, throwing a 54-foot long section of pipe 30 feet from the ditch. The cause was environmental cracking along the length of the failed section parallel to the longitudinal weld seam.~

~ 2004

On April 27, 2004, an underground Kinder Morgan 14” pipeline ruptured at Suisun Marsh in Solano County, California, spilling over 120,000 gallons of diesel fuel directly into the marsh. The cause was pipe corrosion. The company failed to notify authorities about the spill for 18 hours, another safety violation for which it was later cited. Kinder Morgan was fined \$5.3 million for the spill, and agreed to enhance spill prevention, response and reporting practices. The company had 44 spills in 31 months, indicating “widespread failure to adequately detect and address the effects of outside force damage and corrosion,” according to an order issued in August 2005 by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).’n

November 9, 2004, a Kinder Morgan pipeline in Walnut Creek, California was struck by a backhoe, causing a gasoline spill that ignited in an explosive fireball that incinerated;ve workers and severely injured four others. CalOSHA (California Occupational Safety and Health Administration) cited Kinder Morgan for failure to accurately mark or map the pipeline location.~32 In 2005, the California Fire Marshal fined Kinder Morgan \$500,000 for its role in the “completely preventable” tragedy. Kinder Morgan agreed to upgrade pipeline inspection methods and improve corrosion control&~3.

~ 2005

A Kinder Morgan Energy Partners petroleum products pipeline was found to be leaking gasoline into Summit Creek, near Tri~ckee, California, on April 1. About 300 gallons were spilled. “”

In May 2005, a Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline of America 30” diameter pipe exploded near Marshall, Texas, sending a giant fireball into the sky and hurling a 160-foot section of pipe onto the grounds of an electric power generating plant. Two people were hurt, 40 evacuated. The cause was stress corrosion cracking&~36

~ 2006

On July 22, 2006, near Campbellsville, Kentucky, a Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline exploded. A 25-foot chunk of pipe blew out of the ground and landed 200 feet away, i.e pipe twisted and mangled, its external coating burned off. The 24” pipeline ruptured due to external corrosion more than two feet long at the bottom of a valley in an area of wet shale, known to cause corrosion on buried pipelines in this part of Kentucky.~37

On November 11, 2006, a subcontractor on Kinder Morgan’s Rockies Express (REX) pipeline outside Chevenne, WvominL struck an existing pipeline, causing a rupture and explosion. Two months after this explosion, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission threatened to shut the project down if REX didn’t improve its “poor compliance record” involving construction activity outside the approved work area~.3~

20150401-0036(30457157).pdf

STOP the PIPELINE!

Kinder Morgan, Inc. is coming to Berlin a second time for an Open House to advocate for its proposed gas pipeline to be installed on private property, conservation land, town owned land and farm land through the heart of BERLIN.

WHEN: JANUARY 28, 2015

WHERE: Berlin Memorial School, South Street

TIME: 6:00 to 8:00 pm

HOW WILL THIS PIPELINE IMPACT YOU AND THE TOWN?

- From Bolton to Shrewsbury, a 50-100' wide swath will be clear-cut through woods, fields and farms through Berlin. This swath will be kept permanently denuded. Toxic chemical defoliants may be used, which will then leach into our soil and ground-water, polluting our soil and water wells.
- Berlin residents will have no access to the gas — another pipeline would be needed to bring natural gas to Berlin.
- Natural gas releases less CO₂ than oil or gas, allowing it to burn cleaner, BUT releases much more methane causing more pollution than oil or gas.
- Property values where the line is installed and those of abutters will plummet, decreasing town tax revenue on those properties forcing higher taxes on other properties.
- Once a line is installed, other utilities (high-voltage/oil/gas) will have an established right of way for additional installations.
- Once installed, government and the companies have responsibility to monitor leaks. They do a poor job of monitoring resulting in damaging explosions, leaking gas pipes and releasing methane causing pollution to water, land and air — with taxpayers paying the bill for repair and cleanup.
- Installing a pipeline through conservation and farm land is a violation of Article 97 of the Commonwealth's Constitution. Article 97 provides that protected lands can only be used for other purposes if a town meeting and 2/3 majority of both houses of state government so vote.
- The recently proposed tariffs on electricity will place the cost of the pipeline project on electricity customers and not on Kinder Morgan where it should be.

Tell your local, state and federal government officials that you oppose the pipeline

Support renewable and sustainable energy sources

If you want to preserve Berlin's rural landscape and keep it whole, come to this meeting, hear what is to be said and support the effort to protect OUR town

Pipeline Study Advisory Committee

20150401-0037(30457180).pdf

PROTECT OUR TOWN!

Kinder Morgan, inc. is coming to Berlin a second time for an Open House to advocate for its proposed gas pipeline to be installed on private property, conservation land, town owned land and farm land through the heart of BERUN.

WHEN: February 25, 2015

WHERE: Berlin Memorial School, South Street

TIME: 5:00 to 8:00 pm

HOW WILL THIS PIPELINE IMPACT YOU AND THE TOWN

- Berlin residents will have no access to the gas — another pipeline would be needed to bring natural gas to Berlin.
- Natural gas releases CO₂, allowing it to burn cleaner than oil or gas BUT releases more methane making it much more polluting than oil or gas
- Property values where the line is installed and those of abutters will plummet decreasing Town tax revenue for services
- Once a line is installed, other utilities (high-tension/oil/gas) will have an established right of way for additional installations
- Once installed, the states have the responsibility to monitor leaks, but history has shown that states do a poor job of monitoring —resulting in damaging explosions, leaking gas pipes releasing methane, pollution to water, land and air —and taxpayers paying the bill
- Installing a pipeline through conservation and farm land is a violation of the spirit and intent of Article 97 of the Commonwealth's Constitution.

Article 97 provides in part that protected lands [conservation and farm land once established, can only be used for other purposes if a 2/9 majority of both houses of state government so vote.

Tell your representatives we wish to keep our neighborhoods, conservation and farm land in place and not scarred by a pipeline.

If you want to preserve Berlin's rural landscape and keep it whole, come to this meeting, hear what is to be said and support the effort to protect OUR town!

Pipeline Study Committee: Maryanne Macleod, Marsha Johnston and Phillip Rainville

For more info: nofrackedgasinmass.org, massplan.org, and nashohatrust.org/pipeline

20150401-0038(30456769).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Paul Kamatarus, 87 Derby Road, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150401-0039(30456780).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Patricia E. Jackson, 87 Derby Road, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150401-0040(30456783).pdf

United States Department of the Interior FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New England Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5087
[http: //www.fws.gov/newengland](http://www.fws.gov/newengland)

March 5, 2015

Mr. Timothy O'ullivan
AECOM
500 Enterprise Drive, Suite 1A
Rocky Hill, Connecticut 06067

Dear Mr. O'ullivan:

This responds to your correspondence, dated January 14, 2015, requesting information on the presence of federally listed and/or proposed endangered or threatened species, as well as other ecological resources, in relation to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (Tennessee) proposal to construct and operate the North-east Energy Direct Project. Subsequently, a notice of project changes was received via email on February 12,

2015. The proposed project involves the upgrade of an existing pipeline system in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, including new pipeline sections in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The locations of associated access roads, meter stations, valves, and pipe yards will be determined as the final pipeline locations are determined. Additional consultation with this office may be necessary.

Pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1533), Federal agencies, including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), have a responsibility to consult with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) when projects they fund, authorize, or carry out result in effects to federally listed or proposed species. Our comments are provided in accordance with section 7 of the ESA, as well as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 U.S.C. 668-668d).

This letter addresses only those portions of the project located in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The New York and Pennsylvania portions of the project are being reviewed by the Service's respective field offices.

Endangered Species Comments

Two federally endangered species occur within the vicinity of the project area, the Dwarf wedgemussel (*Flasrnodon heterodon*) and the northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*). No critical habitat for these species occurs within the project area.

Dwarf wedgemussel

The 14.57-mile-long Line 300 lateral running through Hartford County, Connecticut crosses the Farmington River in East Granby where the dwarf wedgemussel is known to occur. Since the proposed project crosses habitat known to support dwarf wedgemussel, further consultation with this office regarding the project is recommended.

You should conduct a survey of the action area for dwarf wedgemussels in order to ascertain their presence or absence. If dwarf wedgemussels are located within the action area and adverse effects cannot be avoided, formal consultation must be initiated. However, FERC may also assume presence and initiate formal consultation if it is determined that the proposed crossing will adversely affect dwarf wedgemussels.

Please provide all project information, including survey results, to FERC, with a copy to us, as FERC is responsible for making an effect determination pursuant to the ESA. If the project can be designed to avoid take of listed species, take authorization will not be required. However, if take of dwarf wedgemussels cannot be avoided, it will be necessary for FERC to formally consult with the Service to ensure that their Federal action (e.g., the issuance of their license) will not jeopardize the continued existence of this species and to obtain take authorization. The Service is available to provide technical assistance to FERC and Tennessee to avoid take of dwarf wedgemussels.

Northeastern bulrush

Our records indicate that the northeastern bulrush is known to occur within the area of the proposed main-line pipeline facility in Massachusetts that crosses through the towns of Montague and Warwick in Franklin County. Northeastern bulrush is an obligate wetland plant, being found in wetlands 99 percent of the time. Northeastern bulrush may be found in small wetlands, sinkhole ponds or wet depressions with seasonally fluctuating water levels. It may be found at the water's edge, in deep water, or in just a few inches of water. During dry spells, there may not be any water visible where the plant is growing.

The northeastern bulrush population that exists in Warwick is not within the vicinity of the currently proposed pipeline. In Montague, we recommend that you conduct a survey of the project area where there will be direct or indirect impacts to wetlands to determine if there is habitat capable of supporting the northeastern bulrush. If habitat is present, a survey should be conducted by a qualified botanist.

Species Undergoing Review

In an effort to improve ESA implementation, the Service developed a multi-year-listing work plan that will

enable the agency to systematically review and address the needs of more than 250 species listed on the 2010 Candidate Notice of Review, to determine if they should be added to the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. This work plan was subsequently filed as part of a Multi-District Litigation (MDL) court-approved settlement agreement with the Center for Biological Diversity and WildEarth Guardians, whereby the Service has committed to publish certain ESA listing actions (i.e., petition findings, listing determinations, and critical habitat designations) in fiscal years (FY) 2013 to 2016 (the Federal fiscal year ends September 30). The Service recently extended the MDL work plan to include FYs 2017 and 2018 (see the work plan available at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/improvingESA/listingworkplanFY13-18.html> [accessed March 2015]).

Although not currently listed, the New England cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) and the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) are species that appear on the MDL work plan and may occur in the vicinity of the project. Early consideration of these species in project planning may allow the project to be designed in a manner that avoids adverse effects to these species. This early consideration may help to avert future project delays, since a determination that listing of these species under authority of the ESA is warranted will trigger the need for consultation pursuant to section 7 of the ESA.

New England cottontail

The Service's MDL work plan schedule specifies that we will develop a Proposed Rule to list the New England cottontail or conclude that listing of the New England cottontail is not warranted during FY 2015. We are not aware that any comprehensive surveys or other studies have been conducted for this species within the project area. However, a portion of the project in Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire is located within a New England cottontail focus area, in the vicinity where the New England cottontail is known to occur. Vegetation management along utility rights-of-way can have a significant impact on the New England cottontail. Long-term management that converts scrub-shrub corridors into herbaceous vegetative cover eliminates habitat and hinders cottontail dispersal, while short-term management of shrubs results in a temporary impact to habitat. These short-term impacts to shrub communities may be necessary to ensure vegetation succession does not proceed to the point where habitat is no longer suitable for the New England cottontail. Given the conservation status of the New England cottontail and their potential presence in the project area, consideration of the species during project planning is strongly advised.

Northern long-eared bats

The northern long-eared bat is currently proposed for listing under the ESA. The Service will develop a Final Rule to list the northern long-eared bat or conclude that listing of the species is not warranted in April 2015. During summer months, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and nonreproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat species appears to be opportunistic in selecting roosts, using various tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found in rare instances roosting in structures like barns and sheds.

As you indicated in your correspondence, the project is located within the known range of the northern long-eared bat and you would like to proactively address this species by requesting guidance from this office. At this time, we recommend that you review the Northern Long-eared Bat Interim Conference and Planning Guidance (<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nlba/ndf/NLEBinterimGuidance6Jan2014.ndf>) (accessed March 2015) until such time as the Service has made a determination whether to list the species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA prohibits taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. Neither the MBTA nor its implementing regulations at 50 CFR Part 21 provide for permitting of "incidental take" of migratory birds. While take of migratory birds does not include habitat destruction or alteration, direct taking of birds, nests, eggs, or parts thereof is likely to occur if clearing or other ground disturbance occurs within

migratory bird nesting habitat during the nesting season, when eggs or young are likely to be present. Vegetation removal activities should not occur during these periods.

This project occurs within the Atlantic Northern Forest Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 14 and the New England/Mid-Atlantic Coast BCR 30. BCRs are ecologically based units for planning, implementing, and evaluating cooperative bird conservation efforts across North America. Activities associated with this project, particularly in areas of new pipeline, may result in direct and secondary impacts to forest-interior breeding birds and their natural habitats. In these areas, there will be an increase in disturbance of birds due to habitat fragmentation, increased populations of some predators due to edge effect, and possibly an increase in the spread of invasive species. These are important issues that we encourage Tennessee to consider when developing avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between FERC and the Service regarding Implementation of Executive Order 13186, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds," was signed in 2011. Section F of the MOU lists FERC's obligations under the MOU, one of which includes identifying and evaluating bird conservation measures and best management practices to avoid or minimize adverse effects, and mitigation. We are available to provide assistance regarding avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Although protection of the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) pursuant to the ESA was removed in 2007 when the species was delisted, the species remains federally protected under the MBTA and the BGEPA. The BGEPA prohibits unpermitted take of bald eagles, with "take" defined as to "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest or disturb" (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3. The regulations (50 CFR 22.3) also define "disturb" as "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause: (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." If eagle nests are currently found in the vicinity of the project, or if activities are proposed that may disturb bald eagles, (i.e., blasting within 0.5 mile of a known nest), a BGEPA permit may be required.

To ensure compliance with the BGEPA, we recommend that you contact the States annually to obtain updated information on bald eagles within your project area. Upon receipt of this occurrence information, we recommend that you review the Service's National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. This information may allow you to plan the project in a way that minimizes disturbance to bald eagles.

Thank you for your coordination on this project. Please contact Maria Tur of this office at 603-223- 2541 with any additional information or for further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas R. Chapman
Supervisor
New England Field Office

[1] Action area means all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. [50 CFR 5402.02]

[2] Take is defined in section 3 of the ESA as harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

20150401-0041(30456782).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, James Van Natta, 403 S. Mountain Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

Stop the Pipeline

and build a clean energy economy

WHAT YOU CAN & NEED TO DO

Ask Governor Baker to speak out against the Kinder Morgan Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline (especially the Worcester Lateral proposed through Bolton, Berlin, Boylston, Northboro & Shrewsbury). They have both voiced “skepticism” over the pipeline, but have yet to take the firm stand that Senators Warren & Markey, Rep. McGovern and multiple State Legislators have done and say It’s the wrong project for Massachusetts and it should not happen.

Ask your state legislators to pledge to oppose the release of “Article 97” land from its protection. The pipeline path crosses large amounts of land protected by Article 97 of the Massachusetts State Constitution, which can be taken ‘by eminent domain under federal law. To release protected land requires a 2/3 majority of both houses of state government. please ask your state Senator and Representative (& some from others parts of the state) to pledge to oppose the release of any Article 97 land for building this pipeline.

Ask your local elected official, state legislators, the Governor and our U.S. Congress people to intervene on our behalf. The pipeline company has filed their formal application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and anyone can register as interveners to legally challenge the case for pipeline approval. As our elected representatives, our Select Boards, Boards of Health and Public Safety, local Energy Commissions, Conservation Commissions, State Legislators, the Governor, heads of state agencies like Dept. of Public Utilities, Energy Resources, Secretary of Energy & Environmental Affairs and federal elected officials like our U.S. Senators and Representatives should stand up alongside us to let FERC know there is broad opposition. Ask them to do so Now!

WHY THIS PIPELINE IS WRONG FOR MASSACHUSETTS

LOW DEMAND SCENARIO SHOWS NO NEED

ISO New England and NESCOE are calling for more pipeline capacity, rather than first developing more efficiency and clean energy solutions. The “low demand scenario” is currently being re-examined to pressure from pipeline opponents. ISO N.E.’s own projections show that continuing our current path of efficiency keeps demand for electricity flat,

POOR INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

There are currently enough leaks in the existing infrastructure to provide another 400 MW of power. The two most dangerous classes of these leaks are now slated to be fixed under new legislation that has passed, but repairing Class 3 leaks (considered non-dangerous) is now mandatory. There are existing pipelines that are standing partially unused. Using these to capacity to store gas during non-peak times can keep enough reserve to cover the few days each winter when peak demand drives up prices. This project is not being driven by a shortage of gas supply, just cheap gas available to electric generation plants during extremely cold weather when people use more of gas supply for heat.

OVERSIZED SOLUTION to PROPOSED “PROBLEM” -EXPORTING GAS

The amount of additional pipeline capacity requested by NESCOE is 0.6 billion cubic feet a day (Bcf/d), but the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project proposed by Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas is being planned for 2.2 Bcf/d.

With nearly four times the capacity called for, where is the other three quarters of that capacity destined to go?

The terminal hub in Dracut is also a connection point to the Maritimes BL Northeast (M&NE) which will be carrying gas north to Canada for export. As least four ports in Nova Scotia are working on export licenses. Exporting gas to high-priced foreign markets drives up fuel prices at home.

WE ARE ALREADY OVER-DEPENDENT ON NATURAL GAS

Massachusetts already relies on natural gas for approximately 67% of electric generation needs. increasing that amount will only make us more susceptible to price spikes in the natural gas market that have historically led to higher energy costs.

MORE JOBS CREATED USING ALTERNATIVES

Energy efficiency, weatherization, solar, wind, high efficiency heat pumps —all these clean energy solutions create 8 times as many Jobs than pipeline construction- and they are permanent —providing long-term Jobs for our local labor unions and workers. Building more natural gas capacity provides decades of disincentives to clean energy solutions that will make our region's economy stronger!

NATURAL GAS POLLUTES MORE THAN EXISTING GRID SOURCES in MA

CO2 emissions averaged over all sources of electric generation in MA 910 lb. per MWh per source, The average natural gas generation plant is 1,210 lb.perMWh. With renewables phasing in at an unprecedented rate, adding more natural gas now would take us in the wrong direction for achieving the state's gas emission goals based on CO2 output alone.

NATURAL GAS IS NOT "CLEAN —Natural gas is primarily methane, a greenhouse gas over 86 times more powerful than CO2. When a full accounting of methane's impact is considered, studies show that it has no benefit over coal or oil in reducing greenhouse gas effects.

A study conducted by the National Institute of Health this year showed that of the hundreds of toxic chemicals used in "fracking", many carry through to transmission pipelines, including over 60 carcinogens, neurotoxins and endocrine disruptors!

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

nofrackedgasinmass.org

massplan.org

nashobatrust.org/pipeline

BERUNPIPELINECOMMITTEE —Maryanne Macleod,

Philip Ralville, Marsha Johnston (mjbeekeeper@raol.com)

20150401-0043(30457074).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 26, 2015

Hope Luhman

Louis Berger

20 Corporate Woods Boulevard

Albany NY 12211

RE: Tennessee: Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Kinder Morgan Company, Northeast Energy Direct Project, PA, MA, CT, NH. FERC Docket SPF14-22-000. MHC SRC.5677L

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, have received the Project Notification Form (950CMR 71) submitted for the project referenced above.

Because the project involves federal agency permitting, the Section 106 review under the federal regulations (36 CFR 800) will fulfill the requirements of compliance with M.G.L.c. 9, ss. 26-27C (950 CMR 71) and with the MHC's commenting in compliance with MEPA (see 950 CMR 71.04(2) 4, (3)).

Please continue to submit project information to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for their review, findings, and determinations, so that FERC can consult with the MHC and with other consulting parties.

The MHC previously commented to FERC on November 5, 2014, which comments pertaining to the Section 106 review process generally also apply to the currently proposed project route.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800) and MGL c. 9, ss. 26-27C (950 CMR 70-71). If you have any questions, please contact Edward L. Bell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the MHC.

Sincerely,

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose, FERC
Eric Tomasi, FERC
Mike Lctson, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co Kinder Morgan

20150401-0044(30457023).pdf

Typed FERC comment form, Lauren Mann, Spring Hill Farm, Mason, NH 03048

Does the all-mighty dollar and corporate greed outweigh the hopes, dreams and desires of ordinary people who choose to live in an unspoiled environment in the woods and fields of Mason, New Hampshire — an environment never touched by industry or pollution — so that we may live alongside nature, preserving our bucolic landscape for future generations’?

The N.E. Energy Direct Project has the potential of destroying our town, it’s quaint dirt roads, our wells, the rivers and potentially the aquifer, not to mention causing undo stress and hardship on its citizens. We are a town of less than fourteen hundred people who moved to Mason for the quality of life it affords. Many of its citizens put up with lengthy commutes each day because of that quality.

How can any company exploit our town and guarantee the safety of our natural resources and citizens? In short, despite what they claim, they can’t. They need to go away. What is needed is support of existing pipeline sites such as a proposal by Eversource, National Grid and Spectra Energy to expand capacity on Spectra pipelines. Short term goals and greed are getting in the way of long term strategic planning and the need to protect our planet for the generations to come.

Mason, NH is a gem of a town and must remain so. Please say no to the N.E. Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF-14-22-000). Come visit our town to understand our opposition.

Thanks for your attention

20150401-0045(30457155).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Thomas T. Kamataris, 89 Derby Road, Berlin, MA 01503, opposing

20150401-5038(30452075).txt

H. Gardner, Hollis, NH.

I am a resident of the town of Hollis, N.H. Over the last 50 years the people of Hollis have met in open town meeting and repeatedly voted to protect certain parcels of land. In the process we have taxed ourselves an extra 11 million hard earned dollars to accomplish this protection. Each parcel was presented to us and it’s merits considered. Not all were approved. Each parcel that was approved was chosen on the basis of it’s own unique merits. Some were protected for water supply, some for beauty or character, others to save the DNA that exists upon them. This was not undertaken lightly, it was a shared sacrifice to protect them for ourselves and the future.

We are confronted by the invasion of these lands by for profit companies who's only consideration is the bottom line. These companies now come to destroy what we sacrificed for. The route chosen seems to be intended to do as much damage as possible, to as many conservation parcels as possible. The destruction is not just some 50' strip, but what that strip destroys, for in many cases that cannot be recovered or restored. It will be a 100 foot strip that will be laid waste, the 50' being just the permanent scar and source of pollution. And this 100 foot strip will be imposed upon 3 basic water recharge areas.

The first of these will be the area that feeds our Town wells. Hollis runs a miniature water company that services 3 schools, the town hall and other buildings in the "Village Center". They need this water as the Village Center is located in a sort of bowl which is not well drained. The old wells are unuseable as they primarily contain the outflow of leach fields. The wells are located in a very porous area and the water piped up to the Village Center.

The second area contains very old and deeply fractured rock {comparable to, and abutting, the Rangely Shield}. Water in this area percolates to feed the springs that recharge Silver Lake, located in the State Park of the same name. This water then feeds directly to the Pennichuck water system, thence to the taps in the City of Nashua. Many local wells draw from this same percolation.

The third area also contains the old and deeply fractured rock mentioned above. It provides both surface run off and deep and direct recharge of the water table. It feeds 2 collectors of the Pennichuck water system. The Home Depot in Merrimack, N.H. sits on the same rock. When construction began it took 2 weeks for Court Orders to be issued prohibiting further blasting as wells were already contaminated. The area being crossed has a sufficient recharge rate that it causes some wells in the neighborhood to go artesian in times of great wetness. How can these wells be replaced when the pipe construction & maintenance pollution contaminates the head water of all? The granite lies exposed in many spots and was surface quarried in Colonial times. It attracts a high number of lightening strikes. Additionally, this area contains a heavy concentration of American Chestnut rootstocks. These have actually multiplied over the years by self division. The route passes very close to a large vernal pool with serves as nursery to wood frogs and salamanders. It then ascends the high point of the land and plunges over a cliff.

The truly maddening aspect of this matter is that Liberty Gas already has pipe to within one mile of the intended landing point of this spur line. There is an existing line up Rt.3 which passes very near the Nashua Airport. Said line could be extended just inside the airport fence to very near the intended terminus. The rail line runs beside the same fence and touches the intended terminus. Much destruction could be avoided by following this route instead of the "Hollis Spur".

In some parts of the country there is a good deal of land available that can be used to offset the loss of any conservation land. Here, in the claustrophobic east, there is no additional land available. We simply can never replace that which will be destroyed by this ill conceived route.

To the best of my knowledge, this proposed route crosses at least 7 parcels of land which serve as recharge areas for the public water supply. A full environmental impact study should be performed on each before any consideration of this route is allowed. That should include injecting traceable materials into the soil on the proposed line to see how long it takes for the tracers to show up in the drinking water.

20150401-5039(30452078).txt

Tiani Xochitl Coleman, Amherst, NH.

Although current maps do not place the proposed NED pipeline as crossing my family's property on 32 Simeon Wilson Road in Amherst, NH, the proposed pipeline's path is within 200-300 feet of my residential property. The proposal greatly impacts my neighborhood, and crosses nearby (four times in a 1/4 mile span), the Souhegan River that is in my backyard.

I hope that my comments will not only show the adverse impacts this proposed NED pipeline is having and will have on my family and me, but that my comments will also in some way represent the many people like me, who have not been identified as official stakeholders, but who certainly are adversely affected by the

proposed NED pipeline.

We have five children who live at home with us. We purchased our Simeon Wilson property in June 2013, and occupied the premises in August 2013. With this purchase, we moved to a home in what was one of the most sought-after neighborhoods in town. Because of the proposed pipeline, our Simeon Wilson neighborhood is now one of the least sought-after neighborhoods in town (potential homebuyers are now looking to avoid our neighborhood).

Our 2013 move was symbolic of fulfilling a long-time dream to live in New England where the suburbs are not suburban, where we could be surrounded by nature, have natural privacy without having to block-out light, where our children could go exploring in the woods and by the river, nurturing creativity, independence, and joy. We spent a great deal of time looking at different towns in New Hampshire, and settled on Amherst because of its character, good schools, and its commitment to maintaining its semi-rural quality of life. We left the West, where very little planning takes place and developers have taken priority to the extent that houses are on top of each other, and there is very little green, open space. That's what we wanted to get away from. Within Amherst, we looked at many homes on beautiful parcels of property, but we chose the home on Simeon Wilson Road because we found a place in a perfect neighborhood near the schools and all of the modern conveniences that still fit the semi-rural character we value so much, with a river and with restrictive covenants ensuring that we would continue to have a beautiful, preserved neighborhood.

During our search, we came across a few properties with beautiful, large homes (some historic), and with abundant acreage, at a price lower than the price we paid for our home on Simeon Wilson. But we discovered that the price was lower on some of these properties because of neighborhood defects, i.e., abutting a railroad, or nearby a sewage treatment plant, or across from a trailer park, etc. Even though the price was lower, the lower price was not worth it to us. We preferred to pay a higher price and move into a neighborhood not having any of those drawbacks. Had the Simeon Wilson Rd. neighborhood had a major high pressure gas transmission pipeline slated to go through, or already running through, we certainly would have been looking at a lower price, and even then, we would have opted to steer clear of the neighborhood.

Up until the proposed pipeline was made public, we have been pleased with our choice. We have a nice place, surrounded by trees for privacy, with a vernal pool (small pond wetlands) down below in our backyard, in addition to the river. Our property crosses the River, where it is connected to conservation land. Many species of frogs (some endangered) reside on our property. We have seen in our yard: black bear (indicative of a healthy ecosystem), hundreds of wild turkeys, deer, fox, fisher cats, turtles, squirrels, chipmunks, ducks, geese, salamander, owl, and numerous other varieties of birds and small animals. Our children have been able to ice skate on the small pond in the winter, kayak on the river in the summer, fish, and enjoy in many ways the beauty and adventure of our property and neighborhood. Down the street is a beautiful, secluded trail along the river, where my husband and I, and my children walk often and have found to be one of our favorite aspects of our neighborhood. However, the proposed pipeline will be directly impacting the conservation land where the trail is, some owned by the town in trust, and some owned by the school.

With such a massive pipeline, requiring 100 feet of clear-cutting all along its path for construction and permanent rights of way, in addition to the clearing and construction impacts involved with horizontal drilling to cross the river four times in a 1/4 mile span, there is no way that the natural beauty and wildlife habitats will be preserved exactly as they are now. Even in the portions where the rights of way are not permanent, it takes a long time for trees of this age and size to grow back, not to mention that our precious years with our children to enjoy this home, property, and neighborhood are numbered. Even if everything were to proceed perfectly with all impacts flawlessly mitigated (which it rarely does), the construction impacts will in any event be with us for key, essential years of our children's childhood.

In addition, we have seen firsthand how the elementary schools, middle school, and high school utilize the Ponemah Bog Wildlife Sanctuary, where the pipeline is slated to traverse, for field trips and important, integral science education. The high school makes good use of the Souhegan River Valley for its environmental

and life science programs, as well. Thus, construction through, and disruption to, these two environmental treasures in our town will greatly impact the science education of our children and other students.

Because the entire Simeon Wilson development, which consists of at least 17 homes, is bound by restrictive covenants, nobody in my neighborhood has a right to negotiate an easement with Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Pipeline without the approval of the other neighbors in the development. We all have an interest in the impacts made upon the land of others in the development. Right now, we have a beautifully planned, cohesive forested community, with vernal pools, natural fences (by way of trees), and other aspects that add to the overall flavor of the neighborhood. The proposed NED pipeline will run a scar that not only disrupts an essential vernal pool, but will cut our neighborhood in half on a culdesac road and greatly diminish its beauty, flow and cohesiveness (not to mention the safety concerns, potential impacts to well water (as we all have shallow wells being right on the water table), etc. Thus, even eminent domain proceedings could potentially have to include the other homeowners in the neighborhood as interested parties to the proceedings. Kinder Morgan /Tennessee Pipeline are hoping they can just negotiate an easement with direct abutters, but an easement of this proportion, with such a high pressure gas pipeline, that clear-cuts such a wide scar, will devalue the property to such a degree, that it would be completely unjust to not have to buy-out the property at the fair market value as of Dec. 7, 2014 (the date prior to any announcement of a proposed pipeline). Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Pipeline claims that their pipelines do not affect property values. I say that if they truly believe this, and if all of the efforts of our neighborhood to keep this pipeline out of our neighborhood fail, and you issue the certificate of necessity and convenience, then Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Pipeline should be a good neighbor and at that point offer to anyone in the neighborhood who will take them up on it, an offer to purchase their home and entire parcel of land at the fair market value of the property on Dec. 7, 2014. After all, if the pipeline doesn't affect values, then they should be able to re-sell all of it after purchasing it from us, and get their full value back, shouldn't they? I know that if this pipeline gets approved, our dream will have been shattered, and we will want to sell our home. At that point, it will not have the value it had before the proposed pipeline was announced, and in my opinion, we may not be able to sell it at all.

Even if Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Pipeline were to make such an offer (which I don't believe they have any intention of doing), we would still not be fully compensated. Moving across the country to New England was a huge expense for our family. Moving is always expensive. Furthermore, we may have to re-adjust our children's lives and change their schools again, which is always a difficult process and adjustment. Even if we're able to find a suitable place within Amherst, the likelihood of it being as convenient to schools and other amenities is low, and so our quality of life will have been irreparably, adversely impacted.

Just the fact that this pipeline has been proposed has already adversely impacted my life and the life of my neighbors and fellow community members. I have spent countless hours worrying about this, trying to do research to understand the impacts, procedures and options, attending meetings, engaging in public awareness and advocacy, etc. These are hours that have been taken from my children and their activities, and have also impaired to some degree my family's ability to earn a livelihood or do other good and more productive things in our community. And this drain on our time and energy could go on for three more years, and even then, we may still have to live with the adverse impacts of this pipeline. We have also had to expend some of our financial resources to "fight this," and more will likely be required.

It seems that the way the system has been set up, the burden is on us to prove that the pipeline will have too many adverse impacts, instead of the burden being on Kinder Morgan / Tennessee

Pipeline to prove that they are bringing great benefits with very little to no adverse impacts. As it currently stands, we see absolutely no benefits and many adverse impacts. We hope FERC will prove that they review these applications carefully and in good faith, valuing people, our private property, our quality of life, and our precious natural resources as the primary interests. It is clear that Kinder Morgan has chosen a route with very little research, interest or engagement with the people who will be adversely impacted. People and communities all along the impacted route are starting to open their eyes and see what appears to be a flawed process in action; we will no longer turn a blind eye to abuses of power. So many of us, and cer-

tainly my family and neighbors, would like this nightmare to soon be over; we would like to see Kinder Morgan either be stopped in its path of destruction, or at least move its route away from residential neighborhoods, schools, and vulnerable environmental habitats and waterways. We would greatly appreciate the opportunity to go back to enjoying our life in this beautiful, unique neighborhood and community.

20150402-0009(30456719).pdf

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

March 11, 2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
88\$ First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Chairman LaFleur:

We request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) extend the public comment period for the residents of Rensselaer County and the greater Capital Region of New York State due to the change in route of the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline, a Kinder Morgan Project, Docket Number PF14-22-000.

Late last year, the Kinder Morgan Company filed a change of route with FERC. This modification, the New York Powerline Alternative, shifted the proposal from northern Columbia County, NY to southern Rensselaer County, NY and will impact the towns of Schodack, Nassau, and Stephentown. This proposed pipeline also impacts Albany, Schoharie and Delaware Counties in New York State.

Because of the recent change, those who have learned of the New York Powerline Alternative's direct impact to their home, business or property should be allowed an ample amount of time to review the information, analyze it, and ask questions. We are requesting that FERC extend the public comment period by no less than 90 days, and reschedule scoping meetings to a later time to reflect the extension. This postponement will allow our constituents to prepare for the comment period and scoping meetings more adequately.

We strongly believe that those in the newly affected area should have equal opportunity to participate in the pre-filing process and comment period.

Sincerely,

Chris Gibson
Member of Congress (NY-19)

Paul D. Tonko
Member of Congress (NY-20)

20150402-0027(30458078).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Julie Akers, 48 Wintergreen Drive, Merrimack, NH 03054, opposing

20150402-0029(30458079).pdf

Hand written card, Joanna S. Hall, 619 Smith Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150402-5000(30455364).txt

Amy Glowacki, Mason, NH.

NH US Senators Shaheen and Ayotte and US House Reps Kuster and Guinta called for KM to provide ample time for an open, honest discussion. In my experiences the process is moving too quickly and answers are not being provided by KM reps to very real questions being asked by residents. The meeting I attended was rushed, short on answers and I felt manipulated if not coerced at times by the KM reps presentation and responses to questions. The pre-filing process schedule is being rushed and should be slowed down to provide time for sincerely addressing resident's concerns.

We should all strive to create a fair and open process where all concerns are heard and addressed. As a property owner who will be impacted by the pipeline (but not officially considered impacted) I am uncomfortable with the lack of information or seeming misinformation provided by KM reps. I attended the 3/24 KM Information meeting with Mason residents. The KM presenters stated many times that there would be more details and information on this later when the next KM rep presented...there never was. I distrusted the KM reps and their sincerity in providing honest and thorough information to us as they often ignored the question asked and provided information about another topic failing to address the question.

1. There was not enough time allowed for the KM presentation and public questions. The meeting was scheduled for two hours from 8:00-10:00 pm. With over 200 people in attendance at 10pm there were people left standing in line who did not get to ask their questions.
2. No solid answers on well and property damage protection were provided. Numerous well contamination or drying up questions were asked and never answered except that KM stated that they will examine all wells within 200 feet pre- and post-construction. I am not even sure if that is 200 feet of construction or 200 feet of the pipeline itself. The KM rep stated that the property and well inspections of properties within 200 feet would be done by a neutral third party and KM would let us see the reports. That statement in itself was condescending in the manner it was delivered-why wouldn't we have copies of these reports and be an active participant? We have everything to lose. 200 feet is such a small distance and seems inadequate. Residents deserve precise answers.

There were no answers to questions about what happens after the construction has ended and our wells are contaminated with chemicals or perchlorates. Who is responsible? What is the timeframe for responsibility when the pipes leak or age and our water is damaged? We need these questions answered. Who will speak for us and protect us when the damage is done? Based on this session there appears to be no recourse once construction is completed. KM washes their hands and walks away. And if you are more than 200 feet away-don't even bother. You're not included in the equation.

There were concerns about disturbing the aquifers with the blasting required. Mason is 100% dependent on well water. KM reps stated their blasting techniques will not disturb the water supply and they never addressed what might happen or what their response would be if it did. How can there be a trusted relationship in the endeavor when KM does not address questions with fair responses of potential problems or responsibility if something happens. They were also asked directly about the water supply for neighboring Wilton. KM reps had no idea that there was a public water supply in close proximity to their pipeline.

3. When KM reps were asked about their safety record and any accidents they responded that they could not remember any incidents since the 1980s. All one has to do is Google KM to find multiple accidents and safety issues with KM projects. The KM reps refused to acknowledge a radius or the possibility of property damage in the event of a pipeline leak or explosion. They would not comment or provide any information about the concerns and questions voiced about an "incineration zone" or "an evacuation zone." These responses led to an overall feeling of distrust from me and my neighbors in attendance.
4. A resident from Brookline, NH asked why a KM rep came to his property and left a notice on his door. He had filed an access of denial letter with KM. The response he received was "'It fell through the cracks.'" This response is not comforting for those of us at the mercy of KM and their actions. We need to know our rights are protected and not live in fear.

Please slow this process down and demand honest "real" answers to the questions asked. These are serious concerns for life and property and need to be addressed. There are lifelong consequences. I am in disbelief at the lack of information provided to me as a resident when questions are asked directly. The information meeting I attended was not a true exchange of information. We need more time and answers to our concerns and questions. If this project is worth pursuing it is worth pursuing honestly and openly. Please slow this process down. What is the hurry? We need answers.

Actions of NH US Representatives.

-1/14/15 letter to FERC and KM asking them to provide the public, municipal officials, and their offices

with additional information on the timeline for the current pre-filing phase. Urged extending the timeline to ensure that NH residents have a full and equal opportunity to understand, assess, and comment on this project before any decisions are made finalizing the project and route.

-10/15/14 letter to FERC asking that it consider issues raised by residents and municipalities while it conducts its review of KM's application.

-10/6/14 sent a letter to KM calling on the company to work together with local communities during the pre-filing period to take into account the concerns of state officials and affected citizens.

-1/23/15 Gov Hassan letter to KM ..."an extensive open public-input process at every stage is necessary."

20150402-5003(30455450).txt

Marcia Newell, Litchfield, NH.

April 1, 2015

Dear Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,

My name is Marcia Newell and I live at 28 Wren Street, in Litchfield, New Hampshire. For the past 18 years my husband and I have owned a one acre lot with a house, two car garage, shed and dog house. The lot is approximately 200 x 200 feet.

Currently Kinder Morgan would like to run a 36 inch high pressure high capacity natural gas pipeline through our property. My husband and I are 100% against this.

- The line would bankrupt the value of our property.
- The proposed path will go through our septic system rendering it useless. There is no town sewerage and on a lot this small, no other place to locate it.
- The proposed path runs within 30 feet of the house. We are concerned with damage to the foundation of our home.
- We are concerned with the number of trees we'd lose in this process, trees that would not be allowed to regrow. We purchased this land for its mature landscaping and clearing 100 feet of trees would pretty much wipe out everything growing on our lot.
- The disruption caused by the construction is not worth it to us, and the intrusion of the maintenance on it afterwards is not something we're willing to put up with either.

Given that this gas will not be used in our state, let alone our town, we do not feel we should be subjected to this unending burden. We have no interest in using natural gas, now or in the future. This project is of no benefit to us whatsoever.

Sincerely

Marcia and Jeff Newell

20150402-5006(30455600).txt

Kari Lowe, New Ipswich, NH.

Please do not allow this fraudulent company to ruin our small town. We do not want this pipeline and all the pollutants, noise and dangers that come with it. This does not provide a renewable source of energy and will ruin property values and force many families who have lived here for many generations to move. New Ipswich Residents say NO to the pipeline!

20150402-5007(30455603).txt

John Belliveau, New Ipswich, NH.

I believe that the NED pipeline project is not in the public's best interest and not a good deal for New Hampshire, and therefore does not meet the criteria for eminent domain. Furthermore, I believe it would ruin the character and country charm of this beautiful rural area. Additionally, Kinder Morgan representa-

tives repeatedly lied outright about their companies safety record and denied knowledge of publicly available information during their open house, and again at the town meeting. If approved, this project threatens to damage areas natural resources such as woodland, water and clean air, some of the state's most valuable assets.

20150402-5101(30456047).pdf

Filing description: "Supplemental Information of Northfield Selectboard under PF14-22-000. After a nearly 2 month delay, this letter was posted today without its attachments; here is the complete version, which is also available on the town website <http://www.northfield.ma.us>" :

<<http://www.northfield.ma.us/files/Board%20of%20Selectmen/2015%20documents/Kinder%20Morgan/Ferc%20Response%20w%20attachments.pdf>> *{link verified 2015_04_03}*

**BOARD OF SELECTMEN
TOWN OF NORTHFIELD**

www.northfield.ma.us
69 MAIN STREET
NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01360-1017

M413.498.2901
(F) 413.498.5103

February 3, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 1st St NE
Washington, DC 20426-0001

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose:

The Board of Selectmen wish to express concern regarding Kinder-Morgan's proposed natural gas transmission line construction. Northfield is designated as a site for an 80,000 hp compressor station and 8.5 miles of the pipeline that will traverse the length of our community impacting neighborhoods, conservation lands, state managed natural resources, recreational trails and protected forest habitat.

Our primary concern is the appropriate level of scrutiny that will be applied to the environmental, health, and safety precautions to be adopted by this project. We oppose the Massachusetts Environmental Notification Form process and request a full and formal environmental review and consideration of environmental permitting requirements. We feel that the associated risks warrant and merit such an examination of the impacts associated with a project of this magnitude.

Further the Board harbors concerns as to the corporate record of Kinder Morgan which involves activities including violations of the Hazardous Materials Safety regulations, violations of the Clean Air Act, permit misrepresentations, and a safety record that does not inspire confidence.

We wish to point to the National Transportation Safety Board's (NTSB) recently released study entitled, "Integrity Management of Gas Transmission Pipelines in High Consequence Areas," a document that further supports our concerns. The NTSB conducted this study because in the last five years they have investigated three major gas transmission pipeline accidents that were caused by operator's deficiencies or inadequate construction quality control.

We need additional information and discovery about project impacts including but not limited to:

- how long the construction will take within the Town
- noise and light levels during construction and while in operation
- gas and VOC releases
- condensate liquids/PCB's

- water body crossings and wetland construction mitigation
- water runoff, impacts to ground water flow and quality
- spill prevention and control
- construction staging areas
- hazardous materials and the community right to know
- odor
- first responder training, responsibilities and equipment
- road crossings
- soil compaction and displacement
- cultural resource discovery
- necessary construction monitoring and inspection
- impact to access roads
- protection against terrorist threats
- mitigation to protect against pipeline corrosion due to induced electromagnetic fields from adjacent power lines
- provisions for pipeline decommissioning) needed

We have enclosed copies of the following:

- a comment letter written by the Town of Northfield Open Space Committee
- a comment letter on behalf of the North Quabbin Pipeline Action group
- a resolution of opposition by the Board of Selectmen

We further urge FERC to establish a clear and reasonable schedule to allow for the public and affected property owners to review, discuss and fully comprehend the project's environmental scope and impact.

We hope that you will look favorably upon our requests.

Sincerely

John G. Spanbauer
Chairman

cc: with enclosures

Congressman James McGovern
Senator Stan Rosenberg
Representative Paul Mark

BSN:mt

enclosures:

TOWN OF NORTHFIELD
BOARD OF SELECTMEN
69 Main Street, Northfield, Massachusetts 01360
Phone: (413) 498-2901 Fax: (413) 498-5103

August 26, 2014

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Senator Edward Markey
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Congressman James McGovern
Governor Deval Patrick
State Senator Stanley Rosenberg
State Representative Paul Mark

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Board of Selectmen for the Town of Northfield voted on August 26, 2014 to accept the following Reso-

lution:

“WHEREAS, Kinder Morgan is proposing to construct a high pressure gas transmission pipeline in Northfield through forest, wetlands, farmland and land under conservation restriction and permanently alter and disturb these lands,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Selectmen as duly elected representatives of the people of Northfield, Massachusetts:

- 1) Oppose the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline within the borders of our town and Commonwealth;
- 2) Hereby ask our legislators and executive branch officials to enact legislation and take other such actions as are necessary to disallow such projects that go against our commitments to life, the environment, our economic well-being and our personal safety, and instead to legislate more stringent energy efficiency and further explorations of subsidies for renewable energy sources.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; U.S. Senators Markey and Wicker; Congressman Jim McGovern; Governor Deval Patrick; State Senator Stan Rosenberg; and State Representative Paul Mark.”

Please take this Resolution into consideration if the proposal from Kinder Morgan is submitted.

Sincerest Regards,

John G. Spanbauer, Chair

Jed Proujansky

Tracy Rogers

January 5, 2015

Dear Mr. Spanbauer,

Residents of Northfield have been concerned about the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. Kinder Morgan pipeline since we learned that it would affect our town last spring. Recently the route has changed to include much more of Northfield, as well as an 80,000 horsepower compressor station within the town. This infrastructure would significantly change the character of Northfield for the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the North Quabbin Pipeline Action group, I would like to invite you to a meeting at the Erving Senior Center on January 22nd at 7:00 pm. This will include a 20 minute documentary about gas pipeline compressor stations, produced by Plainfield videographer Stephen Wicks, giving you a chance to see and hear what a compressor station of this size would look and sound like. The “red barn” compressor station Kinder Morgan representative Allen Fore showed us in a slide presentation at the August 19 Selectboard meeting was about a quarter the size of the one proposed for Northfield.

In many towns, local governments have become involved in actively opposing the permitting of this pipeline. Selectboards and City Councils have denied permission for the company to survey town-owned land, including conservation land and town roadways. In Deerfield the Board of Health conducted a hearing about the health risks associated with pipeline infrastructure and banned the pipeline within their borders. Conservation Commissions and other town boards have written letters expressing concerns to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the board that will decide the fate of this project.

I ask you to invite members of your board and the community at large to attend this Jan 22nd meeting, and to consider the impact of a large high-pressure natural gas pipeline and compressor station on our town. A letter to FERC from your town board expressing concern would be significant and appreciated.

Respectfully,

Julia Blyth

North Quabbin Pipeline Action Steering Committee

276 Old Wendell Rd.

Northfield, MA 01360

Northfield Open Space Committee

69 Main Street

Northfield, MA 01360

January 26, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000, Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Northfield Open Space Committee (OSC) requests that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission consider some of the special aspects of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts in its review of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's proposed Northeast Energy Direct project. The OSC's causes for concern include loss of permanently protected land that is environmentally and economically important to Northfield and impact on recreational use of Northfield's trail system.

Although the proposal currently follows an existing utility corridor through Northfield, the cleared area would be widened for the pipeline, impacting important conservation areas owned by the town, including the Brush Mountain Conservation Area and/or the Northfield Town Forest. Encroaching into the forest area 011 either side of the existing utility corridor would damage at least one of these properties and violate its conservation contract. In addition, privately owned conservation lands and state forest lands that abut the corridor would be affected by the proposed pipeline.

The OSC is concerned that clearing the forest would make way for invasive species and result in erosion during construction. About 21% of Northfield is quite steep, with slopes of over 25%, and thus very sensitive to erosion; much of the proposed route is within the steepest parts of Northfield.

The proposed pipeline route crosses the New England National Scenic Trail (NET) twice between Alexander Hill Road and Old Turnpike Road. The NET goes within 100' of the existing utility easement in several other places. This highly scenic section of a nationally-significant facility should not be disrupted for the construction of a pipeline. Many additional town-maintained trails would also be affected.

TGP's December 8th filing indicates that a compressor station (Market Path Mid Station 3) is proposed for somewhere between Four Mile Brook Road and Alexander Hill Road. This part of Northfield has many hiking and skiing trails (including the NET), the value of which would be significantly degraded if subjected to compressor noise. The OSC urges that a compressor station not be sited within ear-shot of this trail-dense area.

Northfield recently completed a Master Plan. The very first goal is "to promote preservation of open space and natural features" and the second is "to promote opportunities for recreation and community gathering." Tourism, especially outdoor recreation and appreciation of scenic vistas, is a major economic factor in Northfield. The Master Plan states that "care should be taken to avoid development that would promote soil erosion or detract from the visual appeal of the ridges" (p. 11). A list of "What makes Northfield Unique" (p. 27) includes: dark night skies, open spaces, clean air, hiking trails, views and varied vistas, natural beauty, quiet, safe, rural. The construction of this pipeline and especially the presence of a compressor station would compromise the synergistic combination of these qualities and threaten the character of the town.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment.

Jerrold Wagener, Chair, Northfield Open Space Committee

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AC Corrosion Induced by High Voltage Power Line
on .Cathodically Protected Pipeline

Ouadah M'hamedl-', Zergoug Mourad', Ziouche Aloha', Touhami Omar', Ibtouen Rachid2

Bouyegh Saida1 and Dehchar Cherif'

I Welding and NDT research centre, BP64 route de Dely Ibrahim Cheraga Alger,

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2 Ecole Nationale polytechnique d'Alger (ENP), 10, Av Pasteur El Harrach Algiers,
BP182,16200Algeria

Abstract - The implications of the influence of alternating currents all buried pipelines are of great concern to all pipeline owners ill world. The relevance of the interference is always increasing for operational personnel and for tile protection of buried metallic structures from corrosion. The paper studies tile electromagnetic interference problem between all existing higll voltage power line and a newly designed underground pipeline cathodically protected. Induced voltages and currents are evaluated for steady state operating conditions of tile power line. It is found that all pipelines suffering from A.C. interference traditional pipe-to-soil potential measurements do not guarantee efficient cathodic protection against corrosion. A specific approach to assess the effectiveness of cathodic protection should be adopted.

{pages with diagrams, etc., not included here}

Power Technology

Newsletter Issue 96 October 2004

ELECTRICAL RISKS IN TRANSMISSION LINE - PIPELINE SHARED RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Jose R. Daconti

Executive Consultant

jose.daconti@shawgrp.com

{pages with diagrams, etc., not included here}

20150402-5104(30456052).txt

bruce cote, dracut, MA.

I live in Dracut, MA. the end point of this proposed pipeline. I feel very strongly that this proposal should be denied. As stated many times in other comments, we should be looking at alternate, renewable, and less polluting methods for supplying our energy needs. A reliance on fossil fuels is ultimately a losing proposition. Finding additional fossil fuels are increasingly disruptive to the environment, increase pollution and green house gasses, are dangerous to transmit and store, and distract from efforts to fund and find alternate energy sources.

Please do not approve this pipeline request.

20150402-5131(30456290).txt

Crystal Giggi, Merrimack, NH.

Please do not allow the NED project to move forward without additional scoping meetings, particularly in NH.

Many NH residents feel that this pipeline is being rammed down our throats. We receive no benefit, our conservation land and water supplies will be ravaged, homeowners may lose and/or have the land devalued, and ultimately we would pay for something (through higher electric bills) that would be of no benefit to NH residents.

The Kinder Morgan meetings have been sales pitches filled with lies and promises, such as the comment made by Mr. Cole on March 26th in Merrimack, "you could see a reduction in your electric bill of 50%." During their presentation they showed a Compressor Station the size of a large shed or small home. They stood by that lie until a town resident forced them to admit that it was a "utility building." We don't expect them to have all the answers, but we do expect them to tell the truth. Who else are they not being honest with?

While energy needs are debatable, the size of the pipeline that Kinder Morgan is proposing is not – its over-

kill at its finest. Kinder Morgan wants us to believe that they are building a pipeline for our energy needs, but really, it's all about profit to them. They need a gigantic pipeline in order to export the gas – where the real profits lie. Once we are shipping gas to foreign countries, who's to say we wouldn't be paying the same high gas prices as other countries?

Why not consider the other energy options such as wind or hydro, which would not require additional damage to our land and air?

Spectra and Eversource have proposed an expansion to a current gas pipeline that would simply increase the size of a current line. Kinder Morgan has a pipeline currently through Massachusetts that could be expanded as well. We do not need NED.

20150402-5152(30456384).txt

Meg LeonGuerrero, Litchfield, NH.

I would like to express my deep concern at allowing Kinder Morgan to run their pipeline through Litchfield NH. We are a small rural town with both farms and all 3 schools in the blast zone should an accident occur. I understand that the odds of this are small, but it is one thing to take on a risk when there is at least some benefit, but this pipeline would not even benefit our town at all! We would not be receiving cheaper energy rates or even access to the gas that would be traveling through our town. Kinder Morgan's safety record is another concern for me. Please do not allow this proposed route to go through.

20150402-5210(30457169).txt

Robert Wallick, Windsor, CT.

TPG (Kinder Morgan) is required to show that there is a need (requirement) for the natural gas to be brought into the North East. In this case they have tried to show that there is insufficient gas to meet the demands during the winter months. The problem with their argument is that it is a lie. At the time of pre-filing they had not evaluated alternative energy impacts, reduction of demand by consumers (changed to pellet stoves, solar generation and other alternative energy sources) or the reduction of demand by industry through better energy management or better energy management by the Electricity distributors.

The next issue is that at the time of pre-filing the AIM project was not approved. Now that the AIM project will be bringing additional natural gas to the North East that exceeds what the O&G industry claimed is needed, there is absolutely no need for the NED line. Any argument for additional need has been eliminated. Although the AIM line is not needed it will definitely eliminate any argument for additional natural gas need in the North East for many years to come.

You are mandated to deny approval if there is no need.

You are mandated to deny approval if there are alternatives to the pipeline. There are alternatives that reduce the demand for Natural gas and improve the US economy. There are more jobs created through alternative energy than from Natural Gas. The alternative energy sources produce less greenhouse gasses (no methane released). The alternative energy sources will reduce risks to life and property. They will reduce dependence on foreign oil. They make sense to everyone except the O&G industry...since this will reduce the O&G profits.

Put Americans ahead of business. Stop un-necessary destruction of conservation lands and stealing of property by eminent domain for business profits. You must perform a complete evaluation of the energy needs, supplies and alternatives before you can make a decision.

No Need, No Approval!

20150402-5296(30458105).txt

Christine Shearman, Merrimack, NH.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co (Kinder Morgan) has NOT Shown sufficient need for gas to be brought into

the northeast. They have not evaluated alternative energy sources or other means to meet demands--AND THEY DON'T WANT TO. For these reasons alone, this project should be denied.

More importantly though, we as private citizens will bear the burden of having our homes STOLEN via eminent domain, or living in an incineration zone. Our wildlife and our water supply will be at risk. There is absolutely NO BENEFIT TO THIS PROJECT for us.

Make no mistake: THIS PROJECT PUTS OUR LAND AND OUR LIVES IN DANGER. IT ONLY BENEFITS THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

Approving this project is tantamount to sacrificing the lives and overall health of private citizens, in order to line Oil and Gas bigwigs' pockets.

Think of Americans before kowtowing to the Oil and Gas executives.

Consider all the alternatives.

DENY THIS PROJECT.

20150403-0020(30462539).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, John P. Cevasco, 396 Millers Falls Rd., POBox 78, Northfield, MA 01360-0078, opposing

20150403-0021(30462532).pdf

Gas Branch 3, PJ-11.3
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

To whom it may concern,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project.
(Docket No. PF14-22-000)

I have lived in Utchfield for over 60 years. My sisters and I inherited 16 acres of land bordering the power lines and the Merrimack River from my mother. It was originally owned by my grandmother. I have spent my childhood at 192 Charles Bancroft and bought the family homestead over 25 years ago.

The gas line will trench through the power lines at a point where beavers have created a wetland. We see a variety of ducks, coyotes, deer and birds, including bald eagles, hawks and grouse. Daily we cross country ski or walk the land. The gas line will border a working hay field where bob-o-links and bluebirds nest.

As to the placement of the gas pipeline through Litchfield, NH, it will negatively affect the property of 67 of our neighbors. Home values will plummet. If the pipeline goes through the town, there are many young families with children whose lives will be disrupted. For example, my neighbor has 4 little children; they live directly next where the gas line will be located.

Sincerely,

Karen and Kevin Hodge
192 Charles Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

20150403-0022(30462540).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Cindy Wang, 7 Jason Drive, Londonderry, NH 03053, opposing

20150403-0023(30462542).pdf

Chairwoman Cheryl LaFleur
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project; Docket Number PF14-22-000

Dear Chairwoman LaFleur,

Susan Sskmar, LNG expert, reports: “As of Aug. 28, 2014, the Department of Energy has approved a total of 40.96 Bcf/d for LNG exports. This is over half of U.S. natural gas production of approximately 70 Bcf/d. The 40.96 approved exports include many FTA only applications, which must be automatically approved by the DOE.”

This, after gas investment hyperbole has been countered with severe downgrades of U.S. recoverable gas. (Powers, 2013) Export is insanity. The public is becoming outraged. A new petition before the DOE is Pieridae’s proposed Goldboro LNG terminal in Nova Scotia, applying for fast-tracked status regarding NEPA exemption and non-FTA permission. On Page 50 of its application before the DOE, listed in the Federal Register on Dec. 10, 2014, it states: “If the total price paid for gas transportations were just \$3/MMBtu (an extremely conservative estimate), the U.S. gas suppliers and pipeline companies would receive a total of \$18,168,000,000,000 in revenues for supplying Pieridae U.S. with 292 Bcf/yr of natural gas for 20 years.”

Kinder Morgan is applying to FERC to seek the largest eminent domain taking in our state’s history, except for state highways. A total of five square miles of pristine private and conservation land across half the state, to be seized for a private profit export pipeline — and still more conservation land to enlarge its existing pipeline. The price gouging we are seeing in the Northeast is designed to “create a problem” that barely exists, if it exists at all. Our real problem is deregulation and the obscene greed of the 0.01 percent. FERC, which appears wholly enmeshed with the corporations it is supposed to “regulate,” is now saying export is “public necessity” — this is bait and switch — &om “U.S. energy independent” to “U.S. energy dupe.”

Eminent domain for private profit?

Sincerely,

Mary Neville Wall
EXODUS ACRES

Post Office Box 908
Northfield, MA 01360

March 21, 2015

Mr Phillip E. Chipman
Northeastern Land Services, Contract Land Agent to
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: SECOND NOTICE

DENIAL OF PROPERTY ACCESS

Dear Mr. Chipman,

As the owner of the properties located at 955 Northfield Road, Warwick and Old Warwick Road, Northfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys or for any other purpose whatsoever. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Sincerely

Mary Neville Wall
EXODUS ACRES

CC
Northfield Selectboard
Warwick Selectboard
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Local, State and Federal Representatives

20150403-0024(30462583).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

March 24, 2015

Mike Letson
Environmental Project Lead
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co Kinder Morgan
1001 Louisiana Sheet
Houston TX 77002

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Kinder Morgan Company, Northeast Energy Direct Project. FERC Docket 1PF14-22-000.MHC 1RC.56771.

Dear Mr. Letson:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, have reviewed your letter of March 18, 2015, regarding the project referenced above, which indicates that a Draft Environmental Report has been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

If the Draft Environmental Report includes information regarding historic and archaeological resources review in Massachusetts, please provide the MHC with a copy of the report.

The MHC does not accept electronic submittals for review and cannot review material posted to websites. Please submit information for the MHC's review and comment in paper format by mail or delivery to the MHC.

In writing to the MHC regarding the project reference above, please always include the MHC 1RC.56771 in the subject line.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800). If you have any questions, please contact Edward L. Bell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the MHC.

Sincerely,

Brune Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose, FERC
Eric Tomasi, FERC

20150403-0025(30462614).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Christopher S. Ortega, 12 Olde Rd, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150403-0026(30462617).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Richard Horton, 215 Scotland Rd., Winchester, NH 03470, charging repeated misrepresentation by Kinder Morgan, requesting FERC contact him for more info. Email & phone number included.

20150403-0027(30462628).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Nora Woodward, 170 Fish Hatchery Rd, ??, NH 03470, asking for write-up covering route

20150403-0028(30462714).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Peggy Morin, 4 Gauthier Road, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150403-0029(30462538).pdf

Typed FERC comment form, Alfred and Kathryn Segreti, 16 Erik Street, Merrimack, NH 03054, We would like to have the town schedule a scoping meeting with the FERC regarding the pipeline through Merrimack. We are not clear what benefit....

20150403-0030(30462715).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Eileen Herring, 11 Queens Way, Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150403-0031(30462720).pdf

March 5, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline ComPany's Northeast Energy Direct Project
Docket No. PF14-22-000

Commentator's Name and Mailing Address:

Anita and Albert Trudel
17 Autumn Street
Windham, NH 05087

Comments:

The proposal is to locate the pipeline adjacent to the high tension wire utility easement which is 575'. The proposed location is where our existing buffer between our house and the high tension wire easement is. Therefore constructing the pipeline at this location will eliminate our total landscaping buffer to the high tension wire easement resulting In a major devaluation of our property. Note: We have just been informed that the wires will be upgraded with larger steel towers (15'igher to the total of BS'igh). Without our buffer we will be looking at a clear cut landscape to the high tension wires.

Also, a section of the proposed pipeline will be going through our existing septic system and will be located approximately 25'rom our sunroom. Another issue about the proximity of the pipeline is the spraying of herbklde on our property which will be toxic to our environment and our health.

Blasting will be needed to construct the pipeline and our existing well will be within 1IRV from the site. We already experience issues with sediment in our well and had to install a sediment filter. We are concerned that our well will be disruptmd to the point that there will be Increased sediment and therefore damage to our well and water system and possible contamination of our well water.

We live In a cul-de-sac with only one way out If there is an accident.

P.D. Box 908
Northfield, MA 01360
February 28, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

Regarding: Docket No. PF14-22-000
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Ms. Bose;

Please give due thought and consideration to the following points of view and concern regarding the referenced NED Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000:

1. The studies of regional need have ignored the vast array of area solar projects currently and soon to come on-line and their net effects on demand, as well as plans to fix existing distribution pipeline leaks.
2. Public good is damaged when investing in more long-term fossil fuel infrastructure due to its propagating the effects of climate change.
3. Gas pipelines and their compressor stations are both a health hazard and a safety risk. Pipeline leaks and explosions are regular events. Compressor blow downs and off-gassing regularly release methane as well as numerous documented toxins/poisons.
4. The currently proposed pipeline route cuts through the most contiguous old-growth forested area of Massachusetts (the breathing lungs of this state) which will irrevocably damage our environment through deforestation, blasting, and erosion.

S. Eminent domain should never be granted to further private profit or capital gains.

Thank you in advance for your sincere consideration to this matter. Please do not hesitate to ask if you have any questions, comments or concerns. Know that I will be happy to provide further details expanding on any or all of these points of opposition to the NED pipeline project.

Best regards,

Mary Neville Wall

Enclosed: Copy of letter Denying Property Access

Cc: Local, State and Federal Representatives

Copy of letter from

Warwick Conservation Commission
Town Hall
12 Athol Rd.
Warwick, MA 01378

to

Kimberly D. Bose,
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

{2 pages, unusably poor OCR}

Gregory Brodski Co-Chair
Warwick (MA) Conservation Commission

December 19, 2014

James D. Hartman
Agent-Right of Way SR II
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Sufilld Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: DENYING PROPERTY ACCESS

Dear Mr. Hartman,

After careful consideration of your letter dated December 12, 2014 and information that is publicly available on this subject, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or any associate(s) to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Any such physical entry onto my property located on Old Warwick Rd, Northfield, MA and Northfield Rd, Warwick, MA will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Regards,

Mary Neville Wall

EXODUS ACRES

cc

Northfield Select Board

Warwick Select Board-

State and Federal Representatives

{copy of Certified Mail receipt}

20150403-4011(30462429).docx

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No: PF14-22-000

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

March 12, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas):
- FERC
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- MA Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA)
- MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- MA Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
- MA Department of Public Utilities (DPU)
- MA Historical Commission

- CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
- NH Fish and Game Department (FGD)
- RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
- Nashua Planning Commission
- Farmington River Watershed Association

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC's role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the general scope and route of the proposed pipeline, schedule, field survey status, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Topics discussed included:

- Summary of FERC Authority.
- The process for including other agencies.
- Schedule:
 - o Currently the project is in the Pre-Filing Stage.
 - o Tennessee Gas anticipates submitting Draft Resource Reports to FERC on March 13, 2015.
 - o Tennessee Gas has scheduled eight (8) Open Houses in New York and Pennsylvania during April 2015
 - o Tennessee Gas is planning to submit the project Application to FERC in September 2015.
 - o Once the application is received FERC, and FERC has received any additional information staff requires, will issue a schedule for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
- State officials have requested additional Open Houses be conducted in NH and MA. Tennessee Gas is considering additional Open houses, but has not scheduled any at this time.
- FERC will publish a Notice of Intent (NOI) initiating the scoping period and seeking public comments after the Open Houses are complete. FERC anticipates scheduling numerous scoping meetings. Agencies are encouraged to submit comments to FERC during this time, though comments will be accepted during the entire process. Agencies may also submit comments to FERC to be included in the Data Request.
- The NOI will include a formal invitation for agencies to be a Cooperating Agency on the NED project. Cooperating Agencies will have the opportunity to review the Draft and Final EISs prior to public issuance of the documents.
- FERC clarified the difference between Open Houses and Scoping Meetings. Open Houses are sponsored by Tennessee gas, and are informal with no agenda or formal recording of comments. A court reporter will be present at the FERC-sponsored Scoping Meetings to formally take public comments on the record.
- When the Application is filed with FERC, the project Docket number would change from a Pre-Filing number (PF) to a Filed Application number (CP).
- FERC will notify agencies on the call mailing list when the Draft Resource Reports and other large filings have been submitted to FERC, and when FERC issues a document.
- Surveys:
 - o In 2014 Tennessee gas conducted biological and cultural resource surveys along approximately 40 miles of the route in PA, 30 miles of the route in NY, and a section in CT. These were areas where TGP was granted or already had access to the properties. They need to re-do the surveys along a portion of the route in NY because the route has changed. No surveys have been conducted in MA or NH.
 - o Tennessee Gas has conducted meetings with each USFWS District in the project area to discuss the consultation process and survey protocols for listed species.
 - o Tennessee Gas is planning to conduct sensitive habitat surveys in NH and MA.
 - o Tennessee Gas has received responses to their consultation letters from all agencies. They have a species list for each state and are preparing survey protocols for listed-species and wetlands.

o Landowners along the new portion of route in MA and NH were contacted regarding survey access in January 2015. Approximately 20% of landowners along the overall route have granted Tennessee Gas access for survey. Tennessee Gas plans to initiate surveys in areas where they have been granted access once the snow melts.

- Tennessee Gas is planning to schedule meetings with agencies to discuss permitting, siting, access, and data needs.
- FERC will contact agencies with the next meeting date. Please contact Eric Tomasi if you have any questions or wish to add anyone else to the contact list.

List of Attendees

Organization	Name	Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi	USFWS	Maria Tur
FERC	Xiah Kragie	MA EEA	Ed Rodger
Cardno, Inc	Wayne Kicklighter	MADEP	Lealdon Langley
Cardno, Inc	Lorraine Woodman	MA DCR	Jennifer Howard
Cardno, Inc	Jennifer Harris	MADPU	Andy Greene
Kinder Morgan	Michael Letson	MA DPU	Stephen August
Kinder Morgan	Howdy McCracken	MA DPU	Ashley Ferrer
Kinder Morgan	Mark Hamarich	MA DPU	Meg Howard
Hatch Mott	John M. Quinlisk	MA SHPO	Ed Bell
Hatch Mott	Douglas Gibbons	CT DEEP	Fred Riese
AECOM	Mark Gardella	NH FGD	Carol Henderson
USACE	Kevin Kotelly	Nashua Planning Commission	Sara Siskavich
USEPA	Tim Timmerman	Nashua Planning Commission	Tim Roache
USEPA	Ted Lavery	RI DEM	Ron Gagnon
USEPA	Jackie Macquire	Farmington River Watershed Association	Eileen Fielding
USEPA	Lingard Knutson		

20150403-4012(30462437).docx

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL
 New York, Pennsylvania

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No: PF14-22-000

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

March 19, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas)
- Louis Berger
- FERC
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)
- PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources – Forestry (PADCNR)
- PA Department of Agriculture
- PA Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC)
- Susquehanna River Basin Commission

- Delaware River Basin Commission
- NY State Historic Preservation Office (NYS SHPO)
- NY Department of Agriculture
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
- NY State Parks and Recreation
- NY State Public Service Commission
- NY State Department of Transportation
- NY State Department of Public Health

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC's role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the general scope and route of the proposed pipeline, schedule, field survey status, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Topics discussed included:

- Summary of FERC Authority.
- Process for including other agencies.
- Schedule:
 - o Currently the project is in the Pre-Filing Stage.
 - o Tennessee Gas submitted Draft Resource Reports (RRs) to FERC on March 13, 2015.
 - o Tennessee Gas has scheduled eight (8) Open Houses in New York and Pennsylvania during April 2015
 - o After the Open Houses are completed, FERC will issue a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
 - o Tennessee Gas planning to file a second set of Draft RRs in late-June 2015.
 - o Tennessee Gas is planning to submit the project Application to FERC in September 2015.
 - o Once the application is received FERC, and FERC staff received all the information that is required, FERC will issue a schedule for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
- FERC is currently preparing comments on the Draft Resource Reports submitted in March. A Data Request is planned to be sent from FERC to Tennessee Gas in late April. FERC requests agencies send comments to FERC by mid- to late-April.
- FERC clarified the difference between Open Houses and Scoping Meetings. Open Houses are sponsored by Tennessee gas, and are informal with no agenda or formal recording of comments. A court reporter will be present at the FERC-sponsored Scoping Meetings to formally take public comments on the record.
- FERC will publish a NOI initiating the scoping period and seeking public comments after the Open Houses are complete. FERC anticipates scheduling numerous scoping meetings and one Agency meeting per state. Agencies are encouraged to submit comments to FERC during this time, though comments will be accepted during the entire process. Agencies may also submit comments to FERC to be included in the Data Request.
- The NOI will include a formal invitation for agencies to be a Cooperating Agency on the NED project. Cooperating Agencies will have the opportunity to review the Draft and Final EISs prior to public issuance of the documents.
- Tennessee Gas deadline to file second set of Draft Resource Reports is mid-late June 2015.
- Surveys:
 - o Wetland and Cultural Resource surveys have started in NY and PA
 - o Tennessee Gas has conducted meetings with FWS to discuss the consultation process and survey protocols for listed species. Tennessee Gas is refining the overall T&E species survey list along with the survey protocols for bats and bald eagles. Bat and bald eagle surveys will begin Summer of 2015. There will be additional FWS meetings to review survey protocols.

- o Tennessee Gas had a preliminary meeting with PA DEP to discuss listed species.
- o Tennessee Gas has contacted Native American Tribes and held a meeting on 03/18.
- o TCP recently held a meeting with NY DEC and will be consulting with all agencies along the project route.
- o Tennessee Gas is planning to conduct sensitive habitat surveys in NH and MA once the weather allows.
- o Tennessee Gas is planning to complete all surveys in 2015 in areas of the route where they have access.
- Questions
 - o Delaware River Basin Commission
 - Concerns regarding water withdrawal authority and locations, specifically regarding hydrostatic testing.
 - Tennessee Gas still working on this information and will include DRBC on any water withdrawals in their jurisdiction.
 - o PA SHPO
 - Questioned how far Tennessee Gas is in the process of Architectural and Cultural Resource surveys and when Phase I report would be issued.
 - All portions of the project in PA along existing ROWs have been surveyed by Tennessee Gas. Tennessee Gas will be surveying remaining portions of the route they have access to in the Spring/Summer 2015. The PA Phase I should be issued in Late Summer or Early Fall. Tennessee Gas has not started surveys along the section of the project paralleling the Constitution Project route.
 - o EPA
 - Question why Tennessee Gas is not working with Constitution to lessen environmental impacts – single pipeline alternative.
 - Tennessee Gas will work to address this.
 - o FERC
 - Native American Tribes are concerned about having access to the ROW while surveys are being done. They would like to review survey protocols prior to Tennessee Gas commencing fieldwork.

List of Attendees

Organization	Name	Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi	USFWS	Tim Sullivan
FERC	Xiah (Shelia) Kragie	PADEP	James Miller
Cardno, Inc	Wayne Kicklighter	PADEP	Jim Kuncelman
Cardno, Inc	Jackie Layton	PA DCNR Forestry	David Mong
Cardno, Inc	Lorraine Woodman	PA Dept of Ag	Erin Smith
Cardno, Inc	Jennifer Harris	PHMC	Steven McDougal
Kinder Morgan	Michael Letson	PHMC	Cheryl Nagle
Kinder Morgan	Howdy McCracken	Susquehanna River Basin Commission	Andrew Dehoff
Kinder Morgan	Scott Long	Susquehanna River Basin Commission	Paula Hamerton
Kinder Morgan	Mark Hamarich	Delaware River Basin Commission	David Kovach
Louis Berger	Hope Luhman	NY SHPO	Linda Mackey
USACE	Mike Dombrowskie	NY SHPO	Phillip Perazio
USACE	Judy Robinson	NY Dept of Ag	Matthew Brower
USACE	Maggie Crawford	NYSDEC	Stephen Tomasik
USACE	Diane Kolslowski	NYSDEC	JR Jacobson

USACE	Kevin Bruce	NYS Parks and Rec	Diana Carter
USACE	Jim Haggerty	NYS Parks and Rec	Nathan Krish
USACE	Brad Sherwood	NYS Public Service Commission	Rajendra Addepalli
USEPA	Tim Timmerman	NYDOT	Marvin Federman
USEPA	Thomas Uybarreta	NY Dept Public Health	Jane Thapa
USEPA	Lingard Knutson	NY Dept Public Health	Lloyd Wilson

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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No: PF14-22-000

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

April 2, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas):
- FERC
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- MA Department of Public Utilities (DPU)
- NH Fish and Game Department (FGD)
- RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
- Farmington River Watershed Association

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an the current status of the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project planned by Tennessee Gas. FERC will provide other local, state and federal agencies, the status of project Resource Reports, and upcoming project meetings; Tennessee Gas will also provide an update. Topics discussed included:

- Resource Report status
 - o Tennessee Gas filed first draft of Resource Reports on 03/13/15.
 - o FERC is in the process of reviewing Resources Reports
- Project meetings
 - o Tennessee Gas will be conducting Open House meetings in NY and PA over the next two weeks, staff working on the project will attend.
 - o Tennessee Gas has been holding public meetings before the town councils in NH. More are scheduled for the week of 04/27/15.
 - o Tennessee Gas meeting with NH agencies on 04/03/15 to discuss permitting. They are in the process of scheduling meetings with MA agencies to discuss survey/pre-application processes.
 - o Tribal meeting recently held in CT, and a second meeting is planned in Providence Rhode Island on 4/27/2015.
 - o FERC is in the process of identifying possible scoping meeting locations and venues, as well as Agency meetings with local, state and federal agencies, as well as and legislative and executive agencies, in

each state.

- Schedule
 - o After the Tennessee Gas Open Houses complete, FERC will be issuing a Notice of Intent (NOI)
 - o The NOI will include the following items, among other information
 - Comment Period for the project
 - Times and locations of scoping meetings
 - Invitation for cooperating agencies on the project
 - o Tennessee Gas anticipates filing Application in September 2015
- Surveys
 - o Tennessee Gas is preparing to re- initiate 2015 biological, sensitive habitat, and cultural surveys that were suspended for the winter. Waiting for weather to clear
 - o Bald eagle surveys to begin 04/07/15
 - o Civil surveys already initiated and are ongoing
 - o Tennessee Gas has contacted 87% of the landowners along the route. Of these landowners 36% have given survey access.

List of Attendees

Organization	Name	Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi	AECOM	Ilene Banach
FERC	Xiah Kragie	Louis Berger	Hope Luhman
Cardno, Inc	Wayne Kicklighter	USACE	Kevin Kotelly
Cardno, Inc	Lorraine Woodman	USEPA	Tim Timmerman
Cardno, Inc	Jennifer Harris	USEPA	Ted Lavery
Kinder Morgan	Howdy McCracken	USEPA	Lingard Knutson
Kinder Morgan	Mark Hamarich	MADEP	Lealdon Langley
Kinder Morgan	Scott Long	MADPU	Andy Greene
Hatch Mott	John M. Quinlisk	NH FGD	Carol Henderson
Hatch Mott	Douglas Gibbons	RI DEM	Ron Gagnon
Hatch Mott	Theresa Albany	Farmington River Watershed Association	Eileen Fielding

20150403-5005(30458838).txt

John Boccalini, Richmond, NH.

The following resolution was proposed, voted on and overwhelmingly passed at the Town of Richmond, NH annual Town Meeting on MARCH 14, 2015.

Article 57. To hear any reports of Agents, Committees, etc. heretofore chosen and to take any action thereon.

Resolution: The Voluntary Energy and Environmental Committee strongly discourages the current proposed pipeline or any other proposal, that encourages the transport of any product that is reliant on high pressure fracking or has need for high volume compression stations, because it supports:

- Creation of extreme amount of toxic contamination and emissions at the extraction sites and compression stations put the health and well-being of our fellow citizens at risk;
- Fracking of the earth shows the possibility of a link to increased seismic activity;
- Extraction and use of fossil fuels perpetuate the production of greenhouse gasses and stifle the expansion of the development of cleaner and greener energy production; and
- The true cost of the product is cloaked with tariffs, usage fees that are not regulated and therefore the cost is ultimately unknown.

The Voluntary Energy and Environmental Committee asks that this resolution statement be added to the warrant of the Town Meeting 2015 so that can be used for guidance of any actions or decisions of any Municipal Boards or Committees.

20150403-5008(30459125).txt

Amy Niezrecki, Merrimack, NH.

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed Kinder Morgan/ Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, pipeline proposal which has recently been re-routed from MA, through NH, including my town, Merrimack, NH. I am requesting that FERC complete a scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH. The Merrimack Town Council unanimously voted to oppose the current route of the NED pipeline through Merrimack and FERC needs to investigate the “need” for this pipeline at all, particularly for the NH towns who gain nothing but subsequent property damage and devaluation, safety concerns, and in the enormous environmental impacts of this project.

20150403-5009(30459127).txt

Kim Dinsmore, Merrimack, NH.

FERC

Docket # PF14-22-000

March 28, 2015

I would like to comment on Kinder Morgan’s (KM) filing to FERC, 12_NED VolIII App F Mark_Align-Sheet_Seg J 0313152of2.PDF (Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. -- Draft Environmental Report), Accession Number 20150313-5090. Direct link: <http://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/common/OpenNat.asp?fileID=13800892>

Specifically, I am concerned with the maps labeled TE-SEG_J-025 and TE-SEG_J-026, which depict proposed pipeline path and construction buffers. This filing is dated 3/2015 and Kinder Morgan representatives also presented these maps at the Merrimack, NH town meeting on 3/26/2015. My concern is that these maps use outdated imagery and fail to identify the presence of the Merrimack Premium Outlet Mall, located just south of the Whittier Rd neighborhood and west of the FE Everett Turnpike. In contrast, at that same town meeting, KM also handed out company-sponsored aerial maps to the public dated 11/17/2014 that use more recent imagery showing the mall site under construction abutting the proposed route – still an outdated image, but demonstrating an awareness of the Mall’s existence. The Merrimack Premium Outlet Mall has been open since June 2012 and comprises 100 stores. Given KM’s resources and the public availability of near real-time geographic imagery, it is unclear to me why KM would choose to use the most out-dated imagery in their official filing, omitting areas of potentially high consequence in safety. I believe this should be addressed and corrected.

For reference, Google Maps shows the mall in full operation: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/80+Premium+Outlets+Bldg,+Merrimack+Premium+Outlets,+Merrimack,+NH+03054/@42.828023,-71.4993373,1388m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m1!1s0x89e3b4402201c35b:0x779a26d6cb3ccaf8>

Thank you -

Kim Dinsmore
Merrimack, NH

20150403-5010(30459129).txt

Sean Doherty, Milford, NH.

To Whom It May Concern:

Let it be known that I oppose the construction of the proposed natural gas pipeline as outlined in the related docket.

Sincerely,
Sean Doherty

20150403-5012(30459133).txt

J, Milford, NH.

Keep the Kinder Morgan pipeline out of Milford NH. The decision to route the pipeline into NH towns is selfish and soulless.

20150403-5038(30459284).txt

Richard E. Johnson, New Ipswich, NH.

The current plan for NED pipeline from Kinder morgan puts the construction zone well into my back yard and possibly even into my house. I would have to remove my pool and deck. It would totally clear all hedge from between my house and the power lines. This will have a detrimental affect on my families standard of living. I am against this pipeline and believe the Spectra plan to be a much better alternative.

20150403-5040(30459291).txt

Debra J. Johnson, New Ipswich, NH.

I know the pipeline proposed to go through NH is supported by state government, because the state like many others is struggling financially. Kinder Morgan is offering money initially to entice government officials to accept the pipeline. Any monies gained will be shortlived, and ultimately will cost the residents more, as well as creating personal liability and financial LOSS. The beauty of our town will be destroyed and the environment severly disrupted. How can this even be considered to be allowed to happen? It certainly doesn't seem legal from a Constitutional or Environmental standpoint. And it is absolutely not vital to our area- we will NOT be able to use the gas going trough this pipeline, and there are better energy options out there, including solar, a couple of extra tankers of oil, or even sprucing up existing pipelines.

Please do not approve any more pipelines!

20150403-5045(30459319).txt

Debra J. Johnson, New Ipswich, NH.

My comment is regarding the Kinder Morgan pipeline proposal that is threatening to overtake our town, New Ipswich, NH, and our beautiful state of New Hampshire.

Even though the pipeline hasn't even been approved yet, it has taken a terrible toll on my and my husband's lives. Our house has been on the market. I am retired and my husband only has a few years remaining to work. The sale of our house was intended for us to downsize, and to be able to put a good down payment on the new place. Now , just because the pipeline is a possibility, our house is valueless. We received a letter from Kinder Morgan stating that our home will be directly affected. No one will want to buy this house. If they do, they probably won't be able to get a mortgage or insurance on it. We will not want to live here. It's my understanding that they will only buy an easement, not the entire property.

This has caused our retirement plans to be destroyed. It is ruining our lives. We are utterly stressed living in this limbo, and feel as though we have no rights at all.

This pipeline would NOT be beneficial to our town or our state. It will destroy everything we're about. We will have no benefits, only destruction and personal loss.

The pipeline is for Kinder Morgan financial gain and nothing else. No one should lose their rural American way of life and their home, business, retirement, and pursuit of happiness for a big business gain.

Please, stop this pipeline altogether. Please.

Most Sincerely.

Debra Johnson

New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150403-5056(30459535).docx

To: FERC

From: Joshua Paradise
11 Windigo Road
Windsor, MA 01270

Re: Docket PF14-22 – Statement of OPPOSITION to pipeline construction

I am writing to express my OPPOSITION to the construction of the pipeline and compressor station proposed as part of Docket PF14-22. While I recognize the need for additional ways to transmit natural gas, the construction threatens sensitive wilderness areas and quiet and peaceful rural areas. When you walk or hike through these areas, you will see quiet forests, lakes, rivers, farms, and houses. These are not industrial areas and a compressor station and the equipment to construct the pipeline would significantly damage the area and disrupt the local way of life. There are fewer and fewer areas in the Northeast with limited commercial or industrial development. Please do not allow the pipeline construction to proceed.

Thank you very much,

Joshua Paradise

20150403-5069(30460547).txt

Maria Kogan, Windsor, MA.

I am urging you to REJECT this pipeline, which will run through areas of unspoiled natural beauty, as well as recreational areas and productive farmland. This pipeline will enrich only Tennessee Gas and not the citizens of Massachusetts who will have to bear the costs of living near this pipeline. This is another example of a land grab by a private company and a violation of private property rights.

20150403-5076(30460821).txt

Masha Kogan, Brookline, MA.

I urge you to REJECT this pipeline, which threatens to destroy the little natural wilderness Massachusetts has left, in addition to productive farmland (maple syrup, apples, beef, etc) and recreation areas that bring the state more revenue than this pipeline ever will. The pipeline is for the benefit of the Tennessee Pipeline Company, and not the citizens of Massachusetts. We deserve a say in what is built in our state and on our property, and we say NO.

20150403-5077(30460827).txt

Deborah A Holmes, New Ipswich, NH.

Deborah A Holmes

278 Old Country Rd, PO Box 232

New Ipswich, NH 03071

April 3, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm writing in response to PF14-22-000 – the Kinder Morgan pipeline expansion project in the New Ipswich, Greenville, and Mason New Hampshire area.

I have lived in this area since 1994. I have raised my two children in this area because it is quiet, peaceful, rural and safe. There are no factories nearby to pollute the air or cause noise pollution. Our only worry is getting snowed in during the winter time – something we rather enjoy.

However, this pipeline expansion has caused me great concern. I'm fortunate that it doesn't go thru my

backyard – but there are other major concerns. There are at least 48 homes and 1 business that I know of that will be effected by this pipeline and their land will be taken over. While that may seem minimal to a large corporation like Kinder Morgan – my little town of New Ipswich is only about 5000 people, Greenville is about 2500. A single business in our small area DOES indeed effect our overall prosperity.

I have reviewed the studies associated with the “blowdown” process, which occurs frequently at the compressor stations. The size of the compressor station slated for our area is the largest in the Eastern US at 80,000 HP, pumping 2.2 billion cubic feet per day of gas thru the pipes. This station will consume an area of, at minimum, approximately 25 acres of woodland, however the company prefers a “noise buffer” and will “...secure a large tract of land to act as a buffer.” stated a Kinder Morgan representative at our town meeting. If 25 acres isn’t large enough, exactly how much land are they preparing to devastate with their noisy machines? The noise and air pollution produced during this process is considerable and will definitely have an adverse effect on the surrounding areas. Our night sky will be permeated with constant light coming from the facility.

Next, I would like to discuss the event of a disaster. I am well aware of the record that Kinder Morgan has and yet I feel no comfort. Again, as a small town, our entire fire/rescue department is volunteer. When my husband was having an anaphylactic shock seizure from a wasp sting – it took our rescue 30 minutes to get to my home. We live 7 minutes from the ambulance bay, yet it takes that long to gather the rescue team before arriving at my home. We also do not have town water and therefore we do NOT have fire hydrants. If there were a fire – we have to send pumper trucks to deal with it. Again, if it took 30 minutes to get to my home for a rescue team of 3 people, it would take hours, if even possible, to assemble an all-volunteer mutual aid team from multiple surrounding communities in attempt to tackle a fire of that magnitude. In addition, the rural area that they are proposing for this pipeline means it would cause additional difficulty attempting to get trucks close enough to the area of impact.

This solution is not GOOD, CLEAN or SAFE for our small community. Therefore I am in opposition of this pipeline going thru my community.

Sincerely,
Deborah A Holmes

20150403-5078(30460834).docx

Deborah A Holmes
278 Old Country Rd, PO Box 232
New Ipswich, NH 03071

April 3, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I’m writing in response to PF14-22-000 – the Kinder Morgan pipeline expansion project in the New Ipswich, Greenville, and Mason New Hampshire area.

I have lived in this area since 1994. I have raised my two children in this area because it is quiet, peaceful, rural and safe. There are no factories nearby to pollute the air or cause noise pollution. Our only worry is getting snowed in during the winter time – something we rather enjoy.

However, this pipeline expansion has caused me great concern. I’m fortunate that it doesn’t go thru my backyard – but there are other major concerns. There are at least 48 homes and 1 business that I know of that will be effected by this pipeline and their land will be taken over. While that may seem minimal to a large corporation like Kinder Morgan – my little town of New Ipswich is only about 5000 people, Greenville is about 2500. A single business in our small area DOES indeed effect our overall prosperity.

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of, at minimum, approximately 25 acres of woodland, however the company prefers a “noise buffer” and will “...secure a large tract of land to act as a buffer.” stated a Kinder Morgan representative at our town meeting. If 25 acres isn’t large enough, exactly how much land are they preparing to devastate with their noisy machines? The noise and air pollution produced during this process is considerable and will definitely have an adverse effect on the surrounding areas. Our night sky will be permeated with constant light coming from the facility.

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This solution is not GOOD, CLEAN or SAFE for our small community. Therefore I am in opposition of this pipeline going thru my community.

Sincerely,
Deborah A Holmes

20150403-5082(30461095).txt

Alison Jaskiewicz, Mason, NH.

How can anyone think that looping the NED pipeline 70 extra miles through NH is an ‘optimal’ route compared to a direct, straight line? 70 extra miles of destruction of lives, properties, and natural resources. 70 extra miles of potential leaks and explosions. What is ‘optimal’ about such a choice?

Increasing the capacity of existing pipelines (Access Northeast/Spectra) along existing rights of way and requiring no new destruction whatsoever sets yet another higher standard of ‘optimal’. Increasing the capacity of existing pipelines in New England will more than meet the region’s natural gas needs for decades to come.

In the meantime primary focus should be on renewable energy solutions which will inevitably replace fossil fuels which WILL run out. The US should be leading the way in renewable energy development. Sadly we lag far behind countries like Germany and Denmark. Renewables ARE the future for energy, jobs and the overall health of our planet. That is OPTIMAL.

Alison Jaskiewicz
Mason NH

20150403-5083(30461252).txt

Tracy Teschka, Averill Park, NY.

My husband and I are landowners who would be directly impacted by Kinder Morgan’s (KM) proposed Tennessee Gas Northeast Direct Energy (NED) pipeline. We are FIRMLY opposed to the project for the following reasons:

We (NYS and the US) don’t need this gas. At 2.2 billion cubic feet per day, the main pipeline far exceeds the stated need of 0.7 billion cubic feet per day for regional electrical generation—a need projected to occur only 10-27 peak-demand days per year. The “shortfall” in energy has occurred only during very cold snaps when more of the current gas supply is used for heating instead of electricity. This occasional “shortfall” could be cut by 1/3 by simply fixing the leaks in the current gas infrastructure. The remaining 2/3 could easily be made up by expanding current energy efficiency programs.

I'd say a new pipeline is not a good idea financially with gas prices as low as they currently are, but KM is clearly intending to export this gas overseas. Imminent domain should NOT come into play for private gain. It is NOT fair to make me live in an "incineration zone" when Kinder Morgan, and not my neighbors, will reaping the benefits.

I intend to expand my garden and grow food for my extended family on the proposed pipeline site. My husband has always wanted to be a hobby farmer, and are considering eventually raising a handful of cattle or putting in a fish pond. The creek that the pipe would cross borders our land and provides water to our garden and to the cows and horses down the road. The pipeline is only required to be 18 inches underground; how can that be when our deck footings had to be 6 feet down?? This is NOT safe for our home-grown food or our water supply.

Nearby town of Stephentown's assistant fire chief (many years of experience in the insurance industry on fire prevention and protection) says the project will use the lowest grade pipe available and every weld will be only visually inspected. He believes that no fire department on a KM pipeline has ever been contacted by the company. There are no set safety rules or plans, no evacuation plans, no help whatsoever. The devastation he says, if it happens, would be catastrophic.

We've been told that our local fire department is not ALLOWED to fight a pipeline fire. They are not trained or equipped, so when KM discovers a fire, they simply close the pipe at both ends of a 10 mile stretch and let it burn. PLEASE watch this video and tell me you would be ok with this happening 1000 feet from your family home: www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7Sjl_x3fs0. This explosion happened in 2012 in a rural area like mine because the pipeline had not been inspected since 1988. Apparently rural areas are low on the list of priorities for inspections by the gas companies; a smaller percentage of lives would be lost in the event of an explosion so we're not very important.

There is a local company called Troy Sand and Gravel (Sand Lake, NY) who for years has been trying to get approval to mine for greywacke on a piece of land very close to the pipeline and to our home. With the size, pressure, and disturbingly thin build of the proposed pipeline, this is obviously a horrific accident waiting to happen.

I have lived on my property for all but 2 of my 35 years. I intend to stay there for 40 or 50 more. Even if gas doesn't leak into our water supply or the soil we grow our food in, at some point in the next 40 or 50 years, this pipeline will degrade and become dangerous. Government agencies do not inspect the pipeline; that is left up to the discretion of the gas companies and we have to trust them to do so regularly and responsibly. As a "little guy", I have no idea what we could possibly do if they do not follow through with inspections and maintenance. A high pressure gas pipeline can cause problems with homeowners insurance and mortgage companies and make our property harder to sell if something happens to my husband or I and we do have to move.

We installed solar panels on our property 4 months ago. Burlington, VT just went entirely solar. Portland, OR just installed turbines in their water supply to create hydroelectric power. The price of solar panels is plummeting and their use is skyrocketing. We don't need "bridge" technology in New England. We have better, safer options for our energy NOW and there is overwhelming local opposition to this pipeline. We don't want it!!

Our local town officials have done their homework and they are against it. They agree it is not in the best interest of New York's citizens. I've read that FERC "has a long standing reputation as an industry-friendly agency" and that scares me. But you are the agency responsible for overseeing environmental matters relating to natural gas projects, and with the power to approve KM's project or not, it is YOUR responsibility to take this seriously and behave in the best interest of the affected New Englanders over the financial interests of Kinder Morgan. I am begging you to turn down their application if it comes through. I understand that sometimes companies need to access personal property to build things like fire hydrants and railways. I'm not being selfish; it's abundantly clear that New England doesn't need or want this!

20150403-5110(30461576).txt

Christopher Niezrecki, Merrimack, NH.

Dear FERC

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed Kinder Morgan/ Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, pipeline proposal which has recently been re-routed from MA, through NH, including my town, Merrimack, NH. I am requesting that FERC complete a scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH. The Merrimack Town Council unanimously voted to oppose the current route of the NED pipeline through Merrimack and FERC needs to investigate the “need” for this pipeline at all, particularly for the NH towns who gain nothing but subsequent property damage and devaluation, safety concerns, and in the enormous environmental impacts of this project. I am opposed to this potential pipeline route and a scoping meeting is needed to allow our state and our towns to fully understand the implications if this proposed pipeline.

Sincerely,

Christopher Niezrecki, Ph.D.

Phone: 978-934-2963 (W)

Phone: 413-203-9059 (C)

20150406-0023(30464789).pdf

Barbara Zabriskie
Greg Lovett
305 Abel Road
Rindge, NH 03461
NO PIPELINE!

March 31, 2015

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room IA
Washington, DC 20426

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

Senator Kelly Ayotte
144 Main Street
Nashua, NH 03060

Senator Jeanne Shebeen
60 Main Street
Nashua, NH 04060

Representative Anne Kuster
70 East Perl Street
Nashua, NH 03060

RE: Proposed Pipeline Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline

Dear Misters and Misses:

Please be advised that I am an owner of property at 305 Abel Road in Rindge. I am in your incineration zone. I oppose the Pipeline in my neighborhood. I URGE the State Representatives, OUR GOVERNOR and FERC TO STOP THE PIPELINE.

My neighbor's house is at risk and our entire neighborhood will be reduced to nothing, all our houses and streets and wells will be destroyed by this pipeline. We are good high paying taxpayers who are at risk and I hope that our representatives are going to PROTECT THEIR TAXPAYERS.

It is already ruining my life and others around me in my neighborhood and surrounding towns. We can't sleep, we have to fight all the time and go to meetings that Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline creates and does not tell anyone about. I found out about our last meeting March 25 by way of someone coming to my door and telling me about it the night before the meeting.

How does a private company have the right to build a pipeline across our town and state, uninvited and without asking permission, and put towns, property owners and residents in the position of playing defense? Why is their right to build greater than my right to say "NO"?

Something is very wrong with this process. Kinder Morgan hides behind and uses federal authority when it suits them, and fights, with other fossil fuel industry partners, environmental regulations when it suits them. HOW DO YOU (KINDER MORGAN AND TENNESSEE PIPELINE) SLEEP AT NIGHT KNOWING YOU ARE TAKING AWAY SOMEONE'S HOME? DO YOU HAVE ANY REGARD FOR HUMAN BEINGS AT ALL?

WE DO NOT WANT THE PIPELINE. WE DO NOT NEED THE PIPELINE. There is NO BENEFIT to our Town. There is NO UNDERGROUND ANYTHING EXCEPT OUR WELLS.

Please do not let this happen. SOMEONE MUST STOP KINDER MORGAN AND TENNESSEE PIPELINE. I AM URGING YOU TO MAKE STATEMENTS TO FERC TO STOP THIS PIPELINE AS I AM DOING THE SAME.

I have a Petition which is being circulated and signed to STOP THIS PIPELINE FROM ALL OTHER NEW HAMPSHIRE TOWNS. I hope you can read this letter and stop this pipeline. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Barbara Zabriskie

A very concerned taxpaying NH Resident

20150406-0047(30464181).pdf

Hand written card, Norma C. Thibodeau, 480 Fitzwilliam Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150406-0048(30464468).pdf

Hand written card, Matthew Jukfer, 241 Fish Hatchery Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150406-0049(30464295).pdf

Hand written card, Sandra Morris, 115 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150406-0050(30464252).pdf

Hand written card, Paul R Morris, 115 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150406-0053(30464801).pdf

Hand written card, Elaine M. Moriarty, 782 Old Homestead Hwy, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150406-0067(30466373).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, David Akers, 48 Wintergreen Dr., Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150406-0068(30466372).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, David Akers, 48 Wintergreen Dr., Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150406-0079(30466677).pdf

Town of Schodack

Dennis Dowds, Supervisor

Established 1795

265 Schuurman Road
Castleton-on-Hudson, New York 12033-3223
Telephone: (518) 477-7918
Facsimile: (518)477-9594
Email: Dennis.dowds@schodack.org

March 31, 2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chairperson
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Public Comment Extension on Kinder Morgan Project

Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Chairperson LaFleur:

On behalf of the citizens of Schodack, New York and Schodack Town Board, I respectfully request that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) immediately provide an extension of the public comment period for the above-referenced project. This high pressure gas pipeline will now dramatically impact our community and will, as recently announced, cut across Rensselaer County.

Specifically, because this project involves a new route and potentially impacts numerous homes, development areas, and lands of sensitive habitat, it is requested that Rensselaer County communities be provided with the opportunity to fully review and comment on this project.

It is requested that the comment period be extended by a minimum of ninety (90) days and that scoping meetings for this project also be rescheduled to reflect a new timetable.

Many residents of Schodack are just learning of the impact of this project and they deserve the opportunity to fully review this proposal and provide comments.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

20150406-0101(30466748).pdf

3/27/2015

Re: Denial of access to my property

As the owner of property located at
241 Madden Road, Stephentown, NY 12168

i hereby deny to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and afwiated'entities, 'nciuding without limitation Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and its subsidiaries and related entTiies, as well as NYSEG, National Grid

or other electric utility company with whom any of them co-locate or propose to co-locate any pipeline, and their respective employees, agents, representatives and contractors, permission to enter my property identified above, to perform surveys or for any other purpose (other than for access by my utility company directly related to the supply of electricity to my property) without prior written notice specifying the purpose of such access and my express consent.

Any entry on my property without my consent will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Patrick F. Costa

20150406-5001(30462170).txt

Ivan Anderson, Astoria, NY.

Dear FERC,

I am writing to express my opposition to the pipeline. I am concerned that it will be harmful to the environment and disruptive to local residents, some of whom are family members of mine. Furthermore I am skeptical that the pipeline is very safe or a net plus to the economy. Thank you for considering my views.

Cordially,

Ivan

20150406-5004(30462177).txt

Judith A Holt, Windahm, NH.

As a resident of the State of New Hampshire and the Town of Windham, I am wholeheartedly OPPOSED to the present proposal for gas pipeline routing through my neighborhood AND the town of Windham, NH.

20150406-5006(30462181).txt

Carol DiPirro, Merrimack, NH.

Another reason the Kinder Morgan pipeline concerns me is the number of instances that people have refused survey rights and they still show up on private property in Merrimack and other towns. It makes me question the company's ethics and how that will translate to being responsible.

20150406-5011(30462191).txt

Nancy Bair, Amherst, MA.

I believe this pipeline is in the convenience and necessity of Kinder Morgan and not the public. We MUST turn very quickly to energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) and not more fossil fuels even if some are somewhat less toxic than others. We don't need this gas in New England - and we believe it is slated for export. We are SO much better off spending our money on EE and RE - it will be much cheaper in the long run and WAY less harmful to the environment. RE and EE will create MANY more local and permanent jobs than the temporary jobs this pipeline will create. Fracking is a terrible hazard in addition to burning this fossil fuel. Please do not approve this pipeline. Support less harmful alternative energy NOW!

20150406-5012(30462193).txt

Andrew Reekie, Troy, NH.

I would like to voice my opposition to the NED pipeline that is purposed to go through southern New Hampshire. We don't want this in our State and our community. Please find another route or maybe upgrade what you already have for an alternative. As a land owner affected, Kinder-Morgan has never come to talk to me personally even though they said in two different letters they would. To me, that's just pulling a fast one at best, at worst, lying. At one of their open forums I asked a simple question. What were they going to do for the landowners? The first man looked at me like I had three heads and didn't understand the ques-

tion. He said he'd get someone to answer my question. He never came back. I asked two other people the same question and got two different answers. What good are these forums if you can't get an answer to a simple question? We DON'T want this pipeline! Again, no to NED!

20150406-5179(30464794).txt

Laura Fitch, Amherst, MA.
FERC,

We do not need this pipeline. Conservation has helped reduce demand and there is room for a lot more energy to be found through more conservation methods. Conservation also creates jobs for home retrofitters. Incentive programs to help reduce peak demand from business and industrial users have not been developed adequately and would cost tax payers a fraction of the cost of developing this pipeline. Again, jobs would be created for electronic control installers, building retrofitters and architects such as myself.

Renewable energy sources have begun to close the gap between supply and demand and also create jobs.

Most of the product is coming from fracking wells. As the wife of a hydrogeologist, I know something about ground water and I cannot imagine a better way to risk contamination of drinking water than to frack. The situation in California today should remind us that clean water is precious.

I want my tax dollars to go towards energy conservation not gas company profits from overseas markets.

Laura Fitch

20150407-0009(30467285).pdf

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-000)

My grandmother, Taofila N. Lapin, immigrated to the United States in 1905 when she was 13 years old. She married and purchased a large, working farm in Litchfield, NH, with her husband, Alexander.

I live on this land, at 190 Charles Bancroft Highway, Litchfield, NH. My two sisters, and their families, also live on the original farmland, at 189 and 192 Charles Bancroft Highway. This land has been in our family over 100 years.

Our homes, and our farm land, are adjacent to the proposed pipeline through Litchfield. We take daily walks on this land, and see active beavers, coyotes, deer, ducks, geese, and birds, including bald eagles and hawks. There is a large portion of wetlands on this land. The proposed pipeline right of way passes through these wetlands, and will seriously impact the water by altering the ground water aquifer, silting during construction, spraying of herbicides for maintenance, and pipeline leakage. (Photos enclosed.)

My husband, Kelly Fraser, served in the Army for 29 years. During that time, we moved 15 times. When it came time to retire, we returned to the family land in Litchfield, with the thought that we would never have to move again. I do not want to be forced to move because Kinder Morgan is proposing to destroy the rural NH lifestyle we have chosen.

I feel the amount of natural gas proposed to flow through the pipeline is in excess of New England's needs now and into the future. The pipeline is not wanted, nor needed!

Thank you for your diligent consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely
Jodi Fraser

190 Charles Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

Enclosure: 2 photos *{not included here}*

20150407-0030(30467528).pdf

TOWN OF RICHMOND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Office of Selectmen

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

April 1, 2015

RE: Property Access Denial

To whom it may concern;

As the owner of the properties located at:

Map 201 Lots 002, 003, 005, 009, 012, 024, 034, 038, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 060 Map 202 Lots 011, 012, 013, 014, 025, 031, 032, 035 Map 402 Lots 006, 034 Map 403 Lot 001 Map 404 Lot 005 Map 406 Lots 002, 010 Map 407 Lot 082 Map 408 Lots 019, 050, 051, 052, 068 Map 409 Lots 031, 040 Map 410 Lots 015, 031 Map 411 Lots 019, 020, 021, 023, 024, 026, 027 Map 414 Lots 001, 003, 016, 041 and Map 415 Lot 006.

The town of Richmond is denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter town land or perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto town property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Town of Richmond

Carol Jameson, Chairman 4/1/15
Richmond Board of Selectmen

CC: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NH, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

20150407-0031(30467527).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3/29/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested ORIGINAL

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

81 Seaverns Bridge Road

Amherst, New Hampshire 03031

i am denytng permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLL (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.
Kenneth C. Taylor

20150407-5001(30464837).pdf

karen miller, new ipswich, NH.

i am a resident of new ipswich, nh. we do not have municipal water, we all have wells. with kinder morgans horrifying safety record our water and air will be compromised with carcinogenic emissions, and no alternative water source. NO WATER, NO FARMS, NO FOOD, NO FAMILIES! i oppose the ned pipeline project in support of alternative energy sources/resources.

20150407-5003(30464840).txt

Amy Niezrecki, Merrimack, NH.

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed Kinder Morgan/ Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, pipeline proposal which has recently been re-routed from MA, through NH, including my town, Merrimack, NH.

I am concerned about many aspects of this natural gas pipeline proposal, but I am particularly opposed to the adverse environmental implications that this pipeline will forever impose to my home and neighborhood. As a homeowner in Whittier Place, Merrimack, NH, the pipeline is projected to go through common land of our neighborhood and has the potential to devastate the ponds and wetlands that abut this project. The current pipeline route runs through an area known for extensive granite ledge. Several of our houses were built on or in close proximity to this ledge that will need to be blasted to create the trench for the pipeline. This blasting and construction has the potential to inflict structural damage on our homes and will leave a permanent 50 foot corridor through our town forever. Our house has already been exposed to damaging blasting of the nearby ledge for the building of the Merrimack Premium Outlets a few years ago.

The vegetation in this path of destruction will be controlled by herbicides that will then be washed down the slope of the ledge into our pond and yards. The pond abutting my home is filled with animals including frogs, salamanders, otters, blue herons, ducks, and a variety of turtles and fish This is a huge project that can truly devastate my home, our land, and the waterways. Kinder Morgan has a long history of Safety and environmental violations and our home's stability and wetland habitat is endangered by Kinder Morgan's building and pipeline maintenance practices.

The vast majority of gas in this pipeline will not benefit New Hampshire and this giant pipeline is set to line the pockets of Kinder Morgan with assets from the huge excess of gas transported through NH, then exported to areas outside of New England. I am not in support of this pipeline and feel the United States needs to focus on developing clean, sustainable energy to sustain the our country's energy need and grow into the future. Please take time to examine the safety, environmental impact, health indications and long term plan for renewable energies.

Amy Niezrecki

20150407-5004(30464842).txt

Lyons Witten, Amherst, MA.

We do not needs this pipeline. Conservation has helped reduce demand and there is room for a lot more energy to be found through more conservation methods. Conservation also creates jobs for home retrofitters.

Incentive programs to help reduce peak demand have not been developed adequately and would cost tax payers a fraction of the cost of developing this pipeline.

Renewable energy sources have begun to close the gap between supply and demand and also create jobs. Most of the product is coming from fracking wells. As a hydrogeologist, I know something about ground water and I cannot imagine a better way to risk contamination of drinking water than to frack.

20150407-5005(30464845).txt

Lara Shields, Temple, NH.

As a resident of the area, I am adamantly opposed to yet another pipeline being added. This area is not only home to a community of families, but also to a large amount of wildlife, including moose, whose habitat will be completely destroyed. In addition, a vast majority of people in this area have their household water provided by private wells. If our water supply is tainted by this project, we will have no other options. Also, I have grave concerns regarding the compression station Kinder Morgan is proposing to put in less than a mile from my home, an elementary school, and a reservoir of fresh water that acts as a municipal water supply for a community. This seems like an incredibly foolish place to put a compressor of an untested, enormous size. We live in a quiet rural area. The sound pollution from this compressor station would be very disruptive. The 55db limit sounds reasonable until you consider that we live somewhere where silence is the norm. Even something at 20 db is going to sound loud and this would be a noise that went on continuously, 24/7, never stopping. I stand out on my deck and listen to the rushing water of the creek that is behind my house and wonder, will I even be able to hear it anymore over the cacophony of the industrial complex that is being proposed? There are so few places left any more that human beings can just BE in nature. Why are we destroying these pristine places with more and more pipelines for a fuel that is finite and cannot last forever, especially when there are so many other, better options? Why are we using up our clean water to extract this fuel when there are so many other, better options? I ask that you think very carefully about this proposed pipeline and reject Kinder Morgan's request.

20150407-5006(30464853).pdf

A Pipeline Tariff Means

We All Pay The Piper

Recently there have been renewed rumblings of proposals to implement a pipeline tariff in New England. Such a tariff is essentially a new tax that would be collected from every electric ratepayer via their monthly electric bills. If approved, such a tax would be implemented on a state-by-state basis, in one or more New England states. This ratepayer tariff would eventually end up in the pockets of private pipeline companies. Basically, the idea of a tariff is to force all electric ratepayers to subsidize the construction of one or more large, high-pressure natural gas pipelines into the region – pipelines that their advocates claim we need but that might not get built without the help of public dollars.

In my research, I haven't found any interstate natural gas pipeline that has ever been built with a taxpayer subsidy before. It seems that a tariff has simply never been required, ever, to entice a private company to build a pipeline before. There are now roughly 300,000 miles of natural gas transport pipelines in the US. These are large, high pressure pipelines, not the local distribution pipes. And not a single foot of these pipelines seems to have required a public subsidy in order to be built. Why is it suddenly a good idea to start paying private pipeline companies with taxpayer dollars for something that has always been privately financed?

There are currently several proposals for pipelines to bring natural gas into New England that are in various stages of review. Together these pipelines would deliver a total of 4.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas each day to New England. This is four or more times the amount of gas than even natural gas proponents believe that New England can use. All of these proposals were brought forth without needing a pipeline tariff to finance them. Kinder Morgan spokesman Allen Fore has stated publicly that his company is not dependent upon a tariff to fund their NED project, that it will be privately financed – so why would we then choose to provide them with taxpayer dollars?

A tariff is a tax. It may be called a tariff or a fee or a surcharge or whatever. But make no mistake, it is a tax. And it would be a brand, shiny new tax, one that has never existed before. One that has been dreamed up just for New England. One being brought to you by local pipeline lobbyists and advocates. One that will be used to subsidize and to further enrich private energy companies.

OK, so it's a new tax. And nobody likes taxes, much less new taxes. But let's put that aside for the moment and see what the potential advantages to the public might be if this new pipeline tax were enacted:

- Perhaps the public would own a percentage of a pipeline that was built partly with public money so that it might share in any profits? That seems reasonable. But sorry – no.
- Will the private energy company perhaps guarantee that the price of natural gas in New England will drop (or at least not increase) once the subsidized pipeline is in place? This is what the energy companies claim will happen, so how about some sort of a guarantee to the public to help justify the creation of a new tax? Again, sorry – no.
- Would the public at least receive a discount on the gas traveling in the pipeline that they helped to pay for? You guessed it – no.
- That all makes it seem like the pipeline tariff is a very one-sided deal – a poor one for the public and a good one for the pipeline company. Certainly at the very least there would be an assurance that all of the gas being transported in such a subsidized pipeline would stay in New England to be used by those paying this new pipeline tax? And once again, so very sorry – no.

And so it seems that any future financial return to the public for their “investment” in a pipeline tariff would have to be placed squarely in the “trust me” category, with no guarantees for anything other than the increased electric bills that the tariff will cause. Based on the recent behavior of Kinder Morgan as they push their NED proposal in New England, do you think it's reasonable to trust them on this?

There have been many complaints about the energy company Kinder Morgan and their mistreatment of the public during their work on the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline proposal. You might imagine that if a pipeline were being constructed partly with public money that the public could at least count on better cooperation and communication from the pipeline companies. If you believe that paying this money to these private pipeline companies will make them any less disrespectful and deceitful towards the public, you will be disappointed. Likewise if you think that the payments would make them more willing to work with town governments, conservation commissions, land trusts, etc. – you are engaging in wishful thinking. A pipeline being constructed partially with public money would still be proposed and licensed through FERC with as little possibility for serious public input then as there is now without the tariff – very, very little.

A private pipeline company will certainly need to take land by eminent domain in order to construct an interstate pipeline. In addition to being repulsive to the public, the use of eminent domain by a private pipeline company is a relatively expensive proposition for them, as it requires that they go to court to do so. How ironic would it be if the public was funding the pipeline companies via a tariff so that these same pipeline companies could then go to court and use the tariff money to take private lands from members of the public? Forcing landowners along a proposed pipeline route to help finance the private company planning to use eminent domain against them seems cruel and unusual.

And here's a final question to ponder. If there is going to be a new tax on the public that is supposed to help us to meet our energy needs in a more reliable, affordable manner, wouldn't it make sense to consider the best possible use of such a public subsidy before a backroom deal is made to pass it to the fossil fuel industry? What if that money were applied to further energy conservation efforts? There is evidence that the reduction in demand from such a program might well pay more dividends to the public than a pig-in-a-poke pipeline tax. And of course there should be consideration given to renewables, demand response programs, evaluation of new storage technologies, etc. These are all initiatives that might well pay greater long term dividends to the public. Why not consider all of the possible options before making a decision that leads to eminent domain takings and huge new fossil fuel infrastructure that will dominate and constrain our energy choices for decades to come?

Summary

If and when a new proposal is made to implement a pipeline tariff in your state, please contact your local and state government officials and let them know exactly what you think of the idea. Ask pointed questions about why public monies are needed to subsidize a private energy company's pipeline project. Ask why the existing 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines in the US did not require a public subsidy, but suddenly this sounds like a good idea. Ask what the guaranteed benefits will be to the public that is forced to pay this unprecedented new tax. Ask if other uses for such an energy subsidy have been fully considered – ones that don't lock us into decades of increased fossil fuel usage.

If a pipeline tariff is enacted, the public will gain little or nothing in the way of guaranteed financial return on the money paid to the pipeline companies from this new tax. In short, we will all end up paying the piper.

Nick Miller Groton, MA

20150407-5100(30466702).txt

Gina Weaver, New Ipswich, NH.

Hello,

Please do not approve of the Tennessee Gas (Kinder Morgan) Pipeline. This will destroy our homes, wells, aquifers, landscapes, trees, wildlife, etc. If New Hampshire needs natural gas then there is another option.

The Spectra Energy pipeline that is already in NH is proposing to expand its current pipeline and they would build a 36" diameter pipeline parallel to their existing pipeline in the right of way that is already in place. This will be the least disruptive to NH and will not require taking land via eminent domain and destroying people's homes and property.

Please reject the Tennessee Gas (Kinder Morgan) Pipeline and if NH has to have a pipeline then please give us a chance to not completely destroy our environment. Thank you!

20150408-0014(30470845).pdf

Hand written letter, Phil Pless, PO Box 194, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150408-0016(30470850).pdf

Hand written letter, Beverly K. Duncan, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150408-0018(30470876).pdf

Hand written letter, Jacqueline Cooper, 549 Watson Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150408-0019(30470855).pdf

Hand written letter, Peter Gill, 98 Maple St., Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150408-0021(30470859).pdf

Hand written card, Gregory Thorp, 138 Creamery Rd., Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150408-0022(30470899).pdf

Hand written card, Anthony Borton, 234 Main Poland Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150408-0024(30470901).pdf

15 Norton Hill Rd.

Ashfield, MA 01330

April 3, 2015

RE DOCKET1PF 14-22

To the folks at FERC

I am 83 years old. I live in Ashfield, MA, one of the many towns involved in the conflict between Kinder Morgan, the natural gas fracking industry, and the towns and individuals who would be seriously and permanently impacted by the proposed construction of the pipeline across this rural terrain.

This is not just a NIMBY issue. This is two widely divergent value systems coming toe to toe; what the outcome turns out to be will determine a lot about how the future unfolds. Will it be a future where alternative fuel resources are developed, where carbon emissions are adequately controlled, where the good of the whole planet is the bottom line consideration in any decision making? Or will it be yet another huge project that destroys both land and lives for the benefit of the industries still using fossil fuels.

Facts can be argued, believed in and/or mistrusted. Accusations and prejudices will and do abound. Choices based on profit for a relative few, vs. choices based on developing completely new systems of energy creation and distribution, of community, of planning for a sustainable planet are what we are basically looking at.

And you, as a regulatory commission have a lot of power in your hands to determine which way we as a region and a nation go.

I ask you to consider what we share, across the lines of differing solutions to our climate and resource situation. We share the need for a clean enough planet, with air and water and energy for all. We share the need for that old American value of democracy, where every one has a voice and a vote. We share a need for the planet to continue in good health.

For those needs to be responded to, we need really NEW forms of community, energy production and maintenance, and ways of working things out together. Western Massachusetts is closer than many areas to being a model for the future. It will prove to be ready to put up formidable obstacles to the natural gas industry's proposed plans.

And YOU, the "folks at FERC" have a huge responsibility and opportunity to shift things in a sustainable direction.

Please take this very seriously, which means looking at the larger picture beyond where "the money" is, and toward what the good of the 100% requires.

Thank you for reading this. Thank you, I hope, for turning toward your consciences, as you make your decisions. Thank you, I hope, for being part of a really new and sustainable future for all of us.

Sincerely,

Mariel Kinsey
15 Norton Hill Rd.
Ashfield, MA 01330
Marielkinsey@overizon.net

20150408-0026(30474438).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/3/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

Boulder Hill Condominium Association (55 & over, 24 Town Houses)
Winterberry Rd, Pelham, N.N. 03076

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.
George Hallisey, President

20150408-5001(30467632).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Every town needs their own scoping meeting, because of the nature of the landscape of NH. Just watched April 6th Merrimack Conservation Commission's meeting. They talked about the need of Merrimack needing a scoping meeting. Every town on the path of this proposed pipeline, needs a scoping meeting. Please provide one for every town.

20150408-5002(30467636).txt

Frances Arnold, Montague, MA.

The NED project would impact conservation lands, protected forests, private property and numerous communities negatively. I urge you to oppose this project. These pipelines are not needed. Renewable resources should be looked at and used instead. Why are we putting the health and safety of our communities at risk? This project was never even meant to serve New England.

20150408-5003(30467638).txt

William Lane, Montague, MA.

I oppose the NED project, as proposed by TGP/KM, known commonly as "the pipeline".

This project would be ruinous for all but the very few whose company stands to gain financially: TGP/KM. It is for a private company that the taxpayers of Massachusetts are expected to fund this massive pipeline, with only the hope of a short-term burst of new jobs to benefit them as a result. This is grossly unfair. The fuel being transported will undoubtedly enter the free market without having to pay dividends to those whose property or health were damaged by the project. What is more, the pipeline itself would destroy huge tracts of conservation land and private property, which are things we should be preserving rather than squandering. The project also requires "compressor stations" that will create huge amounts of light and noise pollution in rural areas, and would surely prove disastrous to wildlife and nearby property values.

It should also be mentioned that the fuel being transported by the NED project is collected by hydraulic fracturing, which itself is a highly controversial method. The effects of hydraulic fracturing are not yet fully known, but there is already ample evidence of alarming health effects caused by the process. It is deeply unwise to invest in this technology at this stage, let alone on such a large scale.

The parsimonious way in which TGP/KM disperses information regarding the pipeline is also a tell-tale sign that this project is expected to be more harmful to the public than we have been led to think. It is FERC's duty to protect the people of Massachusetts from the consequences that would inevitably result in a project such as NED.

Decision-makers involved with the NED project need to consider the health and welfare of the state, not just the financial gains of a massive construction project that will serve a private company.

This brief message only begins to express my disapproval of the NED project. I hope that it will be taken seriously.

20150408-5004(30467640).txt

Amy Glowacki, Mason, NH.

The NED pipeline is wrong-private gain should not come from eminent domain. Mason residents will not benefit from this project. Our town and the wildlife herein will be destroyed during construction. Kinder Morgan reps have provided no solid answers to our direct questions about protecting our aquifers and thus our wells from damage during construction and pipeline operation. We have a right to be protected from these potential dangers and we deserve answers to our questions. Nobody is answering our questions nor are they even acknowledging that these questions represent legitimate concerns.

What will happen to the moose, the cotton tailed rabbits , the bears and the other native wildlife when the noise from the compressor station rocks their world? What will they do when the construction begins? Where will they take refuge? And where will they find water when the vernal pools and aquifers are disturbed and contaminated?

20150408-5015(30467685).docx

To Whom It May Concern,

I would like to kindly request a scoping meeting in the town of Merrimack, NH in regards to the proposed Kinder Morgan gas pipeline.

I have many concerns in regards to the pipeline going through my town. First, I own 7 acres of property, most of which is an easement for power lines and an additional easement that a property owner has right of way to construct a drive-way in the future. I knowingly purchased my property and built a home in 2012, choosing a street with a cul de sac, knowing my daughter would be born that year and wanting a place of safety to raise her. Merrimack is a safe community with a larger population than most NH towns. I recently read it was the 19th safest town in America. I also recently learned Kinder Morgan wants to put a gas pipeline through my back-yard, the backyard that I thought would be a safe place to raise my child. I have fears for her safety and health and that is very unsettling.

Another concern I have is for the preservation of the wildlife in my town. Within the last 2 years, the following birds/animals have passed through my yard: owls, 3 baby black bear cubs, coyotes, turkeys (most days I see 10-15 together at a time), herring, hawks, pileated woodpecker, deer (just last week I saw over 20 with a moose in my backyard), blue-jays, hummingbirds, and varieties of snakes. I have neighbors that have seen Bald Eagles, but I have not. I know we have many more species in our town's Nature Preserve, called Horse Hill. I have concerns that our town's wildlife will be greatly threatened if a pipeline ran through their home.

I am not only concerned for my family, wildlife, but I am also concerned for the safety of the other residents and visitors that come to Merrimack. Most of the town has city water which would be affected because the pipeline would run alongside the wells. We also have a major shopping center, Merrimack Premium Outlets, which it seems very unsafe to run gas pipelines in such a populated area.

I do appreciate your time reviewing just a few of my concerns in regards to the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline.

Sincerely,

Alicia A. Ferreira

20150408-5016(30467686).doc

April 7, 2015

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is James Ferreira and I live in the town of Merrimack New Hampshire. I am sending you this to request a scoping meeting be held in the town of Merrimack. Merrimack is the largest town that will be affected and impacted by the NED Project if approved in New Hampshire.

I am also asking you in this document to not approve the project. The proposed pipeline route is unaccept-

able for various reasons. Some of the following reasons should be considered before a determination is made on approval of the pipeline:

Horse Hill Nature Preserve (563 acre property with approximately 60 acres of wetlands)

Merrimack River (is a protected river in New Hampshire) pipe line will cross at least in one location.

Souhegan River (is a protected river in New Hampshire) pipe line will cross at least 2 possible 4 locations.

Merrimack Village Water District Water Works: the pipeline is set to go between the 2 main wells that serve as the main water source for the town and the majority of its residents.

Horse Hill Nature Preserve:

In April of 2002, the Town of Merrimack voted to purchase the property now known as the Horse Hill Nature Preserve. Due to its size, quantity of wetlands and impact on wildlife and water resources, this property was listed as the top priority for conservation in the 2002 Town of Merrimack Master Plan.

The 563+ acre property consists of gently rolling to fairly steep terrain and tow hills approximately 400' in elevation. The land consists primarily of mixed hardwood forest with trees between 20 and 60 years of age. The property includes a series of streams, ponds, swamps and numerous wetlands approximately 60 acres in total. The varied terrain, habitat and large areas of undisturbed open space have encouraged a wide variety of wildlife to thrive on the property.

The current proposed pipeline would run through almost the entire nature preserve disturbing its inhabitants, some of the animals include: Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*) use status is classified as Rare and uncommon, Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) also rare and uncommon, Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) rare and uncommon, Wood Turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*) rare and uncommon, Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene c. Carolina*) rare and uncommon, Northern Black Racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*) rare, protected and uncommon, Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) rare, uncommon breeder, Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) threatened, imperiled breeder, Red-Shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) rare, uncommon and has special concern, the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) rare, and threatened.

I lived in Merrimack for a little over 2 years and own 7 acres of land which will be affected and impacted by the proposed pipeline. Over the two years we have seen flocks of turkey that come through my property on a daily basis, along with deer upwards of 20+ at a time, moose, black bear with 3 cubs, owls, hawks and rare woodpecker species to name a few. If the pipeline were to be approved I am sure this will disturb not only the species that frequent my property but the surrounding area along with Horse Hill Nature Preserve.

I have also done a lot of research on Kinder Morgan and I have to same I am truly stunned and alarmed about what I found out about them. Below are just a few bullet points to name a few of their incidents.

History of Significant Incidents –

In Texas alone from 2003 – 2014 Kinder Morgan had 36 “Significant Incidents” resulting in fatalities, hospitalizations, fires, explosions and spills.

Kinder Morgan has been further cited by the U.S Government in 24 incidents which led to five federal enforcement actions from 2006-2014.

Throughout the U.S. since 2003, Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries' pipelines have been responsible for at least 180 spills, evacuations, explosions, fires, and fatalities in 24 states.

The company had 44 spills in 31 months, indicating “widespread failure to adequately detect and address the effects of outside force damage and corrosion,” according to an order issued in August 2005 by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

I have also found on several occasions that accidents and incidents occurred to them failing to properly mark pipelines.

The list goes on and on and the more research you do the more you uncover. It is really unsettling to think a company with this many violations could claim my land through eminent domain and place a gas pipeline in

my backyard.

I greatly appreciate the time you spent reviewing my concerns and comments detailed in this document.

Sincerely;

James R Ferreira

20150408-5123(30470721).docx

Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

April 8, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Northeast Energy Direct Project

Monthly Status Report -- March 2015

Dear Ms. Bose:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“Tennessee”) is filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) in Docket No. PF14-22-000 its monthly pre-filing status report for the above-referenced project. The enclosed status report covers the period March 1 through March 31, 2015.

In accordance with the Commission’s filing requirements, Tennessee is submitting this filing with the Commission’s Secretary through the eFiling system. Tennessee is also providing complete copies of this filing to the Office of Energy Projects (“OEP”). Any questions concerning the enclosed filing should be addressed to Ms. Jacquelyne Rocan at (713) 420-4544 or to Ms. Shannon Miller at (713) 420-4038.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.

J. Curtis Moffatt

Deputy General Counsel and Vice President

Gas Group Legal

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Michael McGehee

Mr. Rich McGuire

Mr. Eric Tomasi

20150408-5123(30470722).docx

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“Tennessee”)

Northeast Energy Direct (“NED”) Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000

Pre-Filing Monthly Activity Report

(Reporting Period: March 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015)

Public Outreach

Tennessee has distributed the following NED Project notifications:

- On March 5, 2015, provided impacted elected officials with a copy of Tennessee’s press release announcing confirmed anchor shippers for the Project.

- On March 11, 2015, notified impacted elected officials in New York and Pennsylvania of details of the eight open houses scheduled to be held in April 2015.
- On March 13, 2015, notified impacted elected officials that Tennessee filed a draft Environmental Report (Resource Reports 1 through 13) with the Commission and provided a link to the filing.
- On March 24, 2015, provided impacted elected officials with a copy of the March Project newsletter.
- Tennessee conducted the following town presentations:
 - March 23, 2015: Litchfield, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 23, 2015: Amherst, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 24, 2015: Mason, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 25, 2015: Rindge, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 25, 2015: New Ipswich, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 26, 2015: Pelham, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 26, 2015: Merrimack, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation
 - March 30, 2015: Windham, New Hampshire -- Town Presentation

Environmental

Tennessee filed a draft Environmental Report, which included Resource Reports 1 through 13, with the Commission on March 13, 2015.

Tennessee is continuing to make preparations for 2015 field surveys, including cultural, environmental, and threatened and endangered species surveys. Threatened and endangered species protocols are being developed, and agency consultations are ongoing.

As of March 31, 2015, biological surveys have taken place over approximately 32.6 miles, or 21 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route, and approximately 42.4 miles, or 17 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. In addition, cultural resource surveys have taken place over approximately 31.2 miles, or 20 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route, and approximately 30.9 miles, or 12 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. Table 1 below summarizes the completion status of environmental and cultural surveys.

Table 1: Civil, Biological, and Cultural Surveys Performed

Segment	Survey Area* (miles)	Survey Completed (miles)		
		Civil**	Environmental 1	Cultural 1
NED Project (Supply Path)	159	C: 78.85 D: 71.11	32.6	31.2
NED Project (Market Path)	253	C: 83.10 D: 63.55	42.4	30.9
% Complete		C: 39.31% D: 32.68%	18%	15%

*The total survey area in Table 1 does not correlate precisely to proposed total length of pipeline for the NED Project. This number represents the survey area for the proposed pipeline and for evaluation of route alternatives.

** “C” represents center line staking. “D” represents completed civil detail survey.

Project Meetings

- Tennessee met with the Pennsylvania Nature Conservancy on March 3, 2015 regarding the Project.
- Tennessee attended the Commission’s Section 106 Tribal Consultation Meeting on March 18, 2015 to discuss the Project.

Right-of-Way

- Tennessee has obtained survey permission for approximately 36% of the NED Project Market Path component area, and approximately 49% of the NED Project Supply Path component area.
- Title work for the NED Project Market Path component area is approximately 67% completed and the NED Supply Path component area is approximately 93% completed.

Tennessee received 172 calls to date on the toll-free phone number established for the Project, with 122 calls being from affected landowners.

Tennessee began requesting survey permission from landowners in New Hampshire on the new preferred route on January 8, 2015, and has secured 19% survey permissions as of the date of this report. Tennessee has also started to request survey permission for select proposed compressor station sites in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. Tennessee has obtained land option rights for the Market Mid Station 4 in New Ipswich, New Hampshire and the Market Tail Station in Dracut, Massachusetts.

Engineering

Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed route for the Project. Deviations to the proposed route are being made to accommodate construction constraints, and requests from landowners and applicable regulatory agencies. Tennessee engineers are evaluating proposed alternatives, as identified in the draft Environmental Report submitted on March 13, 2015, including options to avoid Article 97 properties in Massachusetts on the mainline and the laterals.

Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed major river crossings. Permits for geotechnical cores in the Hudson River (New York) to support the proposed horizontal directional drill (“HDD”) crossing method have been received. This work is anticipated to be scheduled in the spring 2015. In addition, Tennessee continues to evaluate other potential HDD locations. Once these locations are identified, Tennessee will seek appropriate permits for the geotechnical investigations.

Tennessee has contracted for aerial photography of the proposed primary route for the Project and for several alternative routes discussed in the draft Resource Report 10 submitted on March 13, 2015. Winter weather delayed completion of this work until spring 2015. Tennessee anticipates that work may resume in mid-to-late April 2015, depending on remaining snow cover.

Tennessee is continuing to evaluate locations for proposed compressor stations and meter stations along the proposed route, and site visits are being scheduled. Primary sites have been identified for eight of the nine proposed compressor stations.

Tennessee field engineers continue to identify available access roads, pipe/construction yards, and other areas proposed for use during construction.

Survey activities identifying and staking the centerline along all routes on accessible land has been suspended until spring 2015. Survey activities currently being performed are to establish control points in public areas. It is anticipated that detail survey will re-commence in early April 2015, as snow melt permits.

Tennessee is in discussion with the electric utility companies regarding the co-location of proposed Project facilities with existing utility corridors.

Tennessee is conducting an initial analysis based on public imagery to review class locations to allow for siting of mainline valves. These locations will be reviewed again once the aerial imagery is obtained from the planned flights in the spring.

Public hydraulic information has been collected for all stream and river crossings. This information will be utilized to help identify and design the proposed crossing methods.

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Typed FERC comment form, Wendy Grimes, 4 Mockingbird Lane, Litchfield, NH 03052

I am a homeowner in Litchfield, NH. My husband and I bought our home 12 years ago, choosing this quiet neighborhood in order to raise a family. We now have three sons and we couldn't be happier with the location we chose to have a family. We have installed a fence in the backyard to keep them safe and planted trees, bushes and grass to make it beautiful. The proposed gas pipeline would take away the beauty, safety and value of our home that my family has worked so hard to accomplish. My family opposes the proposed gas pipeline that Kinder Morgan is working toward and I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to not allow Kinder Morgan to take away our homes, land, safety and peace of mind by allowing the construction of this pipeline in our neighborhoods.

The installation of the proposed pipeline by Kinder Morgan would greatly impact our family and our property that we have worked so hard to attain. Our fence would need to be dismantled and our tress would be ripped out along with the bushes and grass. All of which, make our yard beautiful, safe and private. If heavy equipment is brought in, then my children will not be safe playing In the yard and there will be the noise from the machinery and lack of privacy when we lose our fence. We will no longer have use of the land that is taken for the pipeline to do as we wish. Our property and our backyard will become nothing but a "Right of Way."

The pipeline project would also affect the ability for us, as homeowners, to sell our house if the necessity arises. Having an existing easement for the power lines along with the easement for the pipeline is not a positive selling point for a homebuyer, especially for a family. Our neighborhood is a family neighborhood located along a bike path and close to the schools as well as playgrounds. Not many families are going to want to buy a home with a 36 inch pipeline buried in the backyard which drastically limits their use of that portion of the land.

Lastly, the safety issue of the 36 inch gas pipeline with it's proximity to our family and home is a major factor. I hear the Kinder Morgan representatives saying that accidents are "rare." That is not good enough for me. That does not guarantee that my three children will be safe or the surrounding residents. Accidents happen. Gas pipeline leaks happen. Explosions from gas pipelines do happen. Therefore, my children would be at risk and that is unacceptable to me. The Kinder Morgan representatives would not tell us what the blast zone or incineration zone would be in the event of a catastrophic event at our open forum. That number was not one they could calculate but they can quickly tell us percentages for efficiency and tax revenue dollars for our town. There is not enough tax revenue that exists In this world to guarantee the safety of our children. Saying an accident is rare does not offer piece of mind. School shootings used to be unimaginable and rare. Terrorist attacks on U.S. soil were unheard of as well as bombs going off at a marathon. Unfortunately, all of these have happened and innocent people lost their lives, the lives of loved ones or were severely injured. The unthinkable can happen and If it did happen with this pipeline then my children and all of the children in close proximity could lose their lives. Families would lose their homes. Kinder Morgan cannot guarantee the safety of the residents living along the proposed gas pipeline and therefore, I am strongly opposed to the proposed project.

I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to not allow the construction and Installation of the proposed gas pipeline by Kinder Morgan due to the reasons I have stated. I value my home and my land and most importantly, I want my family to use that land as they wish while remaining safe.

Wendy Gomes
4 Mockingbird Lane
Littchfield, NH 03052

20150409-0013(30476430).pdf

Hand written letter, Tamsen Merrill, 138 Creamery Rd., Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0016(30476451).pdf

Hand written letter, Carolle Durand, Ashfield, MA, opposing

20150409-0017(30476449).pdf

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Letter Certified Mail, Thomas Jaskiewicz denying access to Lots G49 & G50 on Jackson Road, Mason, NH, with copy of receipt

20150409-0018(30476572).pdf

Hand written letter, Augustin Ganlay, Franklin County, MA, opposing

20150409-0019(30476586).pdf

Hand written letter, Joan Arsenault, 314 Norton Hill Rd., Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0020(30476900).pdf

Hand written letter, Christopher E. Dunham, PO Box 423, Worthington, MA 01098, opposing

20150409-0021(30476573).pdf

{File 30474639_1.tif cannot be converted to PDF.}

Hand written letter, New England Marketing Partners, 208 Amherst Road, Merrimack, NH 03054, opposing.

20150409-0022(30476901).pdf

Hand written letter, Susan A. Dunham, opposing

20150409-0023(30476408).pdf

Hand written letter, Joel Arsenault, 314 Norton Hill Rd., Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0024(30476435).pdf

Hand written letter, Irene G. Branson, opposing

20150409-0025(30476898).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: March 4, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

100 Karen Road
Windham, NH 03087

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Judith A. Holt, MS APRN, CPNP

20150409-0041(30475639).pdf

Hand written letter, B.D.J, opposing

20150409-0042(30475801).pdf

Hand written letter, Martha + Theodore Tine, 375 Bellus Road (PO Box 30), Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0060(30482553).pdf

Hand written card, Ludger Morin, 47 Fish Hatchery Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0061(30481569).pdf

Hand written card, L Shaw, 29 Old Homestead Hwy, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0062(30481558).pdf

Hand written card, Terri O’Ronke, 320 Whipple Hill Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0063(30481556).pdf

Hand written card, Herbert B. Shaw III, 29 Old Homestead Hwy, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0065(30481442).pdf

Hand written card, Victoria Provost, 38 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0066(30481554).pdf

Hand written card, Norman Baker, 105 Tirrell Hill Rd, Windsor, MA 01270, opposing

20150409-0067(30481518).pdf

Hand written card, Jean Tandy, Whipple Hill Road, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0068(30481503).pdf

Hand written card, Heidi Creamer, Bridge St, Shelburne Falls, MA 01035, opposing

20150409-0069(30482210).pdf

Hand written card, Sally Yates, 347 Main St, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0070(30482367).pdf

Hand written card, Gail Abbott, 126 B Ashfield Mtn Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0071(30482393).pdf

Hand written card, Sally Yates, 347 Main St, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0072(30481517).pdf

Hand written card, Joanna S. Hall, 619 Smith Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0073(30481150).pdf

Hand written card, Jim Murphy, 1304 Conway Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0074(30481444).pdf

Hand written card, L.F. Sheehan, 227 Beldingville Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0076(30481448).pdf

Hand written card, R Provost, 38 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0077(30481445).pdf

Hand written card, Kim Manson, 360 Taylor Hill, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0078(30481447).pdf

Hand written card, Krista M. Juhlin, 41 Fish Hatchery Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0079(30481461).pdf

Hand written card, Stillman Rogers, 686 Old Homestead Highway, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0080(30481449).pdf

Hand written card, S.J. Holbrock, 737 Athol Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0081(30481542).pdf

Hand written card, B. McCarthy, 100 Granite Hill Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0082(30481570).pdf

Hand written card, Michael Honkala, 143 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0083(30481571).pdf

Hand written card, Melinda Hildreth Honkala, 143 Monument Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150409-0084(30481573).pdf

Hand written card, Dorothy DeGeorges, 142 Pleasant Street, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150409-0085(30482199).pdf

Hand written card, Jeffrey Farrell, 23 Barnes Branch Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-0086(30482209).pdf

Hand written card, Henrietta M. Star?, Box 33, 131a Emmet Road, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150409-5015(30472513).pdf

**PIPE LINE AWARENESS NETWORK
FOR THE NORTHEAST, INC.**

April 8, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

Re: Docket No. PF14-22, TGP Northeast Energy Direct – Precedent Agreements

Dear Secretary Bose:

In reviewing the precedent agreements filed to date in connection with the proposed Kinder Morgan Northeast Energy Direct pipeline (“NED”), several numbers surfaced that the Pipe Line Awareness Network for the Northeast, Inc. (“PLAN-NE”) would like to bring to the Commission’s attention. In sum, Kinder Morgan’s publicly stated customer demand for this pipeline project appears to be seriously overstated.

As background, on March 5, 2015, Kinder Morgan issued a press release (the “Kinder Morgan Press Release”) listing the amounts of capacity contracted for by the three largest NED anchor shippers, totaling 416,263 dekatherms per day (“Dth/d”), as follows: “Anchor shippers that have executed binding precedent agreements include: National Grid, 186,963 Dth/d; Liberty Utilities, 115,000 Dth/d; Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, 114,300 Dth/d ... [.]”¹

National Grid filed its NED precedent agreement with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities on March 31, 2015 (DPU Docket No. 15-34). In that filing, National Grid seeks approval of a contract for only 151,962 Dth/d, rather than the 186,963 Dth/d specified in the Kinder Morgan Press Release. It appears that either Kinder Morgan’s press release was inaccurate, or, in the course of less than a month, National Grid has renegotiated for less capacity on the pipeline than originally planned. Either way, of the 416,263 Dth/d these agreements totaled according to the press release, only 381,262 Dth/d has in fact been contracted for.

Furthermore, the shippers differentiate between “replacement” capacity, replacing previously contracted-for capacity on other pipelines, and “incremental” capacity – that is new, additional firm capacity.² The Kinder Morgan Press Release states the combined total of all the anchor shipper precedent agreements to be “approximately 500,000 dekatherms per day (Dth/d) of incremental natural gas supplies.”³ However, all three of the largest anchor shippers are proposing to use a substantial portion of their contracted-for NED capacity to replace contracts on existing pipelines,⁴ rather than for new capacity needs. Of the 416,263 Dth/d these contracts of the National Grid decrease), only 235,462 Dth/day is for pipeline capacity that is not simply replacing contracts for capacity on existing pipelines – barely half of the amount of incremental capacity claimed Kinder Morgan’s press release.

It must be noted that the Commission’s policy on the Certification of New Interstate Pipeline Facilities states:

In considering the impact of new construction projects on existing pipelines, the Commission’s goal is to appropriately consider the enhancement of competitive transportation alternatives, the possibility of overbuilding, the avoidance of unnecessary disruption of the environment, and the unneeded exercise of eminent domain.

88 FERC ¶ 61,227 (1999). NED fails on all counts:

- Competitive alternatives to this proposed greenfields pipeline have been discussed throughout this docket and widely in the press.
- With respect to overbuilding, as discussed above, Kinder Morgan and the anchor shippers’ case for the “need” for this pipeline is built upon abandoning pipeline contracts that are already in place, creating unused capacity elsewhere.
- The disruption to the environment this project would cause, with over 400 miles of pipeline and nine new compressor stations totaling over 373,000 horsepower in four states, is vastly out of proportion with any need the project might serve.
- As for eminent domain, notes from an interagency pre-filing call dated April 2, 2015 indicate that Kinder Morgan has received survey permission from under one-third of landowners along the proposed route.⁵ This project is facing an unprecedented degree of landowner resistance, on a trajectory towards hundreds of eminent domain proceedings for a project that is not needed and cannot be appropriately scaled or sited.

Please encourage Kinder Morgan to rethink its pursuit of this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathryn R. Eiseman, President

Pipe Line Awareness Network for the Northeast, Inc.
17 Packard Road
Cummington, MA 01026
info@plan-ne.org
413-320-0747

1 “Kinder Morgan confirms anchor shippers for Northeast Energy Direct,” March 5, 2015 (<http://www.kindermorgan.com/content/docs/0305NEDPR.pdf>).

2 E.g., “The 114,300 Dth per day of transportation capacity would be partly replacement capacity and partly incremental capacity.” MA DPU Docket No. 15-39, Columbia Gas Petition, p. 3.

3 Kinder Morgan Press Release (emphasis added).

4 Specifically, Liberty Utilities seeks approval for 115,000 Dth/d on NED, “50,000 Dth per day of which will replace [Liberty’s] existing capacity from Dracut to its city gates on the Concord Lateral.” NH PUC Docket No. DG 14-308, Pre-Filed Testimony dated December 31, 2014, p.16. Columbia Gas – with a precedent agreement for 114,300 Dth/d – wants to replace a PNGTS contract and two TGP contracts, so only 61,700 Dth/d would be for additional incremental (not replacement) capacity. MA DPU Docket No. 15-39, Petition, p. 3. And for National Grid, “Of the 151,962 Dth/day of capacity, 43,200 Dth/day is replacing an existing pipeline path originating at Dracut, MA and delivering to several of the Company’s city-gates.” MA DPU Docket No. 15-34, Pre-Filed Testimony dated March 31, 2015, p. 13.

5 Kinder Morgan’s inconsistent reporting regarding survey permission makes status comparisons over times difficult, but the April 2nd notes state “Tennessee Gas has contacted 87% of the landowners along the route. Of these landowners 36% have given survey access.”

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deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Please hold scoping meetings in every town. Each town’s landscape is unique. Historical value varies. Water needs vary. Please don’t allow this pipeline to happen. Please hold scoping meetings in each town effected.

20150410-5036(30478101).docx

Stanton Family Farms, LLC
3271 State Route 145
Schoharie, NY 12157

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 21426

Re: Docket PF14-22-000

April 9, 2015

Dear Ms. Bose,

On Monday, April 6, 2014, Kinder Morgan held the first of its NED West Open Houses at the Days Inn & Suites in Schoharie New York. Richard, Lisa, and Kayla Stanton attended this open house as representatives from Stanton Family Farms. We were able to speak with Mr. Eric Tomasi and his team from your agency.

First, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Tomasi for taking the time to speak with us. He listened intently and asked pertinent questions which made us feel heard and valued.

As a medium sized dairy farm, we have specific issues and concerns about the pipeline crossing our land and Mr. Tomasi admitted that he was not familiar with the particular struggles we face. The following

information is a brief synopsis of the government agencies that are involved in our family farming operation. The permits required and the regulations we need to follow are overwhelming to the average person. We respectfully request that Mr. Tomasi and his team take some valuable time out of their busy schedules to familiarize themselves with these regulations to better understand the position we are in with the potential of a second pipeline traversing our farm.

- CAFO – Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
 - o This essentially means we take feed to our animals; they are not required to find their own food.
 - o We also must take actions to minimize potential air and water pollutants.
- DEC – Department of Environmental Conservation General Permit (GP-0-09-001) issued pursuant to Article 17, title 7 and article 70 of Environmental Conservation Law
 - o This allows us to set up a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) (regulations on proper manure handling to reduce pollution/contamination of streams and ground water)
 - o Also required is a certified nutrient management plan (CNMP). This regulates when and where we can spread manure on the fields.
- The CNMP is based on standards set by NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service standard #312 and must meet FOTG Section III quality criteria for Water Quality
- All of the above fall under approval by Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 2003 and 2008.

With all of that, here is how this effects our daily operations on the farm. We hired a certified CAFO planner through the Schoharie County Department of Soil and Water Conservation. With this planner, we:

- Map of all of our tillable land, both owned and rented
- Collect soil samples of all this land at least every three years to determine nutrient values.
- Create a detailed plan for when, where and how much manure can be spread on each field based on soil samples, DEC regulations, etc.
- Create a plan for manure storage and handling when not allowed to spread on fields
- Create manure storage lagoons or other systems that are designed and approved by certified engineers for additional manure
- Determine if any additional fertilizer may be needed when planting crops
- Set up a continuous crop rotation and monitoring system so the same crops are not planned on the same fields every year, therefore not depleting certain nutrients in the soil.
- Monitor bunk silos (corn silage and hay silage storage units) for run-off during the fermentation process
- Design septic systems to collect and distribute this run-off to prevent pollution of ground water and nearby streams
- Record management – log books for:
 - o Manure storage and spreading
 - o Crop rotation
 - o Weather – precipitation
 - o Feed storage (bunk silos, commodity shed)

Stanton Family Farms owns 1000 acres and rents/leases another 500. The Constitution Pipeline will affect 130 acres of this land. This will place us out of compliance with the above regulations. We are currently working on modifying our crop rotation and manure storage and spreading plans to remain in compliance. (Non compliance could result in an enforcement action of up to \$37,500 per day, loss of authorization of the general permit, and/or denial of permit renewal.) Since Constitution has not started construction yet this

year, their pipeline could affect three growing seasons (2015, 2016 and 2017) as we were told that they need two calendar years to complete construction and mitigation. With the addition of the NED Pipeline, collocated with the Constitution Pipeline, we are looking at a potential of six growing seasons affected. This will place a significant burden on our farm. For every acre that we are not allowed to plant, we need to purchase feed to replace lost crops. For every acre of land that we are not allowed to spread manure on, we need to build storage units for that manure. This list could go on and on. Many businesses may be asked to make adjustments, tighten their belts and sharpen their pencils to mitigate hardships for a year or two and remain viable. However, with NED there is a potential for six years of belt tightening and hardship on our farm. How many businesses are asked to do that and can remain successful?

Thank you very much for taking the time to become educated on the particular struggles we, here at Stanton Family Farms, are facing with the addition of the NED Pipeline.

Respectfully Submitted,

Stanton Family Farms, LLC

Kenneth G. Stanton

Richard W. Stanton

Lisa Ann Stanton

Kayla Stanton

20150410-5037(30478102).pdf

{Areal photo with outlined section crossed by State Route 145, not included here}

{ see 20150410-5037(30478103).docx below }

20150410-5037(30478103).docx

Stanton Family Farms, LLC

3271 State Route 145

Schoharie, NY 12157

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, DC 21426

Re: Docket PF14-22-000

April 9, 2015

Dear Ms. Bose,

At the first of NED Pipeline open houses on Monday, April 6, 2015, Richard, Lisa, and Kayla Stanton spoke with Mr. Tomasi about the particular issues two pipelines crossing our farmland will have. We also discussed that the NED maps presented that night were not accurate in relation to the final placing of Constitution Pipeline. Mr. Matthew Brower from the Department of Agriculture and Markets also spoke to Mr. Tomasi on our behalf and shared his concerns about placing a second pipeline in a very crowded spot (where the final location of a minor route alternative for Constitution resides). During the course of this conversation, Mr. Tomasi was invited to our farm to view the exact locations of the proposed routes and alternatives. On Tuesday, April 7, 2015, Mr. Tomasi and his team did, in fact, visit our farm to view these locations.

Kenneth, Richard, Lisa, and Kayla would like to express their sincere gratitude to Mr. Tomasi and his team for taking the time to come and actually see where this pipeline may be in relation to the Constitution line, our main farm, alternates proposed by USDAM, and alternates previously proposed by Kinder Morgan.

We respectfully request that FERC informs Kinder Morgan that the route they are publicizing is incorrect and to look at the Final EIS issued for the Constitution Pipeline – specifically Table 3.4.3-1 on pages 3-67 and 3-68 and Appendix H-2A-4 where our farm was listed as a minor route variation that Constitution

needed to make.

It is our understanding that Mr. Tomasi rejected NED's current route on his visit as it is too close to our well, a heifer barn, and a retirement home. Mr. Tomasi and Mr. Brower from USDAM are also concerned about placing the NED pipeline in the same path as the route variation listed above due to the congestion and proximity to houses. According to Mr. Tomasi, the alternate proposed by USDAM is concerning due to the grade of the hill (steepness). The original route proposed by Kinder Morgan (still the one on the company's website) is located further south of our main farm. In January, Richard and Lisa purchased 134 acres of land along this route. This land is part of the farming operation as it is being leased to the farm. Despite the fact that, if located here, the farm will still be adversely affected, this appears to be the route that would have the least amount of impact.

Attached is a map of the proposed USDAM route variations as that is the only one not readily accessed by your agency.

Again, thank you so much for your time. Your visit to the farm was greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

Stanton Family Farms, LLC

Kenneth G. Stanton

Richard W. Stanton

Lisa Ann Stanton

Kayla Stanton

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Rose Anderson-Gips, Somerville, MA.

Permitting the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project would be a huge step in the wrong direction for Massachusetts. The main argument given for allowing the pipeline is to increase capacity, yet it seems there are alternative solutions not being fully explored (fixing leaking pipes, energy efficiency, renewable sources of energy.) It is certainly not in the public interest to let the public foot the bill for the pipeline through utility bill tariffs, when the gas will be mostly for export.

The myriad of negative environmental impacts from the pipeline can and should be avoided. The project will guarantee toxic pollution from leaking gas, carve through precious farmland and natural areas, and there is a serious risk of explosions along the pipeline, as we have seen in countless other sites across the country. It is our responsibility to future generations to leave our protected lands intact, not sacrifice the land that supports our clean drinking water and sustenance for short-term private gains. It is our responsibility to future generations to stop contributing to climate change, in this case preventing further CO2 emissions from methane. I've lived in Massachusetts my whole life, and I would be devastated to see us move towards further commitment to fossil fuels.

20150413-0037(30484673).pdf

**State of New Hampshire
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONCORD**

PO Box G

Keene, NH 03431

April 2, 2015

Cheryl A. LaFleur, Chair

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE

Washington, DC 20426

Re: Kinder Morgan proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project
Docket N.PF14-22-000

Dear Chairwoman LaFleur:

I am aware that the Commission has not scheduled any scoping hearings to date for this project; I have heard that scoping hearings would not take place prior to May. At the same time, Kinder Morgan indicated before its first draft environmental report ("ER") was issued that the company was already planning on certain route changes to be included in a second draft of the ER, to be issued in June. Kinder Morgan's measured tinkering with the route from month to month to create an appearance of progress and accommodation is questionable.

It would also be completely unacceptable and a misallocation of resources for the Commission to hold scoping hearings prior to the issuance of Kinder Morgan's planned second draft ER. The company did not even comply with the Commission's explicit requests of February 27th when issuing the March 13th ER, and left so many "TBDs" throughout the comments that addressing that draft would amount to making stabs in the dark.

Sincerely,

James W. McConnell
State Representative
Cheshire 12

20150413-0050(30488053).pdf

This letter can be typed or hand written.

Send this letter Via Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Consider sending a copy of this letter to your town supervisor and board, and to FERC, to let them know you have concerns with this project. FERC's address: Kimberly D. Nose, Secretary, FERC, First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Re: PF14-22-888

Kinder Morgan, Tennessee Gas Pipeline

1615 Sufield Stnset
Agawam, MA. 01001

General Counsel
National Grid
40 Sylvan Road
Waltham, MA 02451

General Counsel
NYSEG
Customer Relations Center
18 Link Drive
Binghamton, NY 13904

Date : 2/28/2015

Re: Denial of access to my property
As the owner of property located at

I hereby deny to Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities, including without limitation Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and its subsidiaries and related entities, as well as NYSEG, National Grid or other electric utility company with whom any of them co-owns or propose to co-locate any pipeline, and their respective employees, agents, representatives and contractors, permission to enter my property identified above, to perform surveys or for any other purpose (other than for access by my utility company direct-

ly related to the supply of electricity to my property) without prior written notice specifying the purpose of such access and my express consent.

Any entry on my property without my consent will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Donald A. Nalley

20150413-0070(30488672).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/17/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

305 Abel Road
Rindge, NH 03461

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Barbara Zabriskie

Barbara Zabriskie
Greg Lovett
305 Abel Road
Rindge, NH 03461

NO PIPELINE!!

April 6, 2015

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

RE: Proposed Pipeline Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline

Dear Governor Hassan:

Thank you for your response to my letter. Although I appreciate your response, you did not respond to the fact that they are going through neighborhoods and will ruin the environment, wells, wildlife and rare plants and vegetation.

I would welcome you to visit some of the towns and see where the pipeline will go and the impact it will have on everyone's lives in these small towns. We are looking to you and our State Representatives to stop them from going through our lives. There is no benefit to our towns and they are just going to plow through and not give any consideration to anyone's protection. I cannot believe that our Country and our State would allow such a major construction that will subsequently make Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline rich, while we the taxpayers get nothing in return except pollution and unacceptable grief just because they have money.

Something is very wrong with this process. I will continue to write and send letters to FERC.

WE NEED TO STOP THE PIPELINE AND WE NEED TO PROTECT OUR PROPERTIES.

I AM URGING YOU AGAIN TO MAKE STATEMENTS TO FERC TO STOP THIS PIPELINE AS I WILL CONTINUE TO DO THE SAME.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Barbara Zabriskie

20150413-0072(30488658).pdf

April 6, 2015

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am sending you this letter in reference to my concerns with the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline entering through many southern New Hampshire towns. I speak to you as a concerned citizen for all of the towns, but especially for my town, which is Merrimack. The proposed pipeline would enter through housing neighborhoods, Merrimack Village District Water Works land, the Horse Hill Nature Preserve, and our Gilmore Hill Iviemorial Forest. These areas are of upmost importance to the residents, the wildlife, forests and our water supply. The pipeline is nothing but a transportation sight, NOT a distribution to any of us residents in the state of New Hampshire. The public town meetings have all had the same outcome. The members of Kinder Morgan were tardy to several, if not all of the public meetings regarding this pipeline. Questions were asked by residents out of concern and for our record and many of the answers given back to us by the Kinder Morgan members were a combination of pieces missing to merely answers, "I do not know." Kinder Morgan pipelines have an excessive list of accidents that have occurred over the past eleven plus years. Some have been deadly, buildings destroyed, homes evacuated, forests and grounds destroyed, to only name a few. Why would we allow a pipeline to enter our beautiful state when all it is guaranteed to bring us is danger? There is no distribution of gas to us in the process. If there was a distribution to us someday, at would expense would it be on us? We did not buy our homes just to have a place to live. These homes are our life. We have to work hard and honestly to keep them. The last thing we as residents deserve, or the families many of us are raising, is to have our homes be at risk with the dangerous pipes, our homes value decreasing because the pipeline runs through our neighborhood. Our water becoming unhealthy and the supply damaged. The list of negatives outweighs the positives by a long shot in this Ms. Bose. Please take our deep concerns and logic into account and protect our state. Protect the towns we value. We would be very grateful.

Sincerely,

Beth Burns
Merrimack, NH 03054

20150413-0073(30488163).pdf

Office of the
Winchester Conservation Commission
1 Richmond Road
Winchester, N.H. 03470

April 8, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC.

Request to Use Pre-filing Procedures for Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Winchester Conservation Commission denies the request from Kinder Morgan and its agents to survey town owned conservation land shown as Map 2 Lot 5. The deed to this land states: -This conveyance is made subject to the expt888 condition and limitation that the ptemises conveyed shall frxever be held as a natU18 pres8fV8 or COI1S8IV8tion area for scientific, educational and/or aesthetic purposes. and shall be kept entirely in its natural state, excepting only such fences, foot lralrs and PfOP8IIy maintenance activities as may be appropriate to elfecfuatue the fotegoing purpose wIhout impairing the essential natural character of the premises,-

On March 10, 2015 the Town of Winchester voted and passed a resolution to deny Kinder Morgan survey access to town owned property. \Ninchester voters also passed two other wanant articles opposing the proposed pipeline. The Conservation Commission also voted to oppose the pipeline. Attached is a copy of the deed. the warrant articles and the official vote.

The town expects Kinder Morgan and it's agents to respect the conservation terms of this public land by leaving the land in its natural state forever.

Thank you for your attengon to this matter.

Gus Ruth

Chairman of the Conservation Commission

Roberta Fraser

Chairman of the Select Board

{attachments not OCR compatible and not included here}

20150413-0091(30491714).pdf

Hand written 2 page letter, Jane Willis, MD, Ashfield, MA 01330, P.O.B 372, opposing

20150413-0093(30487728).pdf

Hand written card, Carole ?, 26 Barnes Branch Rd, Shelburne Falls, MA 01376, opposing

20150413-0094(30487730).pdf

Hand written card, Eugenio Ullona, 536 Main St., Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150413-0095(30487729).pdf

Hand written card,Patricia A. Newton, 50 Pond Woods Rd., Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150413-0096(30487732).pdf

Hand written card, Joanna S. Hall, 619 Smith Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150413-0097(30487735).pdf

Hand written card, Joseph Thibodeau, 480 Fitzwilliam Road, Richmond, NH 03476, opposing

20150413-0098(30488794).pdf

Hand written card, Kathy John, 34 Lapham Ln, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150413-0099(30491833).pdf

Hand written card, Wendy Juchnevics-Freeman, 45 Rumrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150413-0100(30491836).pdf

Hand written card, Renee Juchnevics-Freeman, 45 Rumrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150413-5061(30481971).txt

Jan A. Griska, Rindge, NH.

Snake Oil and Pipeline Tax Revenues:

I my early days, in the computer industry, I spent a lot of time rescuing customers from what the company's salesman sold. I called salesmen that over promised system capabilities "Snake Oil Salesmen." I now have seen enough Kinder Morgan "show and tells" to realize what I'm looking at is the same Snake Oil Sales technique. The difference is, there isn't an engineering team following these Snake Oil Salesmen to make the situation right. The Kinder Morgan representatives remind me of Itinerant Peddlers that don't have to live with what they sell.

Kinder Morgan is promising all kinds of benefits from this pipeline. But I don't see many people taking a closer look. They should be, because there isn't an ethical product support function following them around and fixing the problems.

The Town Governments hear the Snake Oil Salesmen pitching tax revenues from the pipeline. Nothing in my research indicates that their promises bear fruit. Take a look at the towns that have gone through the fracking and pipeline boom. Most of them will tell you about earthquakes, polluted drinking water, revenue promises that weren't met, unlivable noise pollution and loss of real-estate values.

Has Kinder Morgan ever shared any of this beneficial study data? I haven't seen any. Yet on the other hand ask local area Realtors about the pipeline's impact on home sales in the pipeline impacted area...

Thank you,

Jan A. Griska

Rindge, New Hampshire

20150414-0031(30491875).pdf

Office of the
Winchester Conservation Commission
1 Richmond Road
Winchester, N.H. 03470

April 8,2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
BBSFirst Street NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC.

Request to Use Pre-filing Procedures for Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Winchester Conservation Commission denies the request from Kinder Morgan and Rs agents to survey town owned conservation land shown as Map 2 Lot 5. The deed to this land slates: This conveyance is made subject to the express condgion and limitation that the premises conveyed shall forever be held as a nature preserve or conservation area for educational andfor aesthetic purposes, and shall be kept entirely in its natural state, excepting only such fences, foot traifs and prperiy maintenance actiVitfes as may be appropriate to elfectuate the fonagoing purpose wghoutimpairing the essential natural character of the premises.

On March 10, 2015 the Town of Winchester voted and passed a resolution to deny Kinder Morgan survey access to tawn owned property. Vifinchester voters also passed two other warrant aNdes opposing the proposed pipeline. The Conservation Commission also voted to oppose the pipeline. Attached is a copy of the deed, the warrant artidas and the olficial vote. The town expects Kinder Morgan and it's agents to respect the

conservation terms of this public land by leaving the land in its natural state forever.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Gus Ruth

Chairman of the Conservation Commission

Roberts Fraser

Chairman of the Select Board

{copy of town vote record + copies of 2 deeds, not included here}

20150414-0036(30488990).pdf

Hand written card, Pamela Predmore, 36 Graves St., S. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150414-0037(30488993).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrews, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150414-0038(30491126).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrews, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150414-0039(30488994).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrews, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150414-0040(30491125).pdf

Hand written card, Timothy Earl Somero, 42 Old Tenney Road, New Ipswich, NH 03071, questioning

20150414-0041(30488995).pdf

Hand written card, Wendy O'Brien, 224 Old Turnpike Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150414-0042(30491127).pdf

Hand written card, Kelly Bitov, 9 Mountain St, Plainfield, MA 01070, opposing

20150414-0043(30491121).pdf

Hand written card, Sam Elkins, 224 Old Turnpike Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150414-0045(30491123).pdf

Hand written letter, Linda L. Taylor, PO Box 194, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150414-0055(30491120).pdf

***NOTE: 30 SEPARATE LETTERS DENYING OR RESCINDING ACCESS,
ALL BUNDLED BY FERC INTO A SINGLE FILE
DATED BETWEEN 3/5/15 AND 4/7/15 AND ARE IN THE FORM OF:***

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE

Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Date: 3/5/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

address

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass

owner name

or in the case of 2 letters rescinding permission:

I am rescinding permission previously granted to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

- 1) 22 Quail Run Lane
Pelham, NH 03076
Patrick Buch
- 2) 10 Hearthstone Dr
Pelham, NH 03076
James Casatta
- 3) 5 Greenwood Terr, Pelham, NH
Jennifer Tobin
- 4) 4 Birch Lane, Pelham, NH 03076
Christina Miller
- 5) 19 Heather Lee Lane, Pelham, NH 03076
Michael Batley
- 6) 17 Autumn St
Windham, NH 03087
Anita Trudel
- 7) 182 Windham Rd, Pelham, NH
Lori Hamilton
- 8) 16 Leonard Dr., Pelham, NH
Barbara B. Coakley
- 9) 100 Tallant Rd
Pelham, NH 03076
Megan L. Chafe
- 10) 22 Frontier Drive
Pelham, NH
Lisa McAneney
- 11) 13 ? grove Ln
Pelham, NH
Rhonda Ranzino
- 12) 13 Hancock Lane, Pelham, NH 03076
Mildred R. Marques
- 13) 182 Windham Rd, Pelham, NH 03076

Chad Hamilton

- 14) 13 Lincoln St, Pelham, NH 03076
Elizabeth F. Knight
- 15) 82 Wyndridge Circle, Pelham, NH 03076
Anne Bodenrader
- 16) 21 Ballard Road, Pelham, NH 03076
Anthony DeSimone
- 17) 7 Roper Lane, Pelham, NH
Elinel Bunols
- 18) 172 Maint St, Pelham, NH
Emene Slattery
- 19) 46 Susan Drive, Pelham, NH
Elizabeth Souza
- 20) 164 Main St.
Pelham, NH 03076
Angeline Vivier
- 21) 12 Hopkins Drive, Hudson, NH
Sandra & Frank K. Martinelli
- 22) 111 Frontier Dr, Pelham, NH
Jennifer Chondaminet
- 23) 73 Valley Hill Rd - Pelham, NH 03076
Edward G. Stanley II
- 24) 9 Tina Ave
Pelham, NH
Richard L. Kres
- 25) 8 Tina Avenue
Pelham, NH 03076
Jon Richards
- 26) 5 Tina Avenue
Pelham, NH 03076
Paul Pellerin
- 27) 22 Birch Lane *(rescinding)*
Pelham, NH 03076
Paul V. McLaughlin
- 28) 37 Briarwood Rd.
Pelham, NH
Olaive Licard
- 29) 579 Bridge St *(rescinding)*
Pelham, NH 03076
??
- 30) 39 Briarwood Rd, Pelham
Don Bronella

20150414-0056(30491118).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
88 First Street, ND, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

April 10, 2015
Docket: PF14-22

Dear Secretary Bose:

As the owner of Rindge's historic "Calhoun Pasture", located at 220 Goddard Road in Rindge, New Hampshire, I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass. Please find enclosed a copy of my letter to them, and other State of New Hampshire officials, with the reasons for my decision. Your decision to require the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company to route their pipeline, if approved, away from Rindge's historic Calhoun Pasture would prevent the loss of colonial agricultural lands of great cultural and historic significance that are an important part of the history of the Town of Rindge, Cheshire County, the State of New Hampshire, and our country from not just one era, the American Revolutionary War, but the agricultural way of life in the 19th century which is slowly slipping away. For any correspondences concerning my Rindge, New Hampshire property, please ensure the mailing address of P.O. Box 6, Central Village, Connecticut 06332-0006 is used.

Sincerely,

Ernest Andre Kirslis

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

April 10, 2015

Re: Request for survey permission

Previously on 1/23/15, I spoke with Donald R. Oliver, Northeastern Land Services Contract Land Agent to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company about questions I had regarding the Northeast Energy Direct Project and the pipeline route in relation to the existing utility corridor and property I own. Unfortunately, he was unable to provide any answers. Soon thereafter he sent me a letter expressing interest in broad surveying activities of my property for a possible right of way easement to install a natural gas transmission pipeline, still not providing any clarity or specific details regarding the route. Before making a decision on the request, I wanted to first see what additional information would be available with the Kinder- Morgan informational meeting scheduled in Rindge that had been delayed, though recently held.

I own Rindge's historic "Calhoun Pasture" property located at 220 Goddard Road. It is a parcel of land deeded as "twenty-six acres and eight square rods" zoned for agricultural use and recognized by USDA as predominantly possessing very specific Berkshire and Marlow (73 tk 77) fine loam soil types designated as "farmland of local importance". There are established, timber covered Berkshire and Monadnock soil type (365E) and the former type areas along the property's north boundary adjacent to the existing electric utility corridor which provide a critical windbreak necessary for the property. These include the property's largest stands of more than century old and still maturing white pines. USDA also notes the 365 soil type areas would not possess future prospects for agricultural use for pasture or hay if cleared.

The Calhoun Pasture is a property that is completely stone wall enclosed and has not been subdivided in more than 200 years, since its creation during colonial times. Despite the existing utility corridor conveyance of right of way across the property's north east corner to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, a copy of which was made available to Mr. Oliver, its language states that the right of way does "not include the right to remove, demolish, or disrupt in any way the stone walls or rock boundaries". The conveyance of right of way specifically acknowledges the importance of its historic stone walls and boundaries

specifically noting they are “essential and mandatory to the security of the property”. They are a legacy to the Town of Rindge’s colonial cultural and agricultural history.

The Calhoun Pasture represents very specific and significant facets of the Town of Rindge’s, the State of New Hampshire’s, and our country’s colonial and agricultural culture and history. In fact it is an ideal representative of agricultural properties from the past for many reasons including characteristics and features it possesses and the benefit it has enjoyed from its preservation for over two centuries. In a world where modernization, development, and sprawl relentlessly erode history with ever expanding building, infrastructure expansion, the subdivision of properties and land, and right or way easements that prevent, restrict, or detract from the use of affected property, preservation of that history is critical.

The historic significance of the property comes from events and activities in Rindge’s past as well as its association and connection to notable individuals who have owned Rindge’s Calhoun Pasture. These are all specifically noted in historic records, town annual reports, and the book “History of the Town of Rindge, New Hampshire... (1736-1874)”. The Calhoun Pasture is mentioned by name even in the town’s annual reports, related to aspects of its agricultural history.

Its past owners include the American Revolutionary War era soldier, highly respected citizen, and Congregational Church deacon Hezekiah Hubbard (b. 1757, d. 1822), who marched from Rindge in Captain Salmon Stone’s (b. 1744—d. 1831) company of 33 men in colonial times in answer to his request to the men of Rindge for assistance in hopes of holding Ticonderoga after Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold’s capture of the fort. Of note, to illustrate the importance Rindge played in colonial times during the American Revolutionary War, Captain Stone, who settled on the “Lord Farm” just southwest of Rindge Center, also on the morning of April 19th, 1775, the first day of the battles at Lexington and Concord, he and 53 other patriotic and able-bodied men of Rindge assembled on the town common, and led by Captain Nathan Hale, embarked southward and arrived in Cambridge on April 21st. (There is a marker stone on the town common which commemorates this moment.)

In addition, it was Hezekiah Hubbard, one of those 33 patriots, who purchased the parcel from its namesake owner, the Rev. Andrew Calhoun (b. 1764—d. 1842), who purchased it from the Platts family whose ownership of it traces directly back to the very ‘father of the Town’ of Rindge, Captain Abel Platts (b. 1704—d. 1777), credited as being the town’s first settler. It was also Hezekiah’s son, Otis Hubbard (b. 1803—d. 1894), a lifelong farmer in the town who was born as well as died in Rindge, who in addition to owning and caring for the Calhoun Pasture still decades after his father’s death, was the individual who bequeathed at his own death through his will typed in the 1800’s in green ink the ‘Calhoun Pasture’ to his heir, and what was an enormous sum of money in 1895, six hundred dollars, in trust, to the Town of Rindge for the clock that graces the town’s historic “Second Rindge Meetinghouse” to this day. It is one of the largest town meeting houses in northern New England and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Captain Abel Platts, Hezekiah Hubbard, and Otis Hubbard are all buried in Rindge’s Meetinghouse Cemetery. My property has both historic significance as well as cultural significance in and to the Town of Rindge. It has been farmed for generations, and remained the same stone wall enclosed and preserved parcel of agricultural land for over two centuries. Its connection to these individuals and the town’s rich colonial history have led to the ongoing plans of continuing its preservation, and its agricultural use as an organic farm within the community.

Rindge’s historic identity comes from its colonial and agricultural past. At the core of preserving that identity rests preserving those historic properties that reflect such a ‘setting’ of the physical environment of a historic property, character if you will, as well as a ‘feeling’ of the expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of America’s colonial and agricultural past. In the case of the Calhoun Pasture, its physical features that constitute its setting as a historic property include physical features that are both natural as well as man-made, namely its topographical features such as its drumlin hills and pastoral setting, specific vegetation in forest, pasture and meadow areas, particularly in its delineated wetlands, and its centuries old stone walls. Its features and their relationships should be examined however not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its surroundings. This is particularly important for properties in

agriculturally zoned districts, and involves not just where, but how, a property is situated and its relationship to its surrounding features and open space. The Calhoun Pasture is deserving of a setting that relates the feeling of agricultural life in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is exceedingly unfortunate the scar of the existing utility corridor has clipped its corner before the importance of historic preservation was as well understood as it is now. However, in the wake of a right of way across it for a natural gas pipeline, it would be permanently ruined. The TGPC pipeline through it would permanently destroy its northern tree line windbreak and deforest a swath through it and eliminate any future ability to use that part of it for silviculture to include its use as orchard or even the growing of Christmas trees, and disrupt or destroy its more than 200 year old stone walls and their appearance including a bare minimum of 215'f wall on its northern boundary and more than 50' on its eastern boundary. The rebuilding of an historic wall changes when it must be entirely removed and reconstructed alters the appearance of it and its stones. They have aged with lichen, moss, and weathering that are a part of their character that once disturbed takes decades if not centuries to return to the same state. The colonial stone walls in New England are some of the most important and beautiful walls ever built.

The presence of a natural gas pipeline on the Calhoun Pasture is contrary to this historic landmark, would create permanent and unreasonable land use restrictions, and negatively impact its ongoing development as an organic farm. A right of way easement across any parcel of historic and cultural significance whether that of the Second Meeting House, Horsesheds and Cemetery, or other notable, especially named parcels or properties such as Rindge's Calhoun Pasture is unreasonable, especially when another alternative for the route of the pipeline exists as in this very case. The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company has other options than crossing it, and they should instead be utilized. There is a very limited amount of land within Rindge that is zoned specifically for agriculture as the Calhoun Pasture is, and no land available on the market in Rindge with similar acreage, road frontage, and such a southern exposure in such a peaceful, quiet and private setting. Its owners have kept it the un-subdivided parcel that it is for over two centuries.

Furthermore, I have serious concerns regarding the permanent habitat fragmentation the installation of such a pipeline would have on wildlife in the town, county and state. Specifically, but not limited to, the impact upon wildlife including honey bee hives or colonies that have become established in and adjacent to the existing utility corridor since its creation some fifty years ago, and the impact upon nesting of the birds that are a vital part of the agricultural ecosystem. These including the more common red-tailed hawk, rarer sedge wren, and others specifically between Scott Pond in Fitzwilliam, on the Calhoun Pasture near its saddleback wetland, the water body immediately to the east of Goddard Road, Converse Meadow Pond in Rindge, and Annett State Forest in Rindge and New Ipswich, all connected by the existing utility corridor where their calls are heard.

The installation and presence of a pipeline would cause not only detrimental habitat fragmentation, but adverse environmental impact, damaging soil compaction, and permanent negative impact upon my land due to grave severance or stigma factors. Residents of the town, county, and state are broadly against the pipeline. Having such a pipeline even near my property would without question discourage them from coming to it as an organic farm, visiting it, and potentially even purchasing from it. Having such a pipeline on the property, a hazardous and explosive material pipeline, across an organic farm would be even more damaging, and effectively bring to an end in my lifetime the ability to use it for existing as well as future planned silviculture and organic farming, and unnecessarily ruin a historic property in Rindge with a notable connection to its past when other alternatives are available.

In addition, the survey permission requested inadequately addresses site specific issues, cutting and clearing of foliage, vegetation, or timber. It does not address other impact to the property to gain access or perform 'incidental' work, and other minor and major damages that could result, and how such will be clearly determined, documented, and as a landowner I would be satisfactorily compensated for without unreasonable inconvenience to myself.

While I understand TGPC's desire to gather information about the area inside and surrounding the existing utility corridor, your information guide for property owners outlines the breadth of the surveying activity

sought to include, at your option, geotechnical survey requiring “a truck mounted or track/skidder drilling rig to drill bore holes to obtain soil and rock samples” along with “two to four trucks with trailers necessary to support this work.” To gain access to heavily forested areas of my property this would involve significant tree cutting, undesirable soil compaction, and most likely disruption to the property’s extensive colonial era stone walls, none of which are desirable.

Routing of the pipeline, if it is approved, on the south side of the corridor through the Calhoun Pasture serves no advantage over inside the four acre parcel owned by PSNH that is entirely within the existing corridor with over a hundred feet of frontage on Goddard Road that borders the Calhoun Pasture to the north. The pipeline route is more appropriately located there. Furthermore, just east of Goddard Road, the entire corridor makes an abrupt turn northeastward. The pipeline, if approved, as a whole must cross the lake to the east of Goddard Road which is wider on the south side of the corridor than the north, and the pipeline route would then shift immediately northward regardless thereafter.

For these reasons, and other concerns, at this time I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass. For any correspondence concerning myself or my Rindge, NH property, please ensure the mailing address of P.O. Box, 6, Central Village, CT 06332-0006 is used.

Sincerely,

Ernest Andre Kirslis

The Calhoun Pasture, 220 Goddard Road, Rindge, New Hampshire
(Mailing address: P.O. Box 6, Central Village, Connecticut 06332)

Cc: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Glenn Normandeau, Executive Director, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department

Elizabeth Muzzey, Director, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, and State
Historical Preservation Officer

Roberta Oeser, Chairman, Rindge Board of Selectmen

20150414-0057(30491116).pdf

KIMBERLY D. BOSE, SECRETARY
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

April 3, 2015

VIA Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: DENYING PROPERTY ACCESS

As the owner of the property located at 97B West Road, Londonderry, NH 03053, we are denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter our land to perform surveys or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto our property will be considered unauthorized, and be treated as trespass.

Patrick Egan Jennifer Egan

20150414-5148(30488857).txt

Diane Kolakoski, South Deerfield, MA.

I am opposed to having any pipeline go through our lovely town of Deerfield. Kinder Morgan is only interested in making all the profits it can, at the expense of us citizens and taxpayers. Money would be better spent on conservation and renewable energy -- a great way to create jobs without all the hazards of

fracked gas. Gas is not cheap or safe if you factor in all the externalized costs. Unless gas and oil companies are willing to comply with the Clean Water and Air Act, I am not fooled by their PR claims. The use of toxic chemicals pollutes millions of gallons of water, destroys wildlife habitat, lowers property value while risking our health and safety. The federal government oversight is lacking in what protection is currently offered. Our property and our rights should not be taken away. Stop pandering to big business. We, the people, aren't interested in Kinder Morgan's greed.

20150415-0041(30495466).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Angela Kazarian, 158 Camp Sargent Rd., Merrimack, NH 03054, requesting scoping meeting in Merrimack, NH

20150415-0072(30495291).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150415-0073(30495346).pdf

Hand written card, Gregory H. Butko, 154 Winchester Rd, Richmond, NH 03470 opposing

20150415-0074(30495341).pdf

Hand written card, Reta Bason, 619 New Road, Lyndeborough, NH 03082, opposing

20150415-0075(30495340).pdf

Hand written card, Stanley Bason, 619 New Road, Lyndeborough, NH 03082, opposing

20150415-0076(30495348).pdf

Hand written card, Kenneth Schoen, 7 Sugarloaf St, S. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150415-0077(30495353).pdf

Hand written card, Cathy Bertinuson, 36 N Hill Side Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150415-0078(30495457).pdf

Hand written card, Sharon Friedner, 72 Beech St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150415-0079(30495456).pdf

Hand written card, Elizabeth Woodfin, 2 Burts Pit Rd., Northampton, MA 01360, opposing

20150415-0080(30495351).pdf

Hand written card, Susannah Lerman, 45 Gill Center Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150415-0081(30495350).pdf

Hand written card, Nancy B. Baker, 67 Overland Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150415-0082(30495349).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360: How much gas are we exporting now + why aren't we keeping it for our domestic use?

20150415-0083(30495354).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360: If we need the gas from this pipeline DON'T ALLOW THEM TO EXPORT ANY!

20150415-0084(30495334).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360: RENEWABLE ENERGY IS OUR FUTURE - get it!

20150415-0085(30495333).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360: The 1%'ers are the only gainers with NED!

20150415-0086(30495336).pdf

Hand written card, Marianne Parese, 449 Park Ave Apt #6, Keen, NH 03431, opposing

20150415-0087(30495338).pdf

Hand written card, John Boccalini, 180 Fay Martin Rd, Richmond, NH 03470 opposing

20150415-0088(30495337).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150415-0089(30495335).pdf

Hand written card, Cody Martin, 1 Fatima Way, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150415-0090(30495339).pdf

Hand written card, Janet Boccalini, 180 Fay Martin Rd, Richmond, NH 03470 opposing

20150415-0091(30495317).pdf

Hand written card, Jonathan C. Oltman, 36 North Hillside Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150415-0092(30495279).pdf

Hand written card, Pamela Shuel Sargent, 199 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150415-5007(30491152).txt

Kristina Dean, Milfor, NH.

Hello,

I am a resident at 21 Bear Court in Milford, NH. This pipeline is literally going to go right through my neighborhood and it is absolutely terrifying. I am a young professional who bought my home a little over two years ago with a vision of one day having a family and raising children in a beautiful SAFE environment. Had I know a pipeline would be barreling through my neighborhood I would have NEVER EVER bought this home. This project needs to be stopped immediately so we can save our homes and the "American Dream". I abut conservation land and purposely bought this home for that reason and now it is going to be completely destroyed. I just don't understand how this could even be happening. NONE of this gas is even going to be offered to the residents of neighborhoods it runs through which is insane. Even if it did, I still would not want this pipeline here. It is extremely dangerous and this company does not have a good reputation. To know this could be going into my neighborhood just steps away from my front door is absolutely terrifying and dream crushing. Though I had a fantastic childhood, my parents were not able to give

me the best of the best which has always pushed me to work harder to achieve the beautiful home I have now and I would like to keep it that way. As a licensed Realtor I KNOW this is going to destroy the home vales in the development and make it IMPOSSIBLE to sell the homes. There has also been talk from the mortgage companies we have that they would cancel the homeowners insurance or quite possible call the whole note due because of the danger of having this pipeline steps from out front doors. I am begging and pleading that this pipeline be stopped. Why is it going 100 miles out of its way to go right back don to Massachusetts? When I learned about this issue in December my heart sank and my dreams of having a SAFE and beautiful home for my future family were destroyed. I have seen the photos of pipeline explosions and it is so scary to think it could happen to me. I am in what they call the “incineration zone” how am I supposed to be comfortable with this???? If there is a pipeline accident I am dead no questions asked. I am literally going to be living on a ticking time bomb. As it stands right now I hear helicopters flying over a once very quiet neighborhood frequently. I also had footprint tracks in my yard over the winter when I clearly have my property posted that a survey is NOT allowed. Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline do not respect boundaries and personal property how am I supposed to trust them with my life when they can’t even be honest about something so small? There is nothing comforting about how they have acted. When I went to one of the town meetings they were basically laughing in our faces about our concerns and just brushing everything off like none of our concerns were a big deal. We were told in January people from Kinder Morgan would be coming around and This needs to be stopped now and our community needs to be saved from this horrible proposal. Thank you for taking the time to read my letter I really hope it shows the concern I have and everyone else in the development. We need to stop making their pockets deeper and start thinking about the human element and respect the wishes of the people who are going to be smack dab in the middle of the construction and potential explosion.

Thank you!

20150415-5053(30491720).txt

Kimberly D Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street
Washington, DC 20426

Rebecca Clark, Deerfield, MA.
312 Upper Road
Deerfield, MA
April 15, 2015

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am writing on behalf of Clarkdale, a fourth generation family farm in the foothills of the Berkshires in Western Massachusetts.

Last year we received devastating news: our peach orchard would be cut in two by the Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline. We rallied support from federal and state legislators and from local elected officials, friends, family and customers. KM subsequently changed the proposed route in the fall so it now merely clips our property as it runs adjacent to the existing power lines. I use “merely” but it still is devastating news. We just miss the Kinder Morgan Incineration Zone but none of our neighbors are that lucky. The Kinder Morgan representatives have been evasive and dishonest on all occasions when we have dealt with them.

I implore you and your esteemed staff to please look carefully at this proposed project. We do not believe there is a need, and that Kinder Morgan will eventually take our lands for their own profit, abusing our laws. And by the way, this farm never had gas capabilities and we are proceeding with a solar program as I write. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Rebecca Clark

20150415-5212(30493021).txt

Shawn Morin, Milford, NH.

I am opposed to the plan for a Pipeline in New Hampshire and more specifically Milford, NH. From the materials I've reviewed in relation to the project being driven by Tennessee Gas/Kinder Morgan, there is absolutely no benefit to this project moving forward for Milford and other NH residents. I urge you to not allow this project to move forward give the only benefit will be to the bottom line of the stockholders of Tennessee Gas/Kinder Morgan NH Pipeline.

20150416-0014(30498271).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0015(30497329).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0016(30497330).pdf

Hand written card, Pamela Cothey, Dodge Branch Rd, Hawley, MA 01339, opposing

20150416-0017(30498275).pdf

Hand written card, Ms. Gail Abbott, 126B Ashfield Mountain Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150416-0018(30499755).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0019(30497886).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0020(30498272).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0021(30498280).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0022(30498650).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Andrew, 165 A Reynolds Rd, Shelburne, MA 01370, opposing

20150416-0023

SUSAN PEARSON
34 HALLOCKVILLE ROAD PLAINFIELD, MA 01070
(413) 634-0025 PHONE (413) 634-0028 FAX
SPEARSONBOOKS@GMAIL.COM
WWW.SUSANPEARSON.NET

April 9, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
Docket No. OFI4-11-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

I am writing specifically about my concern that the proposed 36-inch pipeline would meet only the lowest industry safety standards where it runs through low population density areas such as Plainfield, whereas in high population density areas the highest quality pipeline is planned.

According to the US Department of Transportation, the 10-year average for what it calls “significant” gas transmission pipeline incidents is 77 each year. It comes as no surprise that most of those incidents occur in rural areas, where lower quality pipe is used. Am I to assume that lives in rural areas are of less value than those in urban areas? This is outrageous and is surely in violation of moral law if not of legislated law. Is it unreasonable of me to expect my government to protect my welfare and the welfare of my family and friends who live in Western Massachusetts, as much as it protects the welfare of those who live in Boston?

Thank you for sharing my concern with the Commission.

Sincerely,

Susan Pearson

cc: State Senator Benjamin Downing
State Representative Stephen Kulik
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Senator Ed Markey
Congressman Richard Neal
Governor Charles Baker

20150416-0024(30499270).pdf

Typed letter, not OCR compatible, Karen and Kevin Hodge, 192 Chas Bancroft Hwy, Litchfield, NH 03052, requesting a scoping meeting in Litchfield, NH, and opposing project

20150416-0043(30499306).pdf

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Paul D. Tonko
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 14, 2015

Dear Congressman Tonko:

Thank you for your March 11, 2015, letter regarding Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.’s (Tennessee Gas) proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (NED Project). First, let me clarify that the Commission has not yet issued our Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement that will give the times and places for the scoping meetings.

Tennessee Gas filed its pre-filing request letter on September 15, 2014 and the Director of the Office of Energy Projects approved Tennessee Gas’ request to enter into our pre-filing process. The Commission’s pre-filing process allows our staff to actively participate with landowners, interested parties, other federal and state agencies, elected officials, and the applicant in order to identify environmental or other issues, and discuss potential solutions and route modifications before an application is filed. By engaging the public early in the process we believe that we can conduct a comprehensive and meaningful review of the project as part of our

obligation under the National Environmental Policy Act.

After the completion of the Tennessee Gas-sponsored open houses, my staff will issue our Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. My staff will hold scoping meetings throughout the project area, including in the greater Capital Region of New York State. During the process of preparing the environmental impact statement for the NED Project, the public will have numerous opportunities to comment on the pipeline route and identify environmental issues to Commission staff.

Please be assured that we strive to make our review of project proposals both accessible and transparent to the public. If I can be of further assistance in this or any other Commission matter, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. LaFleur
Chairman

20150416-0044(30499302).pdf

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Chris Gibson
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 14, 2015

Dear Congressman Gibson:

Thank you for your March 11, 2015, letter regarding Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.'s (Tennessee Gas) proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (NED Project). First, let me clarify that the Commission has not yet issued our Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement that will give the times and places for the scoping meetings.

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Please be assured that we strive to make our review of project proposals both accessible and transparent to the public. If I can be of further assistance in this or any other Commission matter, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Cheryl A. LaFleur
Chairman

20150416-5008(30494150).txt

Libby reilly, Nassau, NY.

We strongly oppose this pipeline. We live in a beautiful rural community, we have a 100 acre organic farm located next to the pipeline and in the radius for the largest compressor station on the pipeline. There is a strong chance the station could be located across the street from my farm. I grew up 1 mile down the road, never in my life would I believe this would come through here. I have 3 sisters aunts uncles and cousins all living within a 1.5 mile radius and we are all going to be affected. Nobody in Rensselaer county New York want this. We pay good money in taxes to have the land we have, we chose to live in the country to avoid industrial infrastructure like this. How could you justify putting a massive compressor station next to houses who are use to hearing only crickets at night and the birds in the morning. My house was built in 1777 it has the old farm charm, it would be devastating to the wildlife and the character of our town to have the pipeline and ugly loud chemical filled compressor station in our neighborhood. If we wanted to be exposed to the noise and chemicals that will be given off by this pipeline and station we would of not moved to such a secluded area. I raise organic beef cattle, bees, produce and chickens. What would happen if my water becomes contaminated or my air contaminated on daily basis from a compressor station? Not to mention our road alone houses many young children, this pipeline is stated to come extremely close to houses with kids. Looking at the current and past pipeline accidents I have no trust and faith in them. Not to mention on this section of the pipeline it will follow power lines which are known to corrode the pipes at a quicker rate. Why would we even take the chance? There is not enough research yet on pipelines and powerlines long term. This pipeline is not necessary, we need to be looking more towards renewable resources and not fracked gas! Governor Cuomo banned fracking but the transport should be banned as well.

20150416-5012(30494162).txt

jacqueline elacqua, stephentown, NY.

On Monday, April 13th I attended the Kinder Morgan house at the Green Meadow Elementary School. I attended this with hope of finding out more information about the proposed fracked gas pipeline that is currently being planned and will go through Rensselaer County close to my home if approved.

For the first half hour I moved around the room listening. I listened to people asking questions of the people in Kinder Morgan (Blue) shirts. I did not hear one question answered. Instead the people were told, "I will have to look into that", "I can't answer that, the person who would have that information is over there", "I am not here to answer questions about that, I am here to answer questions about— —".

I also looked at the posters on display. I found the language in the posters to be very manipulative. While the wording was carefully orchestrated, the deception was evident.

Eventually I came to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission table. I listened to a woman ask questions about how a gas line that was taking gas out of the United States and sent to other countries could possibly be beneficial to the people in Rensselaer County. The answer was that it would improve the whole country by bringing in money. When questioned about who the money would go to besides a multi billion dollar company (Kinder Morgan) the answer was "tax revenue". I moved on to the biologist from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An obviously very informed man was asking questions about all aspects of the pipeline. The answers he received were "I have heard that but I haven't seen proof", and, "Can you show me proof", after hearing the same response over and over I asked the biologist what he thought about the Rensselaer County Plateau, he turned and asked me, "What is that?".

I tried moving to the next section that was designated by maps or photos, but I couldn't get close enough to that display or the next. The displays were surrounded by the large men in orange shirts. Suddenly I was surrounded by men large men in orange shirts. Some of the men had signs saying something like; We live here, and we support the pipeline. Their shirts also advertised something about unions. The men were clustered in groups of three and four. They were not looking at the literature, maps, photos that they were blocking. I am pro-union. and I am not easily intimidated but I felt intimidated. I felt fear about asking

questions and at one point, when I was trying to listen to someone asking a question, I was jostled by two of these men. I felt very uneasy and knew staying and trying to learn anything in the chaos was ill advised. I left the building and was immediately confronted with a large truck (with neon blinking lights advertising the same sentiments as the men in orange shirts) in the parking lot. The truck was parked in the yellow lined no parking zone. This was the same parking lot that all cars had been turned away from and told to go find a different place to park. “Maybe the town hall, it’s a walk, but you can’t stay here” was what we were informed. I wanted to cry, I wanted to run away.

The feeling of powerlessness was nauseating. If this meeting was to share information why were these intimidation tactics being used? When I researched the prior Kinder Morgan meetings, I found that this was a tactic used at all of them.

I question why a company that has developed so many ways of deceiving the public, and anticipates an angry public outcry, has been given so much power and is allowed this imperious behavior.

I come away from the Kinder Morgan open house sure that the pipeline they are proposing will do NO good for our communities but could cause massive destruction in so many ways.

20150416-5039(30494387).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1 A
Washington, DC 20426

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD TBD

A critical component of any large interstate pipeline proposal is a theoretically detailed report prepared by the pipeline company listing, among other things, information that can be used to gauge the many negative local environmental impacts of the proposal. Such a report is supposed to provide the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the public with the information that it needs to assess the environmental damage that a proposed pipeline will cause – so that these damages can be weighed against the “need” for the pipeline and so that some of the damage can be mitigated if the pipeline is built.

With a project as massive as Kinder Morgan’s proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project, reams of information about the pipeline, its proposed route and the lands through which the construction would occur must be gathered, organized and published. This process is vitally important if the environmental impacts along the route of the pipeline are to be given fair and proper consideration.

On March 13th, Kinder Morgan filed the first draft of an Environmental Report (“ER”) for its proposed NED project. This first draft ER is comprised of thirteen Resource Reports, eight appendices and four companion documents. This is a massive filing, one that requires dedication to simply download, much less to browse and to actually attempt to analyze. But any serious attempt at analysis very quickly runs into a brick wall – and on that brick wall are these spray-painted letters:

TBD

According to Wikipedia, TBD is an acronym that stands for “to be determined” “to be done”, “to be defined”, “to be decided”, “to be discussed”, etc.

Even a casual glance at the thirteen Resource Reports contained in this filing will lead the reader to conclude that there is indeed a great deal about the Kinder Morgan proposal that is TBD. One of the thirteen resource documents contains nearly 3,000 instances of TBD. Another contains over 7,000! The entire draft is simply

riddled with TBDs.

Much of the information presented in the Resource Reports is in tabular format. Some of the tables presented by Kinder Morgan would be laughable if this were a less serious matter. Here are some examples of the “information” being supplied to FERC and to the public in this Kinder Morgan filing:

{image of table filled with “TBD” entries, not reproduced here}

At times it seems that the elves at Kinder Morgan grew tired of entering all of those TBDs and they began to take shortcuts. For instance, here’s a table from Resource Report 9 where the elves let one lone TBD do the work of many:

{image of table filled with “TBD” entries, not reproduced here}

After all, why enter forty separate TBDs when one will suffice? Maybe they could have saved even more time by simply slapping TBD on the entire draft report?

OK, so there are thousands and thousands and thousands of pieces of information missing from this first draft ER. But there is a second draft coming – Kinder Morgan says that it will be available on June 15th. Maybe it will supply this missing information? Doubtful, but maybe. And then, at that point, a more serious analysis of this project could perhaps be undertaken.

But how then can FERC be preparing to schedule its “scoping“ meetings to start in May? This is weeks ahead of the release of the second draft of the ER. Isn’t this putting the cart very much before the horse? The scoping meetings are the public’s one official chance to comment to FERC on the impacts of the NED project on their lands and their communities. But when so many of those impacts are still TBD, how can FERC consider that the public has been properly informed about the project? Shouldn’t any scoping meetings be delayed until the second draft of the ER is released and the public has a chance to study it?

This has all the appearances of yet another chapter in the ongoing story of Kinder Morgan pretending to properly inform the public and FERC pretending that the public is being properly informed. And in the background, checkboxes are being checked and the NED proposal is moving along the FERC assembly line, waiting for the seemingly inevitable “APPROVED” stamp that finds its way onto virtually all pipeline projects that FERC considers. And Kinder Morgan realizes that the longer it can delay releasing details on the negative impacts of its proposal, the fewer chances the public has to object. The big question is why FERC is going along with this charade. Please remind me again just what it is that FERC is pretending to regulate. While we await the second Kinder Morgan draft ER, wondering just how many of those 10,000 plus TBDs might be replaced by actual data, I have a proposal of my own: I propose that we consider that the TBD acronym might have a somewhat different meaning when it appears in a Kinder Morgan resource report. Here are some possibilities:

Treatment Before Diagnosis

This is the horse before the cart syndrome that FERC is so prone to. Scoping meetings before a reasonably complete environmental report? No problem. Gotta keep that assembly line moving!

TGP Botches Details

Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP) is Kinder Morgan’s pipeline subsidiary. Perhaps they are simply more incompetent than they are sneaky. And despite their repeated boasts of overseeing more than 80,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines, perhaps they really are very challenged by having to work out all of the details of the massive NED project. That’s not comforting, is it?

Truth Being Delayed

This I think gets to the heart of the matter. Kinder Morgan does not want there to be an informed public. An informed public asks hard questions and rejects vague, misleading answers. So the pipeline company delays providing details of the negative impacts of their proposal for as long as possible. And with the lax oversight provided by FERC, why would they ever change this approach?

If you have a chance, take a look at these March 13th Kinder Morgan resource reports. They are indexed

and available for download here. See for yourself just how much critical environmental information is simply TBD.

Nick Miller Groton, MA

[1] <http://www.nofrackedgasinmass.org/resource-reports-march-13-2015/>

20150416-5205(30497504).txt

Sharon Cory Johnson, Nassau, NY.

I have learned about Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline's NED Proposal and have concerns. The proposed NED pipeline and a compressor station will be within a few miles of my home

I am concerned about the possible health and safety risks of the high pressure in the proposed fracked gas pipeline and the dangerous chemicals in the gas. There are over 60 known carcinogens, neurotoxins and endocrine disrupters that can create serious health risks when they are released to the environment in the drilling fields, along the transmission lines, compressor stations, and other operations. I am also very concerned about potential explosions since there has been an increasing incidence of accidents along pipelines.

I request that NED pipeline and compressor stations NOT be built.

20150417-4002(30498646).pdf

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10278-0090

Regulatory Branch

SUBJECT: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC Northeast Energy Direct Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline from Troy, PA to Dracut, MA

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
Attn: Howdy McCracken, Sr. Pipeline Engineer
EH&S Project Permitting - 1460E
1001 Louisiana St., Suite 1000
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Mr. McCracken:

Thank you for meeting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regulatory Offices from New York, Baltimore, Buffalo and New England Districts as well as the North Atlantic Division on May 27, 2014 and February 3, 2015 regarding the proposed 400-plus mile natural gas pipeline from Troy, PA to Dracut, MA. Based on the discussion at the meeting on February 3, 2015, your company is proposing to place 187 acres of regulated fill in regulated waters and wetlands for the construction of 429 miles of new and replacement natural gas pipelines. This letter is intended to provide information needed as part of the permit application package for a Department of the Army permit.

The permit application must include the amount of fill, in acres, being placed in regulated waters and/or wetlands, both temporary and permanent, and identification of wetland losses or impacts, including permanent conversion and temporary disturbance. Attached is an example of a spreadsheet with the type of data that would be required. The number of wetland or waters crossings is also important to provide including access roads and staging areas, and impacts on property identified for compensatory mitigation. The limited use of remote sensing of wetlands for the purposes of publication of a public notice may be acceptable. If the use of remote sensing for some of the preliminary site assessments is required, please be prepared to provide a description of the methods and tools to be applied.

In addition, in order for each of the four USACE Districts to understand the known and unknown informa-

tion, please provide in a table format, the total number of parcels within the proposed right-of-way, the total acreage within the proposed right-of-way, then quantify the total number of parcels proposed for remote sensing, and the total acreage proposed for remote sensing at the current time. This should be broken out by District. Field verification of wetlands and waters must be done as soon as possible, when suitable conditions allow for wetland delineations to be conducted in accordance with the 1987 Manual. The Corps requires field verification of all regulated wetlands and waters prior to beginning the decision-making phase, in order to have greater confidence in the amount of intrusion into the regulated aquatic environment and the resultant environmental impacts.

The proposal to discharge fill materials into regulated waters (including wetlands) of the United States must be in compliance with the Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230). Therefore, it is expected that Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company will submit to this office a written demonstration of compliance with the Guidelines. This documentation must include a detailed analysis of alternatives to avoid and/or minimize the amount of filling of regulated waters (including wetlands) of the United States and discharge alternatives which would meet the purpose and need for your company's pipeline project. If an alternative is not practicable as defined at 40 CFR Part 230.1 O(a), the submittal must include an explanation of why it was found as not practicable.

The fundamental precept of the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines is that dredged or fill material should not be discharged into the aquatic ecosystem, unless it can be demonstrated that such a discharge will not have an unacceptable adverse impact either individually or in combination with known and/or probable impacts of other activities affecting the ecosystems of concern. In order for this determination to be made, your company must submit a cumulative effect analysis addressing the incremental impact of the proposed pipeline activities when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions within the vicinity of the proposed construction activities within the aquatic ecosystem.

Avoidance and minimization of impacts to waters is a critical component of this permit application. For those unavoidable impacts, the regulations at 33 CFR Part 332 require that compensatory mitigation for permanent loss and/or permanent conversion of regulated waters (including wetlands) of the United States be provided. Compensatory aquatic mitigation that not only meets the requirements of 33 CFR Part 332, but that is also acceptable to the States of New York and New Hampshire and the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts should be investigated and identified in this permit application. Please note that, in accordance with 33 CFR Part 332, compensatory mitigation needs to be based upon replacing ecological functions and services lost as a result of the proposed activities. The requirements of 33 CFR Part 332.4, must be fulfilled in the planning and documentation of the mitigation plan.

The crossing of navigable waters, regulated under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, including the Hudson, Connecticut, and Merrimack Rivers, will require the proposed pipeline to achieve a minimum burial depth to protect safe navigation and for maintenance of any Federal channel. In the Hudson River, the top of the pipeline and any protective covering must be at a depth of at least 47 feet below Mean Lower Low Water Datum. The other navigable river crossings will require sufficient burial to protect navigation interests as well as the proposed infrastructure itself.

As the lead Federal agency, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is responsible for documenting compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1996, and with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Federally-recognized Native American Tribes. The Tribal consultation required is a robust Nation to Nation requirement, and if not completed to USACE standards, would delay decision-making on this permit application, as other recent pipeline permit applicants have experienced. The information provided in the FERC environmental analysis will provide information to the USACE in the permit application review and decision making process, including the demonstration of compliance with Federal Laws and Regulations.

In addition, your company must obtain a Section 401 Clean Water Act Water Quality Certificate (WQC)

from the States of New York and New Hampshire and the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for this proposal. In addition, your company must obtain a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Consistency Certification from the New York State Department of State prior to the completion of the decision-making phase of this application.

Typically, the USACE permit application decision will be made within 90 calendar days of the filing of the Final Environmental Impact Statement, unless there are outstanding unresolved National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance requirements, such as incomplete Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act consultation, incomplete Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act coordination, and incomplete Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation, including Tribal consultation or the requisite WQCs and CZM compliance certification has not been demonstrated. Therefore, regardless of the timing of any Final Environmental Impact Statement, Record of Decision or other Federal permit, certificate or order, the USACE cannot complete decision making until it is demonstrated that all . Federal Act coordination and consultation has been satisfactorily completed including NEPA consultation and compliance, and State or Commonwealth Section 401 Water Quality Certifications and Coastal Zone Management Consistency Certifications are issued.

We are also in receipt of your proposed drawing, received on July 23, 2014,

showing the horizontal directional drill crossing of the Hudson River. This drawing has a sufficient level of detail to show the proposed crossing, but additional requirements, especially including a scalable plan on 8 1/2" by 11" paper with a proper title block are necessary to meet the enclosed example.

We cannot make a decision on whether there is a lead Regulatory District and which District would serve in that role until sometime after we have received and reviewed your company's submittal of the extent of regulated activities and impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands for each affected District (see attached spreadsheet for initial requirements).

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please don't hesitate to contact me at 917-790-8720.

Sincerely,

Jodi M. McDonald
Chief, Regulatory Branch
New York District

Enclosure: as

Copy furnished:

CENAN-OP-RU

CELRB-TD-R

CENAB-OP-R

CENAE-R

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**TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE (TGP)
NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT (NED) PROJECT
FERC Docket No. PF 14-22
(Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts)
MEETING WITH INDIAN TRIBES
AND THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC)**

Wednesday, March 18, 2015 (10am-6pm)
Mohegan Sun Casino, Hotel, and Convention Center
1 Mohegan Sun Blvd., Uncasville, CT 06382

Meeting Minutes

Attendees:

Mike Letson, Kinder Morgan
Rebecca Brodeur, Louis Berger
Hope Luhman, Louis Berger
Lynn Zakrzowski, Louis Berger
Joseph H. Blanchard, Absentee Shawnee
Ed Gehres, Van Ness Feldman/Kinder Morgan
Matt Abtifar, Kinder Morgan
Elaine Thomas, Mohegan Tribe
Oliver Pahl, Cardno
Paul Friedman, FERC
M. Andrews, Wampanoag Tribe
Kyle Andrews Wampanoag Tribe
Dee Gardner, ESTOO
Steve Brann, Cardno
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation
Eric Tomasi, FERC
Beth Regas, Mohegan Tribe
Scott Abrams, Seneca Nation
Bonney Hartley, Stockbridge – Munsee

Anthony Gonyea, Onondaga Nation
Deeanna Homer, Onondaga Nation
Doug Harris, Narragansett
Christine Abrams, Tonawanda Seneca Nation
Bettina Washington, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay
Head
Jerry Pardilla, USET
David Weeden, Mashpee Wampanoag
James Quinn, Mohegan Tribe
Dell Gould, Louis Berger
Marissa Turnbull, Mashantucket Pequot

Attended by Phone:

Jesse Bergevin, Oneida Nation
Brice Obermeyer, Delaware Tribe
Susan Bachor, Delaware Tribe
Sarah Byrd, Louis Berger

Meeting Summary

9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. - Breakfast

10:30 a.m. - Meeting opens

10:30 to 10:50 - Welcome, introductions, and safety briefing by TGP. Invocation by Mohegan Tribe.

10:50 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. - FERC representative Paul Friedman gives slide presentation: “Federal Energy Commission Pre-Filing Environmental Review of Cultural Resources Issues and Tribal Consultations for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company’s Northeast Direct Project”

Discussion Points:

- Tribes expressed concern that cultural resource surveys were completed before they could offer input and participate.

TGP will send tribes the protocols and models for review. If tribes express concern for areas that have already been surveyed, TGP can revisit areas.

- Tribes expressed concern that FERC’s process and guidelines do not facilitate their involvement early enough in the process.

- o FERC representative believes this meeting will help facilitate tribal involvement. FERC requests input from the tribes on suggested updates to agency guidelines.

- Tribes expressed concern that the FERC website is not easy to use and it is hard to get information on the project.

- o FERC will work with their contractor Cardno to develop a communication method for the tribes that will get them the information they need more efficiently.

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. – Lunch Break

1:30 p.m. to 1:52 p.m. - TGP Project Manager Mike Letson gives slide presentation: “Overview of Kinder Morgan, TGP, and NED Project.”

Discussion Points:

- A large portion of NED will follow the Constitution pipeline. TGP is still in consultation with Constitu-

tion on the specifics of how close the lines will be.

- Right-of-way is typically 100 feet wide during construction and 50 feet wide after construction. There are additional work spaces in some areas and width may vary.
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is used to drill under certain obstacles (rivers, major roadways, etc.). Could be used to avoid cultural resource sites. If there is a problem during the process the area above may have to be disturbed.

1:56 p.m. to 2:37 p.m. – Louis Berger (LB) representative Dell Gould gives slide presentation: “Northeast Energy Direct Project, Cultural Resource Study Overview.”

Discussion Points:

- Tribes expressed concern that without tribal input and participation, current survey protocols and methods are inadequate to find what the tribe considers significant.
 - o LB and TGP would like tribal input on their survey methods and protocols. They will send materials to the tribes to review. They will set up weekly notification of schedules so tribes can participate in surveys. Safety training will be made available.
- Tribes expressed concern that communication is inefficient. The point of contact at some tribes is not the THPO and some tribes would prefer not to communicate through email.
 - o LB and TGP will get the point of contact information for each tribe and get the tribe’s preferred method of communication.

2:39 p.m. to 3:27 p.m. – FERC representative Paul Friedman gives slide presentation: “Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Consultations with Indian Tribes on Natural Gas Projects”

Discussion Points:

- Tribes reiterate concern that the FERC website is hard to navigate and it is hard to track the project.
 - o FERC will work with Cardno to streamline a way to get information to tribes.

Cooperating status would give tribes the ability to participate in drafting the Environmental Impact Statement. If the tribes are a Cooperator, they cannot also be an Intervener and would not be able to challenge the findings of the Commission.

3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. – Break/Separate Tribal Meeting

5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. – Tribes give slide presentation of Questions and Comments for FERC and TGP

Discussion Points:

- Tribes expressed desire for FERC to require TGP to facilitate tribal involvement in writing.
 - o FERC representative suggest that TGP/Berger contact individual tribes to see which ones want to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the company.
- Tribes expressed desire for FERC to require tribes to sign off before an applicant can enter the pre-filing process.
 - o FERC can’t commit to a change in the procedure and requirements without consulting internally.
- Tribes expressed the desire for their Unanticipated Discovery protocols to be used.
 - o TGP requests the tribes send them their Unanticipated Discovery protocols so they can include them in their protocols. Tribal protocols for unanticipated discovery would be inserted as a whole within the TGP protocols.
- Tribes suggested that the FERC should be more consistent between projects with regards to consultations. Perhaps the model from this meeting could become best practices.

6:00 p.m. - Meeting Close

{17 slide presentation}

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Consultations with Indian Tribes
on Natural Gas Projects

By Paul Friedman

Senior Technical Expert in Cultural Resources for the
FERC's Office of Energy Projects- Gas Division

Tennessee Gas Pipeline – Northeast Energy Direct Project
(Docket No. PF14-22 – PA-NY-CT-NH-MA)

Meeting with Indian Tribes
Mohegan Sun – Uncasville, CT

March 18, 2015

THE FERC CONSULTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES

The FERC recognizes it has Trust responsibilities to Indian tribes.

On July 23, 2003, the FERC issued its “Policy Statement on Consultations with Indian Tribes in Commission Proceedings (Order 635).” Order 635 stated that:

- “The Commission will endeavor to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, and will seek to address the effects of proposed projects on tribal rights and resources through consultation....”
 - “The Commission...will assure that tribal resources and interests are considered whenever the Commission's actions or decisions have the potential to adversely affect Indian tribes or Indian trust resources”
-

THE FERC DOES NOT DELEGATE CONSULTATIONS TO NATURAL GAS COMPANIES

Executive Order (EO) 13175 “Consultations and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” does not apply to the FERC, because Section 1(c) of the EO excludes “independent regulatory agencies.”

Applicants can “prepare information, analyses, and recommendations” as allowed under 36 CFR 800.2(a)(3). Companies typically hire consultants to conduct cultural resources investigations in accordance with the Commission's regulations at 18 CFR 380. The FERC's environmental regulations require that natural gas companies communicate with Indian tribes, and document those communications in applications to the FERC.

However, outside of those communications between companies and tribes, the FERC staff will conduct government-to-government consultations. While companies and their consultants conduct cultural resources studies, the FERC remains responsible for all determinations and findings, usually disclosed in our environmental documents, as discussed below.

FERC REGULATES THE INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS

Under the Natural Gas Act – there are three kinds of filings for natural gas facilities that come before the FERC:

- Projects under our Blanket Procedures (18 CFR 157.206);
- Project under Section 7 of the NGA (both construction and abandonment of natural gas facilities) – including pipelines, compressor stations, meter stations, etc.; and
- Project under Section 3 of the NGA – covers onshore liquefied natural gas terminals.

BLANKET CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Under 18 CFR 157

Automatics (cost limits 2014 \$11.2M) – reported in Annual Report to the FERC; no prior FERC staff review.

Prior Notices (cost limits 2014 \$31.9M) – applications are noticed; FERC staff reviews them; 60 day public protest period.

All activities under the Blanket Certificate Program must have no effect on environmental resources in accordance with Part 157.206.

Procedures for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are outlined in Appendix II to Subpart F of Part 157 – Need “no properties” or “no effect” letter from State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Companies are not required to contact Indian tribes about blanket projects. Some companies communicate with tribes voluntarily.

However, a tribe could protest a Prior Notice application.

STEPS IN THE FERC APPLICATION PROCESS

Once a formal application is filed under Sections 3 or 7 of the NGA, the FERC would:

- Issue a Notice of Application (NOA, within 10 business days);
- Issue a Notice of Intent to Produce an Environmental Document (NOI);
- Issue a Notice of Schedule (within 90 days after the NOA, unless data are not complete); - Issue data requests to fill gaps in application;
- Issue an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS); and only after that would the
- Commission issue an Order.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF FORMAL APPLICATIONS

Applications to the FERC are filed under Sections 3 and 7 of the NGA. FERC staff reviews applications and prepares environmental documents to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). FERC regulations at 18 CFR 380 requires that an Environmental Report be included with an application.

In accordance with Part 380.12, the Environmental Report addresses:

General Project Description Soils

Water Use and Quality Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics

Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation Air and Noise Quality

Cultural Resources Alternatives

Socioeconomics Reliability and Safety

Geological Resources

RESOURCE REPORT 4 – CULTURAL RESOURCES

Content of Resource Report (RR) 4 outlined in Part 380.12(f). Applicants must follow the OEP – “Guidelines for Reporting on Cultural Resources Investigations.” The Guidelines are instructions for applicants to assist the Commission staff in complying with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

380.12(f)(1) – RR4 must contain:

(i) Documentation of the applicant’s communications with Native Americans.

(ii) Overview or Survey reports.

(2) Initial filing requirements include copies of comments from Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO).

PART 380.14 – COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

§ 380.14(a)(1) – “...The project sponsor will assist the Commission in taking into account the views of interested parties, Native Americans, and tribal leaders.”

(2) The applicant shall adhere to any cultural resources studies and tribal requirements if a project would cross tribal lands.

(3) The applicant must document communications with THPOs.

(4) If the project is covered by an agreement document signed by a THPO, the applicant must adhere to the requirements of that agreement document.

OEP CULTURAL RESOURCES GUIDELINES

Section IV. Initial Cultural Resources Consultations and Determinations states:

Preface: “As early as possible in the planning process, the project sponsor or its consultant should attempt to consult with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes, and applicable land-managing agencies.”

“B. The project sponsor or its consultant should also conduct independent research into which Indian tribes historically used the project area and request the comments of those tribes regardless of where the tribes currently reside. Consultation with Indian tribes should be conducted in a manner sensitive to the needs and concerns of the tribes.”

OVERVIEW/SURVEY REPORTS

According to Section V.B. of the OEP Guidelines, the Overview/Survey report must include:

“8. an ethnographic analysis to identify any living Native American groups or other groups with ties to the project area to identify properties of traditional religious or cultural importance to Indian tribes. Interested persons, and ethnic groups;”

“9. status or results of consultations with any Indian tribes and interested persons which historically occupied or used the project area...”

HOW THE FERC COMPLIES WITH THE NHPA

The Overview/Survey Report should identify historic properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP, historic properties) within the area of potential effect (APE). This would include properties of traditional religious or cultural importance to Indian tribes (Section 101(d)(6) of NHPA).

Reports should be submitted by applicants to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) or THPOs, and interested Indian tribes, and their comments filed with the FERC. In this manner, the Commission staff would be able to consider the opinions of Indian tribes regarding NRHP eligibility and project effects for individual properties.

If historic properties may be affected, the FERC would resolve adverse effects by drafting an agreement document to resolve adverse effects. Indian tribes may sign an agreement document as concurring parties.

Usually the agreement document includes measures to mitigate adverse effects through Treatment Plans, that are prepared by the company, but reviewed and approved by the FERC staff, appropriate SHPOs or THPOs, and interested Indian tribes.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

The FERC's EA or EIS will summarize the status of compliance with the NHPA, including consultations with Indian tribes.

The environmental document will state our findings of identification and evaluation, and assessment of project effects.

The EA/EIS may also provide our determinations for the resolution of adverse effects at historic properties that may be impacted by a project.

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS While companies are directed in our Guidelines to conduct surveys and research, and communicate with tribes – that is not intended to represent government-to-government consultations. The FERC would conduct government-to-government consultations with Indian tribes either after the initiation of Pre-filing or after an application is filed, by:

Sending Notices to tribes;

Sending project-specific letters to tribes (for major projects only); and

Meeting with tribes that request meetings.

WAYS IN WHICH TRIBES CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCESS

As a cooperating agency in the preparation of the environmental document, if a pipeline would cross tribal lands, or if a tribe has jurisdiction or special expertise;

As a specialist assisting a company when it conducts cultural resources investigations (surveys or ethnographic studies);

As a consulting party in the Section 106 compliance process;

As a speaker at a company-sponsored open house or FERC public scoping meeting;

As a reviewer and commenter on cultural resources investigation reports;

As a participant in interagency meetings with FERC staff and other agencies;

As a filer of comments in response to the FERC NOA or NOI;

As an Intervenor (but a party cannot be both an intervenor and a cooperating agency);

As a filer of comments on a FERC EA or EIS;

As a speaker at FERC public meetings taking comments on a draft EIS; and

As a monitor during project construction.

TGP NEP PROJECT – OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRIBAL PARTICIPATION

Review and comment on TGP's Cultural Resources Research Design and Survey Strategy prior to the conduct of on-the-ground pedestrian inventories;

Participate as investigators, crew members, or monitors during on-the-ground inventories, including providing expertise for the identification of "ceremonial stone landscapes;"

Produce reports for the project, as consultants to TGP, to be filed with the FERC, including, but not limited to ethnographic studies, and evaluations of "ceremonial stone landscapes" (however, all field studies and report should meet project schedules);

If the FERC finds the project would adversely effect historic properties, and drafts an agreement document, tribes could sign that agreement as concurring parties; and

Review and comment on the EIS.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER A COMMISSION ORDER

- Intervenors may request rehearing of a Commission Order;
- Other agencies (COE, BLM, etc.) may have to issue permits or authorizations under other laws (Clean Water Act, Mineral Leasing Act, etc.);
- If access to private lands was previously denied, after a company receives a Certificate from the Commission it could use eminent domain under Section 7h of the NGA to obtain access and conduct cultural resources investigations;
- Data recovery at affected historic properties, under the terms of an Agreement Document and accepted Treatment Plan, can only be done after the Commission issues Order, but before construction begins in that area.
- Company would file an Implementation Plan that outlines how it would comply with the environmental conditions of the Order;
- FERC staff reviews Implementation Plan and issues notice to proceed with construction after all pre-construction conditions are satisfied (such as compliance with the NHPA); and
- Construction would be monitored by FERC staff, our third-party contractor where necessary, other permitting or regulatory agencies, and sometimes tribes.

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{10 slide Kinder Morgan presentation with maps & diagrams, not included here}

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{18 slide FERC presentation}

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Pre-Filing Environmental Review

of Cultural Resources Issues and Tribal Consultations

for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's

Northeast Direct Project

(PA-NY-CT-NH-MA)

PF14-22-000

By Paul Friedman

Senior Technical Expert in Cultural Resources for the

FERC's Office of Energy Projects- Gas Division

Meeting With Interested Indian Tribes

Mohegan Sun

March 18, 2015

WHAT IS THE FERC?

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission)

- independent federal agency regulating natural gas, hydropower,

and electricity.

FERC led by five Commissioners (decision makers)

- appointed by the U.S. President and approved by Congress.

FERC's Office of Energy Projects (OEP) includes the Division of Gas-Environment and Engineering (DG2E)

- DG2E conducts environmental analyses of natural gas projects

LAWS AFFECTING THE REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas Act of 1938 (NGA)

- Section 3 – used to authorize on-shore liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals if the Commission determines that siting would be consistent with the public interest.

- Section 7 – allows Commission to issue Certificate of public convenience and necessity to interstate natural gas pipelines.

Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978

- began the process de-regulating certain segments of the natural gas industry, and allowed for expedited construction of some types of pipeline projects.

Energy Policy Act of 2005

- amended NGA and expanded FERC's powers.

TYPES OF PROJECTS THE FERC DOES NOT REVIEW

FERC does not have jurisdiction over:

the routing of oil pipelines;

other product pipelines;

natural gas exploration, production, or gathering facilities;

and facilities intended for intrastate transportation (local distribution lines).

These activities are typically regulated by the states. However, there may be federal reviews by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers if they cross "Waters of the United States," or by federal land managing agencies (ie., BLM or Forest Service) if they cross federal lands.

TYPES OF NATURAL GAS PROJECTS THAT COME BEFORE THE FERC

Jurisdictional actions include facilities intended for the interstate transportation of natural gas. This includes pipelines, compressor stations, meter stations, storage fields, and liquefied natural gas facilities.

Proposals can come before the FERC as:

- Blanket Projects;

- Pre-filing Process Projects; and

- Formal Applications.

PRE-FILING PROCEDURES

The concept of our Pre-filing Environmental Review came out of EPACT05. The purpose of the Pre-filing Process is to encourage early involvement of stakeholders and to identify and resolve issues before the FERC receives an application. Pre-filing Procedures are outlined in Docket No. RM05-31-000, Order 665, issued October 7, 2005. - Pre-filing is required for all FERC-regulated LNG terminal projects; - Pre-filing

is voluntary for other natural gas projects (pipelines, compressor stations, storage, etc.); - Pre-filing lasts a minimum of six months prior to filing an application with the FERC (no maximum time specified); - During Pre-filing, a project sponsor must document outreach with stakeholders – including interested Indian tribes; - Company produces draft Environmental Reports that are reviewed by FERC staff; and
Intent of Pre-filing is for company to perfect its application prior to filing.

{flow chart, not reproduced here}

PRE-FILING ACTIVITIES OF TGP FOR NED PROJECT TO DATE

On September 15, 2014, TGP requested initiation of the FERC’s Pre-filing review process;
On October 2, 2014, FERC accepted the Pre-filing request, and selected Edge as our third-party environmental consultant;
On January 16, 2015, Cardno became our new third-party environmental consultant;
On November 5, 2014, TGP file the first draft Resource Reports (RR) 1 (Project Description) and 10 (Summary of Alternatives);
On December 8, 2014, TGP filed revised RR 1 that changed the route in NH, MA, and NY;
February – April 2015, TGP conducting Open Houses;
February 27, 2015, FERC issued Data Request on first draft RRs 1 & 10;
March 13, 2015, TGP filed revised RRs 1 & 10, and first draft RRs 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-11.

RESOURCE REPORT 4 – CULTURAL RESOURCES

In accordance with Title 18 Code of Federal Regulations Part 380.12(f) – Resource Report 4 must contain:
Documentation of communications with SHPO and Indian tribes; and
Overview and/or survey reports. Guidance for the content of cultural resources reports is provided in the OEP (December 2002) Guidelines for Reporting on Cultural Resources Investigations for Pipeline Projects (available on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov, under Industries, Natural Gas, Environment, Guidelines).

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY COVERAGE AS OF MARCH 13, 2015

The first draft of Resource Report 4 filed on March 13, 2015 indicated that archaeological surveys conducted by TGP in 2014 covered the following:
About 30.2 miles in Pennsylvania;
About 21.8 miles in New York; and
About 11.5 miles of alternative routes.

ALL DATA FILED WITH THE FERC DURING PRE-FILING IS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD

The FERC public record can be accessed through the Internet:

Go to the FERC webpage at www.ferc.gov;

Click on “Documents & Filings;”

Click on “eLibrary;”

Put in for a “General Search;”

Put in the date range of your document search; and

Put in the Docket No.: PF14-22. All material containing location, character, and ownership information

about cultural resources should be filed as “PRIVILEGED” – and is not available to the public. You can follow all filings in a single docket through the FERC’s “eSubscription” service.

TGP’S CULTURAL RESOURCES ACTIVITIES DURING PRE-FILING

On October 2 and 21, 2014, TGP sent letters to 20 tribes about its Project;

TGP and its cultural resources consultant (Berger) were to develop cultural resources research designs and survey protocols to be submitted for the review and approval of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) and interested Indian tribes;

On-the-ground pedestrian surveys were begun at some locations and then suspended because of Winter weather conditions;

FERC instructed Berger not to conduct field surveys until after SHPOs and Tribes had the opportunity to review their research design and survey protocols (copy of that email included as an attachment to RR4).

NEXT STEPS IN THE PRE-FILING PROCESS

FERC staff and Cardno would review first draft RRs and FERC would issue another data request;

FERC would issue a Notice of Intent to Prepare and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and provide the locations and dates of public scoping meeting;

FERC staff and Cardno would hold meetings with cooperating agencies;

TGP would revise its draft RRs based upon FERC’s comments; and

TGP would file its application with the FERC.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS DURING THE PRE-FILING REVIEW

- Can comment of the draft RRs filed March 13, 2015;
- Can make oral presentations at FERC’s Public Scoping Meetings; and
- Can submit written comments on the record.

COMMENTS CAN BE FILED WITH FERC ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH THE INTERNET

Go to the FERC webpage at www.ferc.gov;

- Click on “Documents & Filings:
- Click on either: “eComment” or “eFiling” and follow the instructions.

For assistance, contact FERC Online Support at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at (866) 208-3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502-8659.

Written comments may be mailed to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington DC 20426

NO EX-PARTE RULES DURING PRE-FILING

The Company and Stakeholders may interact directly with FERC staff;

Communications can take the form of telephone calls, emails, meetings, and letters submitted into the docket files;

Ex-parte rules apply only after TGP files its application with the FERC;

Post-application, FERC staff cannot communicate with the Company and Intervenors, except in writing on the record (although there is a National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] exemption from the ex-parte

rules).

ROLES FOR INDIAN TRIBES DURING THE PRE-FILING REVIEW

Tribes can respond to the October 2014 letters from TGP;

Tribes can review and comment on TGP's research design and survey protocols;

Tribes can review and comment on draft RR4;

Tribes can request to be consulting parties to the National Historic Preservation Act – Section 106 Process;
and

Tribes can request to be cooperating agencies in the production of the EIS (however, cooperators cannot later become Intervenors).

WHO ARE THE KEY FERC STAFF & CONSULTANTS WORKING ON NED

Eric Tomasi – FERC Environmental Project Manager; 202-502-8097; eric.tomasi@ferc.gov;

Paul Friedman – FERC Project Archaeologist; 202-502-8059; paul.friedman@ferc.gov;

Wayne Kicklighter – Cardno Project Manger; 304-972-1775; wayne.kicklighter@cardno.com;

Steve Brann – Cardno Project Archaeologist

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{5 slide presentation by Louis Berger Co, decorative pictures not included}

Northeast Energy Direct Project

Cultural Resource Study Overview

Archaeological Sensitivity

Research

 Previously recorded sites

 Environmental literature

 Historic cartographic review

 Primary and secondary publications

 Unpublished archaeological survey reports

Interviews

Stakeholder Input

Geographic Information Systems

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey protocols will employ:

 Established professional standards;

 Agency guidance;

 State guidance; and,

 Stakeholder input

Archaeological Testing

Typical field survey methods:

 Pedestrian reconnaissance

Standardized shovel testing
Site recordation and delineation

Typical field survey recordation:

Recordation with sub-meter GPS
Field sketches/ mapping
Digital photography

Multiple Levels of Review

TGP's cultural resource studies will be reviewed by several entities:

TGP and its contractors
The FERC and its contractor(s)
SHPOs and THPOs
Other stakeholders, as appropriate

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{2 slide presentation, author not stated}

Tribal Caucus Recommendations

FERC & Kinder Morgan & NED Project

Today's meeting do not constitute government-to-government consultation

Distribute the minutes of today's meeting to tribes to review and approve prior to posting to FERC website

Signatories from tribal officials before submitting pre filing application

Tribal protocols take precedence – UD, Monitoring in sensitive areas,

Weekly schedules/timetables email

FERC = consultation

Kinder-Morgan = communication/technical

FERC/Tribes guidelines should be memorialized

Tribal cultural monitors will have access to APE during all phases of project activities

Tribal signatories on the unanticipated discovery policy

Convene Meetings with Tribes and THPOS, Kinder Morgan, and FERC during NED Project Phases

20150417-5269(30500750).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Every town in NH needs a scoping meeting. FERC, please set up meetings in every town. It is only fair.

20150417-5316(30501052).txt

Jackie Elliott, Stephentown, NY.

My name is Jackie Elliott and I live at 135 Fire Tower Road Stephentown, NY 12169. I am against the pipeline. I chose to build my home on my family's land. My kids and niece and nephew are the 5th generation living on the land. Including my other sister, who is up the road right where the pipeline wants to cross Fire Tower Road, there are 4 families, totaling 15 family members all on the direct pathway the pipeline wants to take.

Another concern is how it will hurt my massage and facial business. I built the house 12 years ago and finished the basement with my business in mind. I have spent the last 12 years building my business up. The

scenic view and the quiet and peacefulness of the area adds to the business. The construction of the pipeline with all the noise, people, and vehicles right beside my house are going to hurt my business. Plus after the construction is over, I feel people will choose to go elsewhere if they are concerned with being that close to the pipeline. The value of my house I feel with decrease. If I can even sell it, I feel I will get far less it's actual value. If the pipeline gets built I worry I will have a hard time moving my family away from it. My income and value of my house will both decrease. I will be in an unfairly negative financial position.

I am concerned about ever degree of negative effects the pipeline could have on the environment, my house, and my family. Concerned it could have long term negative health effects on my family by damaging the air and water. Then the worst case scenario of an explosion. Concerned about damage to the property, lose of my house, or lose of family members. Concerned of the evacuation of the area, letting the gas burn out of the pipe for 10-12 miles till it reaches the next shut off valve. During that time no one would be coming to help. I am concerned about the safety of the people who eventually would come to help if a disaster was to occur.

I hope that ferc does not allow the pipeline to happen. If that unfortunately doesn't happen, I ask ferc to reroute the pipeline so that it doesn't come by my property, my family's properties, and 15 family members. I ask that the specifications for the pipeline, if it unfortunately was to be built, that it have the same requirements as a populated area. I do not want this pipeline and am fearful that I may lose my house and business if it does.

20150420-0137(30511299).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: April 12, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

51 Nesenkeog Dr
Litchfield, NH 03052

I am denyng permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Lawrence Smith

20150420-0146(30513328).pdf

Ms. Kimberly Bose
Secretary, FERC
888 First ST. NE; Room 1A,
Washington, DC 20406

April 14, 2015

Dear FERC,

I am writing to record my extreme opposition to the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project which is in the pre-filing stage with your agency. Besides being a directly affected landowner, I oppose this project for many logical reasons.

I believe your agency weighs the need for this project and how well it would serve the public interest against

adverse environmental and economic consequences when making the decision whether to issue a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, or not. I urge you, and beg you to consider my points below in your deliberating.

- This project will not provide my town, or most of my state (NH) with natural gas for our homes yet we have been told by Kinder Morgan it will. We have been told (despite the fact that NH exports electricity) that the gas is needed by the electric grid for NE, yet Kinder Morgan has NO contracts with electric suppliers.
- The only customer of KM in this state Liberty Utilities, will only use about 5% of the gas in the pipe, but NH takes a huge amount of risk and destruction. This pipeline does not belong in NH.
- This project is a set up for export of natural gas. KM (Kinder Morgan) is decidedly in the export market in other parts of the country and does not deny much of the gas this pipeline would supply could end up for export. (Especially as it will deliver 13 times the amount some claim is needed for future growth, and other pipelines further along in the approval process will already supply more than the growth need when they come on board in the next year or two) While this does not change your ability to approve the project YOU MUST CONSIDER THAT EMINENT DOMAIN IN THIS INSTANCE IS FOR CORPORATE PROFIT. Many qualified people argue that export through this pipeline will assuredly not achieve a low energy price for NE consumers — AN ADVERSE CONSEQUENCE, NOT A BENEFIT AT ALL.
- This project will not provide jobs for our area, as KM will use only L.I.U.N.A. union workers, and other union workers not from this area.
- Kinder Morgan's claim of "Co-location" along existing power lines is a total misrepresentation of truth. This project will claim hundreds of feet of green land AT EVERY POINT ALONG IT'S ROUTE! It will need land from virtually every abutter. There are places where ANY forest cover between existing power lines and homes WILL BE GONE.

This project will DEVASTATE a pristine, bucolic area as it traverses through southern NH, where tourism is prime. In my small town alone, it travels through 3 aquifers, through about 15—20 landowners property with deeded conservation restrictions on them which include no clear cutting. (out of the at least 100 affected landowners) It travels near the Wapack Wilderness, and NE Forestry Foundation land. It skirts or comes near several ponds, and crosses a river. It actually follows the Wapack trail for around a mile, comes close to summits of two mountains, near a third, and may affect rapture migration routes along these summits. It crosses several watersheds. It also goes through many wetlands. It passes through a good portion of Wind-blown Cross Country Ski Area, an over 30 years old business, and wonderful natural area with a draw of customers from as far away as Boston. Most of the route in my town is elevated, and the bedrock is granite. How will all this blasting affect not only my well, as an affected landowner, but my neighbors across the road who never got so much as a letter from KM'? The Wapack trail is one of the oldest public hiking trails in the US.

The Wapack Trail is one of the oldest public, interstate hiking trails in the United States. Opened in 1923, 't follows the Wapack Range north-south for 21 miles (34 km), between Mount Watatic in Ashburnham, Massachusetts and North Pack Monadnock mountain in Greenfield, New Hampshire. It is designed primarily for day use by hikers, with minimal camping facilities.

The trail passes through the Massachusetts towns of Ashburnham and Ashby, and the New Hampshire towns of New Ipswich, Temple, Sharon, Peterborough, and Greenfield. It also goes over Temple Mountain, and through Miller State Park and the Wapack National Wildlife Refuge, as well as numerous privately owned parcels of land.

History

The trail was born in a conversation in the summer of 1922 at the Shattuck Inn in Jaffrey, New Hampshire between Allen Chamberlain, who later became president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and Jeffrey farmer Albert Annett while overlooking the Wapack Range, then known as the Boundary Mountains. The

two talked about the possibility of a skyline trail along the ridge of the Boundary Mountains from Mt. Watatic to North Pack Monadnock. Later, Albert brought the idea to fellow farmers Frank Robbins and Marion Buck of Rindse, New Hampshire. The three started cutting the trail near the end of the summer using hand tools. The trail was opened in 1923. Buck named it by joining the Wa from Mt. Watatic and Pack from North Pack Monadnock, and soon the Boundary Mountains became known as the Wapack Range.

- The amount of affected landowners who have been notified by KM is significantly less than the real amount of same.
- My town is slated to receive an 80,000 HP compression station, and the presently considered sight is less than 2 miles from a school in another town, which does not carry any pipeline and has not even been notified about the project. There is not anything equivalent to the magnitude of this station anywhere near us on the east coast for comparison. Most of the project in this town will happen on land on dirt roads that even without huge construction vehicles are barely passable during portions of the year. We are a small town, with no financial means to protect our interests, now, or especially later when damage may have been done, or health affected.
- Alan Fore, a VP of Kinder Morgan, could not, (nor could any other of the 5-6 reps present at a town information meeting on 3/25/2015 in New Ipswich), answer the question “In lieu of New Ipswich getting this large compression station —how often and how will air quality be tested around this station?” He admitted he was “embarrassed” that he did not know the answer. **THIS IS TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE. THIS APPLICATION SHOULD BE DENIED ON THIS ALONE.** If the VP of a pipeline company who is at an information meeting cannot answer questions such as this, nor can his team, **IT IS YOUR DUTY TO NOT ALLOW THEM ACCESS TO OUR PRISTINE LAND and air.** When asked if they had ever been fined and what was the largest fine in recent years, and what was it for —**AGAIN THEY HAD NO ANSWER NOT ONE PERSON COULD ANSWER THAT QUESTION EITHER.**
- Given their lack of knowledge about essential information, **WHY SHOULD WE PUT OUR TRUST IN THEM?** Our small towns are not equipped to deal with any catastrophic events that could occur, or even to monitor long term effects of this gigantic compression station and air quality and long term health of residents nearby. This should not be put upon us we are getting nothing from this pipeline.
- Kinder Morgan is a less than reputable company, with a less than stellar safety record. I have grave concerns about their ability to adequately maintain this project in the future. They have a reputation (as per the Wall St. Journal and other sources) for slashing maintenance budgets. They have been prosecuted for so many things, such as multiple violations of the Clean Streams Law during construction of a natural gas pipeline in 2011/12 in northeast PA where in 73 inspections, violations were discovered including discharge of sediment pollution into protected waters, and failure to implement required construction best management practices. It is also common knowledge about accidents that have happened because they have failed to adequately mark their pipelines. PHMSA has cited them for many violations including inadequate distance between a natural gas pipeline and a high consequence area, failing to test pipeline safety devices, failure to inspect pipes as required, and the list goes on. Kinder Morgan was **CONVICTED** of stealing and selling 258,725.85 tons of coal belonging to the TVA, and paid the largest multi-million dollar settlement in the history of the TVA. They distort the truth repeatedly, such as stating to landowners that this is a “federal undertaking”, using the term Colocation as if adjacent property is not affected, and misrepresenting their history. Isn't the job of the FERC to assure that this project can be completed safely? With Kinder Morgan's track record, that is questionable.
- Recently in NH, KM has been claiming (in print and on air, and to our NH Senate) that it has safely supplied natural gas to NH for around 60 years, while their company is less than 20 years old. This is an example of how they manipulate the truth. (yes TGP has been around, but KM has not)
- The route through much of this pipeline is heavily wooded, and if a fire were to occur, local agencies would be unlikely to be able to contain it, **HUGE** areas of towns could be involved, depending on conditions and time of year. There are many barns with horses, cattle etc, that could not be evacuated in the event of an

emergency, not to mention homes surrounded by forest.

- The route through NH will wreak devastation to our natural wonder and way of life. In other towns in NH this pipeline will pass directly through Loring Field in Winchester, and is less than a mile from Richmond Wildlife Management Area, Morgan Reserve Open-Space and Barden State Wildlife Area in Richmond. NED is within a mile of Foskett Wildlife Refuge and Annett State Forest in Rindge. It goes very near Rhododendron State Park in Fitzwilliam. In Mason it passes through Russell Abbott State Forest, and near the Coyne Wildlife Sanctuary, Beck Lot, and the Elliott Parcel and within a mile of the Lucy Lawrence Lot. In Milford it passes directly through the Dadoly-Fox Run, near the Heritage Way Open Space, Colburn Acres Park, Rotch Wildlife Preserve, the Federal Hill Tower Land, and the Ames Lot. In Hills it's less than a mile from Big Dickerman Town Forest, J Woods Meadow, and the Parker land. In Amherst it skirts the edge of the Ponemah Bog Wildlife Refuge. In Merrimack it passes directly through Horse Hill Wildlife Refuge, near the White Pine Swamp, and Blueberry Island in Naticook Lake. I believe also very near a large outlet shopping mall. In Litchfield it passes near Litchfield School Conservation area, and near the school itself. It is near Parker Park, Duck Pond Lot, Rocky Hill Pond Lot, Saw Mill Brook conservation land and Litchfield State Forest. In Nashua it runs along the edge of the Leslie C. Bockes Memorial Forest, and close to Robinson Pond Park and Hudson Town forest. In Windham it is near Andrews Town forest, and the London Bridge Road Forest. In Pelham it cuts through Peabody Town Forest and is near Pelham School's natural area. It will cross or go under at least 18 fairly large NH state roads.

- In summary, we are sacrificing our land and our homes and our way of life to a company who does illegal dumping and has numerous safety violations, and is not truthful, when there is no proven need for this gas. At the open houses and town meetings KM wavers greatly on size of pipe and compressor station that will finally be needed, indicating they do not have enough contracts for 36 inch pipe. This indicates an overbuilding of infrastructure, which ages and eventually leaks and becomes more dangerous. And all this for EXIREMELY LITTLE, IF ANY GAIN.

- OUR RISK, NOT OUR GAIN.

- Just because Kinder Morgan has SOME customers for this gas, does not mean the merits outweigh the consequences for this project, especially in NH.

- PLEASE DENY THIS APPLICATION!

Maria Szmaz
311 Timbertop Rd
New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150420-0157(30510696).pdf

24 South Maple Street
Shelburne Falls, MA 01370

12 April 2015

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington DC 20426

Re: Docket 1 PF 14-22

Gentlepeople:

I am writing to urge you to stop the expansion of fossil fuel infrastructure in New England — the building of new pipelines to transport hydraulic fractured gas. I know you have heard all about how “fracking” creates methane emissions and contaminated water supplies. I know you have heard all about how leaks, ruptures, and explosions are bound to occur, releasing additional methane into the atmosphere. I know you have heard all about climate change that will be of extensive harm to our planet

Well, climate change is happening now and the time to focus on expanded efficiency by fixing leaks in the

existing infrastructure (including class 3 (nondangerous) leaks is now. We can store excess gas during non-peak times in our existing partially unused pipelines for the minimal hours during the year when more gas is required.

I am sure you are aware also that sustainable renewable sources of energy (solar, wind, and geo-thermal) are the wave of the future. And I know you have heard that gas is a “bridge” to that future.

Well, that future is now. My father always said that if you build new highways, they will fill them — and the traffic will increase and we will still sit in endless lines on the road. Build a new pipeline and there will be more gas than is needed sent through New England and it will be exported. I know you are aware that the pipeline as requested will be funded by taxpayers but the profits from exported gas will be in the pockets of the companies and stockholders.

Today we have solar, wind, and geothermal sources of energy and if we build a sustainable and renewable energy infrastructure we will be creating local permanent jobs (as opposed to the short term jobs of pipeline construction) and our children will not look back and say “Didn’t they know? And if so, why didn’t they do something about it?” Refuse the pipeline!

Rita J?

Cc: Governor Charlie Baker; Senator Stanley Rosenberg, Senator Benjamin Downing, Representative Steven Kulik

20150420-0182(30508709).pdf

Hand written card, Rick Hindley, 83 Beech St, Greenfield, MA, opposing

20150420-0183(30508725).pdf

Hand written card, Barrack Milot, 20 Marshal St, Turners Falls, MA 01378, opposing

20150420-0184(30508753).pdf

Hand written card, R.J. Warriner, ? Plain Rd, Leverett, MA 01054, opposing

20150420-0185(30508726).pdf

Hand written card, Ethan Cummings, ? Orchard St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0186(30508710).pdf

Hand written card, Garrett Connelly, 84 Congress St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0187(30508678).pdf

Hand written card, Joanna Schorn, 322 N. Main St, Sunderland, MA 01375, opposing

20150420-0188(30508711).pdf

Hand written card, Vicki Citron, 180 Smead Hill Rd, Colrain, MA 01340, opposing

20150420-0189(30508096).pdf

Hand written card, George Toulovatzi, 27 Abbott St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0190(30508751).pdf

Hand written card, Robert L. Dickerman, 32 Alexander Hill Road, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150420-0191(30508717).pdf

Hand written card, Jonathan Carr, 295 River Drive, Hadley, MA 01035, opposing

20150420-0192(30508714).pdf

Hand written card, Timothy Earl Somero, 42 Old Tenney Road, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150420-0193(30508752).pdf

Hand written card, William Girard, 126 Millers Falls, MA 01349, supporting

20150420-0194(30508721).pdf

Hand written card, Sharon Friedner, 72 Beech St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0195(30508724).pdf

Hand written card, Timothy Earl Somero, 42 Old Tenney Road, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150420-0196(30508715).pdf

Hand written card, Jonathan Shay, 180 Smead Hill Rd, Colrain, MA 01340, opposing

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Hand written card, Timothy Butterworth, 72 North Hinsdale Rd, Chesterfield, MA 03443, opposing

20150420-0198(30508716).pdf

Hand written card, Thomas Parker, 20 Kingman Rd, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

20150420-0199(30508718).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, ? Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150420-0200(30517162).pdf

Hand written card, Michael VanCamp, PO Box 71, Greenfield, MA 01302-0071, opposing

20150420-0201(30508747).pdf

Hand written card, Lynne Hanley, 79 Shelburne Falls Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150420-0202(30508719).pdf

Hand written card, Paul Jenkins, 79 Shelburne Falls Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150420-0203(30508723).pdf

Hand written card, Joel F Monette, 623 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150420-0204(30508737).pdf

Hand written card, Carl Sauter, 57 Forest Lane, Orange, MA 01364, opposing

20150420-0205(30508739).pdf

Hand written card, Nancy Hazard, 30 Sruce Terrace, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0206(30508742).pdf

Hand written card, Paula Sayward, 119 East Hill Rd, Leyden, MA 01337, opposing

20150420-0207(30508750).pdf

Hand written card, Lynne Hanley, 79 Shelburne Falls Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

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Hand written card, Jack Speyer, 420 N. Main St, Leeds, MA 01053, opposing

20150420-0209(30508734).pdf

Hand written card, Jason King, 187 Fairview St W, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0210(30508740).pdf

Hand written card, Michael Delaney, 52 Log Plain Road, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0211(30508732).pdf

Hand written card, Elizabeth Volckening, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150420-0212(30508729).pdf

Hand written card, David Alfa, 16 ? Rd, Buckland, MA 01370, opposing

20150420-0213(30508743).pdf

Hand written card, Martha A. N?, ? Massasoit St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150420-0214(30508741).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Roitman, 575 Bridge Rd, Unit 9-2, Florence, MA 01062, opposing

20150420-0215(30508765).pdf

Hand written card, Bridget E. Pearce, 45 Forest Lake Circle, Winchester, NH opposing

20150420-0216(30508749).pdf

Hand written card, Steve Anderson, 617 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150420-0217(30508766).pdf

Hand written card, John Berkowitz, 65 Franklin St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150420-0218(30508764).pdf

Hand written card, H? Dawkins, 91 Smith St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0219(30508733).pdf

Hand written card, Chris D?, 43 High St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0220(30508758).pdf

Hand written card, Mathias Burner, 212 P? Village, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

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Hand written card, Jack Rosenblum, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Holden Baker, 67 Overland Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0224(30508735).pdf

Hand written card, Gloria Kegeles, 35 Cooleyville Rd, Wendell, MA 01379, opposing

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Hand written card, Terry Pl?, 2 T? Ct, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Clara Sain, 32 Cold Brook Rd, Wendell, MA 01379, opposing

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Hand written card, Jill Roberts, 60 Montague Rd, Leverett, MA 01054, opposing

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Hand written card, Julia Cavacco, 123 No Hillside Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Marilyn Giles, 7 Trachan Dr, Easthampton, MA 01027, opposing

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Hand written card, Kenneth Schoen, 7 Sugarloaf St, S. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

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Hand written card, Rev. Ellen Petersen, 7 Truehart Dr, Easthampton, MA 01027, opposing

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Hand written card, Margo Dalal, 107 West St, Hadley, MA 01002, opposing

20150420-0233(30507221).pdf

Hand written card, Rachel L. Monette, 623 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150420-0234(30507336).pdf

Hand written card, Katy S. Garrett, 20 Masonic St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

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Hand written card, Amanada Nash, 46 Delafarre Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

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Hand written card, Elizabeth Veillette, 115 S. Kolbe Dr, Holyoke, MA 12040, opposing

20150420-0237(30507730).pdf

Hand written card, Marjorie Reid, ? Leyden Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0238(30507731).pdf

Hand written card, Jamie Maloney, 46 Delabarre Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150420-0240(30507720).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150420-0243(30507380).pdf

Hand written card, Lisa Derby Oden, 6 Upper Pratt Pond Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150420-0245(30507677).pdf

Hand written card, S? Marrantz, 117 Rugby Rd, Longmeadow, MA 01106, opposing

20150420-0246(30507667).pdf

Hand written card, Karen Miller, 161 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150420-0247(30507381).pdf

Hand written card, Ed Cohen, 20 Fairfield Ave, Easthampton, MA 01027, opposing

20150420-0248(30507665).pdf

Hand written card, Michael Marrantz, 117 Rugby Rd, Longmeadow, MA 01106, opposing

20150420-0249(30507670).pdf

Hand written card, Elliot Fratlin, 24 Massasoit St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150420-0250(30507714).pdf

Hand written card, Andrea Reber, 65 Franklin St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150420-0251(30507683).pdf

Hand written card, Jacob Ehshel, 49 Walom St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150420-0252(30507712).pdf

Hand written card, Carol Cuhane, 66 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150420-0253(30507699).pdf

Hand written card, Dibra Nimutz, 756 Pansey Rd, N. Hatfield, MA 01066, opposing

20150420-0254(30507701).pdf

Hand written card, Joan D Wattles, 125 Chapman St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150420-0255(30507715).pdf

Hand written card, Sandy Brown, 58 River Rd, Gill, MA 01354, opposing

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Hand written card, Catherine B?, 36 N Hillside Road, S. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

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Hand written card, Amanada Nash, 46 Delafarre Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

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Hand written card, Michelle Ryan, 709 Main Rd, W. Chesterfield, MA 01084, opposing

20150420-0259(30507369).pdf

Hand written card, David A. Rib? 60 Wells Street, Greenfield, MA 01376, opposing

20150420-0260(30507370).pdf

Hand written card, Ann Armen, 68 Main St, Montague Center, MA 01351, opposing

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Hand written card, James R. Hutchinson, 136 Main Street, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Cathryn McDonough, 66 North Hill Dr, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150420-0263(30507661).pdf

Hand written card, Deborah Donaldson, 66 North Hill Dr, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150420-0264(30507375).pdf

Hand written card, M Baggio, 483 C?, Greenfield, opposing

20150420-0272(30507649).pdf

To whom it may concern,

From: Roberta Green

38 Aster CT

Greenfield, MA 01301

We do not support the Pipeline using old technology, dangerous technology for profit and/or underground via water preserves, farm land, national parks, National Scenic Trails, Volatile organic compounds have no place at this time in history when renewable energy is the only option for the future sanctity of the natural preserves.

The pipeline is dangerous, reckless, ignorant justification while conservation and the elimination of old wasteful ways must be withdrawn for the cleanup of what remains operational. Spend the money to update existing facilities, no more fracking the elbow grease of the earth causing earthquakes and making life disposable for profit of a few.

Just as you ignored the destruction caused to mountain tops by coal, just as you ignored the deforestation, just as you ignore the people who once maintained the forests, the Indian: we are going to stop you from ignoring our protests to fracking and the gas pipelines. The Tipping point is here. The oil is gone so you resort to fracking, skinning, and contaminating water for any reason under any circumstances the most precious resource remaining as this earth heats up. This cannot be allowed to continue. Spend your money on taking down useless dams and renewing the rivers that no longer reach the oceans.

I am astounded by your justifications to blast, compress, disrupt nature and water for off-gassing releasing methane | This endocrine disrupter, carcinogens, toxins into 148 Massachusetts protected lands, watersheds| wildlife management systems, national scenic trails to promote fossil fuels is a fools folly.

We refuse to allow the Northeast Expansion and I am a part of the Northfield, Deerfield, Greengield, Warwick, and Pipeline Resistance. We also say NO to all forms of Fracking. We say not to all Pipelines in Massachusetts and pursue the same ban as New York State.

Thank you,

Roberta Green

20150420-0273(30507650).pdf

To whom it may concern,

From: Mark Brezinsky

55 Mill St

Greenfield, MA 01301

We do not support the Pipeline using old technology, dangerous technology for profit and/or underground via water preserves, farm land, national parks, National Scenic Trails, Volatile organic compounds have no place at this time in history when renewable energy is the only option for the future sanctity of the natural preserves.

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Thank you,

Mark Brezinsky

20150420-0274(30507658).pdf

To whom it may concern,

From: Jacqueline Brezinsky

55 Mill St

Greenfield, MA 01301

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Thank you,
Jacqueline Brezinsky

20150420-5270(30506479).txt

Carol Iodice, Mason, NH.
April 19th 2015

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 2042

re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000 Request to Use Pre-filing Procedures for Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Kimberly Bose, Secretary,

Today April 19th 2015 marks the 240th anniversary of the beginning of the American Revolution. I was brought up in Lexington, Massachusetts and learn about our countries beginnings where it began. I attended many re-enactments, parades and even a visit to our town by President Ford to celebrate the Bicentennial of this great nation. I was so proud to be a "Patriot" and truly felt this honor in my heart.

I think about what caused our fore fathers to wake up at 5 AM early one morning to hear Paul Revere come riding through town yelling, "The British are coming! The British are coming!" When the town's people gathered on to the Lexington Green, I know they felt they had had enough. They were tired of British rule. They were tired of unfair taxes. They were tired of the Government taking what was rightfully theirs. Those brave farmers said, "This stops here." Many brave souls died for our freedom that morning and the days to come because of an unfair King and his British henchmen.

It is now April 19, 2015. The internet is flying with warnings, "King Morgan and his Tennessee henchmen are coming!" They are trespassing on our property. They are threatening to take our land. They are poisoning our water. They are polluting our air. They are building compressor stations causing noise and light pollution. And of course they want us to pay for it by TAXING us calling it a tariff. And they tell us, if we don't like it too bad, the Government says we can!

They tell us this is all in the best interest to us claiming there is an energy crisis. They send out the alarms to scare us all. But facts say differently. There is no energy crisis. There is just greed from a greedy King trying to get his tea to the harbor so he can sell it overseas for more money.

So 240 years later nothing has changed. We just have a different King called Kinder Morgan ruled by a dif-

ferent house called FERC. What would our Fore Fathers advise us to do? They would say, “Be a Patriot and STOP NED NOW!”

Respectfully,
Carol Iodice Mason, NH

20150421-0014(30511690).pdf

Hand written card, M. Sheely, 51 Berkeley St #2, Somerville, MA 02143, opposing

20150421-0015(30512547).pdf

Hand written card, Reba-Jean Shaw Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150421-0016(30511691).pdf

Hand written card, Tobi Sznajdernion, ? Cottage St, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

20150421-0017

Plainfield Energy Committee
304 Main Street
Plainfield, Massachusetts 01070

April 8, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
Docket No. PF14-22
Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

We, the members of the Energy Committee of Plainfield, Massachusetts, are writing to voice our concerns about the above referenced project.

Need

In its 2013 Regional System Plan, ISO New England, which is responsible for ensuring the reliable operation of the New England electric grid, forecasted the state’s overall electricity demand to grow at a rate of only 1.2% annually over the next decade. The proposed 2.2 billioncubic- feet per day pipeline far exceeds our needs.

Safety

According to the US Department of Transportation, the 10-year average for what it calls “significant” gas transmission pipeline incidents is 77 each year. In the event of a gas pipeline explosion, all the gas contained in the line between the nearest two shutoff valves, miles apart, would bum until consumed, releasing more than 60 toxic contaminants, including methane, which has a 20 times more powerful Greenhouse Gas effect than CO2.

It is unacceptable that the proposed 36-inch pipeline will meet only the lowest industry safety standards where it runs through low population density areas such as Plainfield. Lives in rural areas such as ours are no less valuable than urban lives, and it is appalling that lower grade pipeline is proposed to serve us.

Pollution

Light and noise pollution are universally experienced near compressor stations. In addition, routine gas releases will pollute the air, and the blasting done to cut through many layers of solid rock will potentially

cause pollution of aquifers and wells. Plainfield and other towns in Western Massachusetts depend entirely upon these aquifers and wells for their drinking water needs.

Western Massachusetts is known for its pollution-free environment. We are home to myriad wetlands and extensive tracts of public and private conservation lands. We have a long tradition of protecting wetland resource areas and endangered plants and animals as well as a long commitment to non-polluting renewable energy sources. Not only will the proposed pipeline destroy our carefully tended environment, it will destroy the economy that is built upon it.

We urge FERC to consider the long-term consequences of this pipeline and vote to deny approval of it.

Sincerely,

Stephen Bushway, Conrad Liebenow, Susan Pearson, Lynne Robbins, Edward Stockman, Tim Walter
The Plainfield Energy Committee

cc: The Plainfield Select Board

State Senator Benjamin Downing
State Representative Steven Kulik
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Senator Ed Markey
Congressman Richard Neal
Governor Charles Baker

20150421-5002(30506600).txt

Kathy Gilbert, Rindge, NH.

I oppose this purposed pipeline running through ridge NH or anywhere in the state. The problems this pipeline poses to our natural resources, private and public, and to the land values is not something this state wants. Accidents with the pipeline propose another new set of worries. Please consider this proposal thoroughly before giving approval.

20150421-5003(30506620).txt

Edward Nadolny, Dracut, MA.

To:

March 15, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

From:

Edward Nadolny and Family
155 Heather Road
Dracut MA 01826

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am writing to you today about an issue that will affect my family, my neighborhood and the surrounding region for generations to come. As you are aware, the Northeast Energy Direct, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is planning to construct a pipeline and supporting structures from Write New York to Dracut Massachusetts, docket #PF14-22. There are several ethical, safety, and financial issues that can not be ignored while considering approval of this project.

I am a long time resident of Dracut Massachusetts, the proposed end of the pipeline. Dracut already has several pipelines installed within its borders and clearly already "carries it s share of the burden" for the delivery of energy to the region. Everyone understands that it is necessary for utilities to have access to routes for the delivery of necessary energy. The amount of gas proposed to be pumped under high pressure can't

be classified as necessary. It is clear to all who have looked at the project that the major objective for Kinder Morgan is the profitable exportation of natural gas to overseas markets. They have already announced this to their stockholders. I am sure that they stand to make great deal of money doing so. Unfortunately, they have little to no concern about the means by which this goal is attained. In addition, I do not believe they have the best interest of New England in mind while proposing this project. There are other pipeline projects in combination that would more than satisfy the energy needs of the region with a fraction of the impact for decades to come.

The pipeline they are planning on constructing is one of a kind. There has never been a gas delivery system proposed for the Northeast as large as this. In fact, this is the largest energy project in the region since the construction of nuclear power plants. Prior to construction of this project the public needs to be fully informed of the potential hazards. The potential loss of life all along the distance of this pipeline extends roughly 900 feet from each side of the pipeline structures. That is an 1800-foot path of near certain death and loss of property. On the border of this lies an extended area of further destruction. I can only speculate about the potential scale of such an accident. The proposed route of the pipeline runs through densely populated neighborhoods, churches, and other key structures in our communities. There was little consideration about community impact including potential loss of life when planning this route.

If the day does come that the pipeline is constructed as proposed, we who will be left behind long after the overseers are gone, long after the temporary construction jobs have come and gone, will be left to deal with the permanent issues of a high pressure 36-inch pipeline run through a suburban area. These issues include the permanent easements, the loss of free property use, and the potential for water well and garden contamination from pesticide used for maintenance of the easements. The ever present worry of a pipeline failure will be on our minds and the devastating devaluation of our property will prohibit its sale at any where near its previous market rate. We, the people, will be stuck; listening to the 24 hour per day constant hum of the compression station slated for placement a stone through away from our family neighborhood.

In conclusion, I am deeply concerned about the potential approval of this project. I am not alone. I have done my homework and am convinced that this project is unjust for the state of Massachusetts. A project of this magnitude represents a real and catastrophic danger for the neighborhoods and towns in its proximity. You have access to all of the statistics involved with the approval of this and other projects for energy needs and delivery. I am confident in your abilities to see through the motives of corporate profit and conclude that the scope of this project is far too large and is geared toward corporate profit and that there are far better options for the energy needs of the region.

Respectfully,

Edward Nadolny and Family

20150421-5009(30506716).pdf

April 20, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22, Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose:

As others have written, Tennessee Gas and their parent company Kinder Morgan have been less than genuine with information supplied to towns and residents along the route of their proposed Northeast Energy Direct project. Additionally, they have not been forthcoming with answers to requests for additional information. In particular, Tennessee Gas presented the town of Northfield with a document listing mileage of pipe through the town, number of affected landowners, estimated annual tax income to the town, and a map

of the route in December 2014 (Appendix A). Almost everything about this document is misleading if not outright fictitious.

The map fails to indicate where the proposed compressor station would be located; not even the 4-mile section that had been indicated in resource reports is noted. Seen without context of the Resource Reports, viewers would not be able to tell that there is a compressor station proposed to be sited in the town at all.

This document states that 31 landowners would be affected. In fact, 33 different landowners own parcels that are crossed by proposed route or are within 200 feet of it. Further, there are 58 residences within a half mile of the section of the route designated as a potential site for a compressor station. To say that these people are not “affected landowners” is disingenuous. Without exception, all landowners with whom I have spoken that are within a half mile of the proposed compressor station area, but whose land is not crossed by the pipeline route, were not contacted by TGP. Please see Appendix B for an incomplete list of homeowners within one half mile of the part of the route designated for a compressor station who have never been notified of the project and were not invited to Open Houses by Tennessee Gas. FERC guidelines include in their definition of “affected landowners” those whose property “is within one-half mile of proposed compressors or their enclosures...” [18 CFR § 157.6(d)(2)(iii)] and instructs that “Upon the Director’s issuance of a notice commencing a prospective applicant’s pre-filing process, the prospective applicant must: ... Within 14 days, contact all stakeholders not already informed about the project, including all affected landowners as defined in paragraph § 157.6(d)(2) of this section” [18 CFR § 157.21 (f)].

The document given to the town presents “Estimated annual property tax payments to town: \$3,385,855.” Many people in this town and other towns given similar documents have taken this to be some kind of golden promise. When we looked into this by asking Massachusetts towns that already have TGP compressor stations what their tax revenue was, the numbers were approximately 1/10 the amount suggested by Kinder Morgan/ TGP in the attached document. Northfield’s town administrator has tried multiple times, and through different avenues, to contact Kinder Morgan/ Tennessee Gas to ask them how they arrived at this estimate, but he has not yet been granted the courtesy of a reply.

The Massachusetts Department of Revenue provides an excel file in which one can view assessed property value of pipelines and related infrastructure in each town in the Commonwealth. It can be found on this page: www.mass.gov/dor/local-officials/assessor-info/centrally-valued-utilities/fy2015-pipeline.html. In Massachusetts, the towns of Mendon, Hopkinton, Agawam, and Charlton host TGP compressor stations. We were able to double check the property value tax owed to the towns calculated from the Mass DOR website’s assessed values spreadsheet against the tax income that those towns’ assessors’ offices shared with our town administrator (this ranged from about \$121,718 to \$291,273; see below). Towns also tax real estate value, which includes the parcels on which compressor stations are sited, pipeline easements owned by Tennessee Gas within the town, and any buildings owned by the company. The facilities in these towns are older, but many have been updated and upgraded multiple times. The real estate tax income reported by assessors’ offices of these towns ranges from about \$7,000 to just over \$107,000.

This table was populated using the information gleaned as described above. Italics represent amounts figured using the towns’ tax rates, which change year to year.

{spreadsheet table, not included here}

Assessors’ offices reported that Tennessee asked for abatements soon after completing their projects. When the Agawam Board of Assessors contested an abatement requested in 1992, they were taken to court and lost. One of Tennessee’s witnesses, an expert in utility valuation and appraisals, argued that the “property’s highest and best use was as a utility”[1]—a statement that we find utterly appalling. Maybe the land in Agawam had been destroyed by decades of industrial use when that statement was made, but be assured that the highest and best use of Northfield’s land, which does not currently have a compressor station sited on it, is NOT to have a compressor station built on it!

We understand that infrastructure proposed along the NED pipeline would be new, and that the 80,000 HP compressor stations proposed are larger than anything Kinder Morgan currently owns. Perhaps these factors

lead to a tax income for the town that is larger than what other towns “hosting” Tennessee Gas compressor stations are currently receiving. However, we do not believe that the town of Northfield will receive property tax income of over \$3 million every year, for as long as the compressor is operating, or even anything close to that. As we understand it, the state, rather than Kinder Morgan, assesses the property value and assigns percentages of that value to towns along the route. That means that this highly specific estimate that Kinder Morgan has released to our town (\$3,385,855), is a wild guess on the part of the company—and it is one that is attractive to towns with tight budgets—a smart PR move. Even if the state valued Northfield’s section of pipe and compressor at precisely \$218,583,279, we doubt that Kinder Morgan would let that number rest for many years before requesting abatement. How long would it be until Northfield, like Mendon, Hopkinton, Agawam, and Charlton receives just \$200,000-\$400,000 in exchange for being forced to “host” a large industrial facility that definitely doesn’t fit into the atmosphere or the plans of the town?

Would the tax income be enough for the town to fix roads damaged by construction vehicles? Could the town afford the fire safety equipment it would take to make townspeople feel somewhat protected? Would the money be enough to perform mitigation on streams and wetlands clogged with erosion sedimentation caused during construction, and the seasonal damage to watersheds downstream of a 10-20 acre clearing where there had been forest? Would this money somehow keep toxins emitted by one Titan 130 and two Titan 250 turbines out of the air? Could the money restore peace of mind to mothers living within an incineration zone? Could money bring back the quiet that so many people moved to this particular town to live in?

The answer is no. Belief that more than 3 million dollars from Kinder Morgan is coming every year, and would be good for the town, is akin to accepting a bribe. It is blood money. We call on you, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to hold Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas accountable to giving truthful and complete information to all stakeholders.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal,

Julia Blyth, Virginia Hastings, Howard Hastings, Susan Secco, Andrew Vernon, Charles Eiseman, Laura Kaye, Bob Pasteris, Serena Vassar, Ivan Vassar, Amanda Lewis, Cheryl George, Martha Rullman

Northfield Pipeline Awareness

NorthfieldPipeline.org

[1] Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company vs Board of Assessors of Agawam, 428 Mass. 261, Sept 3, 1998- Oct 19, 1998: <http://masscases.com/cases/sjc/428/428mass261.html>

Cc:

Governor Charlie Baker

Matthew Beaton, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs

Senator Stanley Rosenberg

Representative Paul Mark

Representative James McGovern

Senator Elizabeth Warren

Senator Ed Markey

Northfield Board of Selectmen

Windsor Board of Selectmen

Dracut Board of Selectmen

The Recorder (Greenfield)

The Montague Reporter

Daily Hampshire Gazette

Berkshire Eagle

APPENDIX A: Document given to the Northfield Selectboard, posted on the town website (www.northfield.ma.us)

{TGP map not included here}

APPENDIX B:

Landowners not contacted by Tennessee Gas about Open Houses who own land within 1/2 mile of the four-mile section of proposed easement indicated as a potential compressor station site in Tennessee Gas' Resource Report 1. Distance from potential site

	Name	Address
.24 miles	Julia Blyth	276 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.24 miles	Lisa McLoughlin & Warren Ondras	364 Four Mile Brook Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.13 miles	Michael Barry	468 South Mountain Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.37 miles	Robert English	367 Four Mile Brook Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.42 miles	Walter Jaworski	87 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.21 miles	Jennifer Comiskey	451 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.31 miles	Robert Schnoor	507 Four Mile Brook Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.28 miles	Cheryl and Craig George	450 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.45 miles	Magda Ponce-Castro	261 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.19 miles	Deborah Tericano	426 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.07 miles	James Van Natta	403 South Mountain Rd., Northfield, MA 01360
.70 miles	Lisa Wheeler	609 Gulf Rd., Northfield., MA 01360
.28 miles	Richard Odman	437 Old Wendell Rd., Northfield, MA 01360

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Sandra Gillis, Fitzwilliam, NH.

The Town of Fitzwilliam, NH voted overwhelmingly for the following resolution opposing the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC project (the Northeast Energy Direct Project "Project") to construct and operate a 30-36 inch design capacity high pressure natural gas pipeline through the Town of Fitzwilliam.

Whereas, because of the adverse impacts construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will have on the Town of Fitzwilliam, its historic, rural character and aesthetics; the threat the project poses to Town surface waters, groundwater aquifers, wetlands, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; the threat of contamination of Town water supplies and the water wells of Town citizens; the threat to Town recreational and conservation areas; the threat of the taking Town and private property by eminent domain; and the threat to the economic well-being and tax base of the Town and to the property values of property owners; the threat to the health and safety of the Town residents and property posed by a large capacity high pressure gas pipeline carrying flammable liquid natural gas in close proximity to high voltage power transmission lines; and,

Whereas, the Project violates the carefully crafted letter and spirit of the 2012 Fitzwilliam New Hampshire Master Plan which bears the theme: "Growth is inevitable and desirable, but the destruction of community character is not. The question is not whether your part of the world is going to change. The question is how"; and,

Whereas, the Project violates the carefully crafted provisions of the Town of Fitzwilliam Planning and Zoning Ordinances; and,

Whereas, the Project, because the preemptive effect of Chapter RSA 162-H, Energy Facility Evaluation, Siting, Construction and Operation, violates the inherent right of the people of the Town of Fitzwilliam to govern their own community, including, without limitation, the rights guaranteed by Article 1 of the New Hampshire Constitution-Bill of Rights that all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and is instituted for the general good; and

Whereas, the people of the Town of Fitzwilliam find that the construction of the Project violates the rights of the people of the Town of Fitzwilliam, their environment and neighborhoods by threatening their health, safety and welfare; and,

Whereas, by the adoption of this Warrant, the voters of the Town of Fitzwilliam direct the Board of Select-

men to challenge the Project in such judicial, legislative and administrative bodies, both federal and state, as have jurisdiction over the project because:

1. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will include drilling, blasting, rock crushing and excavation using heavy equipment and trucks, causing the contamination of surface and ground water from blasting emulsions and compounds; air contamination from dust and debris; and air contamination from diesel exhaust from crushers, heavy equipment and trucks; and,
2. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens injury and damage to the health and safety of Town residents and their property because of the proximity of a large high pressure gas pipeline carrying flammable natural gas to high voltage power transmission lines; and,
3. Operation and maintenance of the Project threatens injury and damage to wildlife and indigenous plants and trees because of the use of herbicides and poisons in the pipeline right of way both from air born transmission and from leaching into surface and ground waters; and,
4. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens injury and damage to the irreplaceable historical and rural character of the Town and aesthetics of the Town, in violation of the letter and spirit of the 2012 Fitzwilliam Master Plan, and Town Planning and Zoning Ordinances; and,
5. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens adverse impacts on Town lakes, rivers, streams, brooks, estuaries, wetlands, surface and ground waters; and,
6. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens adverse impacts to Town forest lands, recreational and conservation areas; and,
7. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will require the involuntary taking of Town property by the pipeline company, including precious conservation and recreation property, by eminent domain in violation of Article 12- a of the New Hampshire Constitution the provision that property cannot be taken for private use; and,
8. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will require the involuntary taking of private property by the pipeline company by eminent domain in violation of Article 12-a of the New Hampshire Constitution the provision that property cannot be taken for private use; and,
9. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens the economic well-being and aggregate tax base of the Town.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Town of Fitzwilliam, acting through its Board of Selectmen, shall undertake such action as necessary to protect the Town of Fitzwilliam from the threat to the Town of Fitzwilliam's right to govern the conduct of projects within its borders and to protect the Town and its residents from the adverse impacts of the Project in such judicial, legislative and administrative bodies, both federal and state, as have jurisdiction in the matter, or take any action thereon.

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April 16, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose

Secretary

Federal Regulatory Commission

888 First St., NE

Room IA

Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose:

On February 17, 2015, Eric Tomasi Environmental Project Manager in FERC's Office of Energy Projects, reached out to J. Curtis Moffat, deputy general counsel/vice president of Gas Group Legal division at Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, with a number of requests that reflected what Mr. Tomasi called "the

large number of public comments and the complexity of the Project.”

Specifically, the letter sought “clarifications of discrepancies and [the identification of] missing information that we believe necessary to begin substantive preparation of the draft environmental impact statement for the project.”

I thank the Commission for its diligence and concern. In total, the letter makes (at least) 104 specific requests of the Gas Group Legal division at Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (see list below).

But, in addition to all the issues raised in the letter, I do have one additional concern: In his letter, Mr. Tomasi writes: “Any plot plans showing equipment or piping details or other Critical Energy Infrastructure Information should be filed as non-public and labeled “Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information - Do Not Release” (18 CFR 388.112). Cultural resources material containing location, character, or ownership information should be marked “Contains Privileged Information - Do Not Release”.

In the interests of the financial and social interests of the people of Ashfield and in the interests of full and complete disclosure, we ask that the answers to the queries be fully transparent made available to our town and neighbors.

But, in addition to all the issues raised in the letter, I do have one additional concern: In his letter, Mr. Tomasi writes: “Any plot plans showing equipment or piping details or other Critical Energy Infrastructure Information should be filed as non-public and labeled “Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information - Do Not Release” (18 CFR 388.112). Cultural resources material containing location, character, or ownership information should be marked “Contains Privileged Information - Do Not Release”.

In the interests of the financial and social interests of the people of Ashfield and in the interests of full and complete disclosure, we ask that the answers to the queries be fully transparent made available to our town and neighbors.

Regards,

Geoffrey Precourt
PO Box 534
Ashfield, MA 01130

General Comments

1. For information noted as being filed at a later date or upon completion, provide an estimated date for submittal.
2. Draft copies of all noted mitigation plans should be included in the Application when filed.
3. Upon provision of the Environmental Construction Plans (ECPs), provide a summary table of how each State ECP differs from one another ...
4. Upon provision of the Environmental Construction Plans (ECPs), provide a summary table of how each State ECP differs from one another from the FERC Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan (pIan) ...
5. Upon provision of the Environmental Construction Plans (ECPs), provide a summary table of how each State ECP differs from one another Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures (Procedures).
6. Identify if odorization facilities would be constructed in conjunction with the Project facilities.
7. If so, identify the locations where odorization equipment would be located and discuss any mitigation to reduce odors.
8. Identify any additional delivery points ... Provide information on any associated metering and regulation facilities.

Draft Resource Report 1

9. File alignment sheets as “privileged” that include landowner names above each parcel

10. File a public version of the alignment sheets with tract numbers ...
11. Provide a separate list of tract numbers with the landowner of the tract as “privileged”.
12. Update Table 1.0-1 and the associated text to reflect each facility by specific mileposts including compressor stations. Include the specific compressor station mileposts in Table 1.1-3. Milepost numbers should include an indicator identifying the pipeline segment (example MP SP1.0 = milepost Supply Path 1.0, etc.)
13. For each planned compressor station, provide a large scale (1 :3,600 or greater) plot plan identifying the proposed engine/compressor units, buildings, piping and other equipment, site property line, and nearby noise-sensitive areas (such as residences, farms, or schools).
14. In Section 1.1.2.1, clarify why certain pipelines or laterals have a maximum allowable operation pressure (MAOP) equal to the maximum operating pressure (MOP), and others are designed to have a MOP of approximately half of the MAOP.
15. In Table 1.1-2, specify the distance between the existing and proposed permanent rights-of-way and indicate the potential for further overlap that would allow abutting of the permanent rights-of-way in the associated text. In addition, specify the maximum overlap of existing rights-of-way allowable by the law, as stated throughout Resource Report I.
16. In Section 1.1.2.1.3, expand the text in the bullets to clarify what other states the laterals would extend into if they would not be wholly located in Massachusetts.
17. In Section 1.1.2.4.2, clarify in the bullet list that the Granite/Pleasant St. and Cranston-Providence meter stations are existing meter stations that would be modified to increase flow.
18. In Section 1.2.3, provide a table listing the new and modified access roads that are proposed for use, including the location by milepost, the size, and the type of modification required on existing roads. If this information is not available, identify when it will be provided. Indicate whether Tennessee would use temporary or permanent access roads proposed for the Constitution Pipeline Project where it is co-located.
19. Update Table 1.2-6 to indicate the percentage of landowners where access has not been requested and add a footnote indicating how many landowners granted, then rescinded, survey permission, as well as how rescinded landowner permissions were accounted for in the table.
20. In Section 1.3.1.4, discuss when the results of any scour analysis will be incorporated in to the Resource Reports and provide a cross-reference to where a detailed discussion is provided.
21. Regarding the construction procedures listed in Section 1.3.2: discuss the procedures and depth of burial for crossing railroads, foreign pipelines, and utilities; and provide a table listing all known foreign pipelines, utilities, railroads, and roads that would be crossed, by milepost.
22. In Section 1.3.2.2, include a cross-reference as to the section of the Resource Reports that fully describe the criteria for whether groundwater wells and springs within 200 feet of the construction right-of-way will be tested.
23. In Section 1.3.2.2, include a cross-reference as to the section of the Resource.
24. Include a report that fully describes the testing procedures for water quality and quantity.
26. Include a report that fully describes the timeframe for testing.
27. Include a report that fully describes measures that would be implemented in the event that water testing indicates an impact on a well ..
28. In Section 1.3.2.2.2, discuss the circumstances under which the stove-pipe construction method would be used instead of the drag-section construction method.
29. Include discussion and consideration of direct pipe trenchless pipeline installation technology in section 1.3.2.5.

30. In Section 1.3.2.9, ensure that the forthcoming table listing and justifying deviations from the FERC Plan and Procedures, if applicable, include the section of the Plan or Procedures for the requested deviation ...
31. In Section 1.3.2.9, ensure that the forthcoming table listing and justifying deviations from the FERC Plan and Procedures, if applicable, include the deviation itself.
32. In Section 1.3.2.9, ensure that the forthcoming table listing and justifying deviations from the FERC Plan and Procedures, if applicable, include justification for the deviation.
33. In Section 1.3.2.9, ensure that the forthcoming table listing and justifying deviations from the FERC Plan and Procedures, if applicable, include how the deviation would provide equal or greater mitigation.
34. If major modifications to the FERC Plan and Procedures are proposed, Tennessee should provide its own modified versions of the documents that would be used during construction and operation of the Project.
35. In Section 1.3.3.3, update the text to include New Hampshire in the list of states where air quality impact modeling will be conducted, and associated applications will be filed.
36. In Section 1.3.4: provide the expected construction start date for each segment of pipeline.
37. Provide pipeline lateral, and compressor station, when known;
38. Discuss the number of spreads required for the proposed laterals
39. Discuss the number of workers per spread required for the proposed laterals;
40. Clarify whether the construction workers and timeframes provided for compressor and meter stations are those required for each individual facility, or for each type of facility combined.
41. Provide the number of permanent staff anticipated during operation; and
42. Provide locations for the new operations offices or district offices that would be required for operation, or clarify that none would be needed.
43. In Section 1.3.5, provide a more detailed discussion on the environmental training that would be conducted for construction personnel if the Project were approved. Specify which construction personnel would receive training ...
44. Specify when and how often the training would occur ...
45. Specify what documents would be provided (e.g., the FERC Plan and Procedures, or the Tennessee Plan and Procedures, as appropriate).
46. In addition, discuss measures to ensure contractor compliance with the required mitigation.
47. In Section 1.4.1, clarify that the proposed annual vegetation maintenance in uplands would only occur over a 10-foot-wide corridor centered on the pipeline, and that edge-to-edge maintenance would only occur once every three years, as specified in the FERC Plan.
48. Update Table 1.6-1 to include all required permits/consultations for New Hampshire as no Section 106, state listed species, or air quality permits/consultations are listed.
49. In Section 1.7, specify whether power, water, or other utility lines would be constructed for the proposed aboveground facilities.
50. Include contact information in the Stakeholder List for the libraries and newspapers identified in Tables 1.8-1 and 1.8-2.
51. Consult with land managing agencies, state and local planning agencies, and other appropriate entities to identify past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects (e.g., roads, bridges, mining, utility projects, other pipelines and compressor stations, large commercial/industrial/residential developments, etc.) in the potential resource area of impact that could be affected by the Project.

52. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should describe how it defines the area of impact for each resource, and include a table that identifies the project(s) type/name and county.
53. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should describe how it defines the area of impact for each resource,
54. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include a table that identifies approximate distance and direction of the project(s) from the proposed Project facilities;
55. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include a table that identifies a description of the project(s).
56. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include a table that identifies the current status and schedule of the project(s) (e.g., proposed for October 2015, under construction, completed).
57. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include a description of cumulative and/or overlapping impacts these projects and the planned Project would have on each environmental resource.
58. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include descriptions of the measures that would be implemented to minimize these impacts.
59. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. should include a map showing the identified projects in relation to the planned Project.

Draft Resource Report 10

60. Update Resource Report 10 to clarify which alternatives and deviations are still being considered and which have been incorporated into the proposed route
61. Update Resource Report 10 to clarify which alternatives and deviations are still being considered and which have been incorporated into the proposed route. Update Resource Report 10 which alternatives and deviations are still being considered and which have been incorporated into the proposed route;
62. Update Resource Report 10 to provide representative figures and tables detailing the locations of incorporated alternatives and deviations.
63. Update Resource Report 10 comparisons of impacts for relevant resources and the ultimate reason for its incorporation
64. Update Resource Report 10 to include at least one alternative for each segment of the proposed Project, including the laterals;
65. Update Resource Report 10 to specify and evaluate any reasonable route alternatives that were suggested by the public or agencies, as well as the feasibility of those alternatives.
66. Update Resource Report 10 to list and describe the rationale for any alternatives that were determined to be unreasonable and dismissed without evaluation;
67. Update Resource Report 10 to specify and evaluate system alternatives that were suggested by the public or agencies, as well as the feasibility of those alternatives.
68. Update Resource Report 10 to include pipeline system alternatives, conservation alternatives, as well as renewable energy alternatives.
69. Update Resource Report 10 to list and describe the rationale for any alternatives that were determined to be unreasonable and dismissed without evaluation.
70. Update Resource Report 10 provide a table of the proposed and/or estimated capacities of the pipeline systems reviewed in Section 10.2.2, based on the sources reviewed by Tennessee.
71. Update Resource Report 10 to provide a tabular comparative analysis of system alternatives as presented in table 10.2-1 of the FERC's Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation.
72. Update Resource Report 10 to depict on maps the locations of the all potential system alternatives, including Portland Natural Gas Transmission System and Granite State Gas Transmission, which appear to be missing from the mapping provided.
73. Update Resource Report 10 to consider whether pipeline segments or facilities from different system

alternatives could be combined into a hybrid system alternative.

74. Consider whether existing and proposed pipelines, such as the proposed Constitution Pipeline, may be routed along ridge lines in steep terrain.
75. Evaluate the constructability of the proposed NED route where it would be collocated with existing pipelines in steep terrain and where the most suitable location for construction may already be encumbered.
76. Identify and describe any other potential constraints associated with collocation with other pipelines or electrical transmission lines including side slopes, urbanized areas, or other factors.
77. Evaluate whether the lift and lay construction method could be used at any looped pipeline segments operated by Kinder Morgan, and along any existing pipeline segment besides the Haverhill Lateral.
78. Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for miles or feet of expected side-slope construction (including data for both moderate and severe side slope).
79. Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for shallow bedrock.
80. Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for karst geology.
81. Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for landslides,
82. Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for numbers of landowners affected, residences located within 125 and 250 feet of a proposed work area, and miles or acres of interior forest.
83. Where the proposed route deviates significantly away (at least 0.5 mile) from the original Northeast Exchange Alternative for a substantial length (at least 1 mile), provide an analysis and comparison of the two routes with particular emphasis regarding the avoidance of potential constraints associated with collocation with the Constitution Pipeline.
84. For each major alternative in Section 10.3.1, clarify whether modification, addition, or removal of laterals along the proposed route would be required.
85. Regarding the Constitution Route I Alternative, specify whether any laterals or aboveground facilities would be required along this alternative at the interconnection with the potential shipper identified in Section 10.3.1.1.1.
86. Regarding the Constitution Route 1 Alternative, identify the location of the potential project shipper connection with Route Alternative I in Figure 10.3-1.
87. Regarding the Constitution Route I Alternative, clarify the discrepancy in the total length of co-located pipeline in Section 10.3.1.1.1 and Table 10.3-1.
88. Provide comparison tables for the Article 97 Avoidance and Co-location Route Alternatives.
89. List and describe the subject properties in Resource Report 10, as and depict them in mapping as well.
90. In Section 10.3.3.2, provide documentation of consultation with Massachusetts agencies to identify and evaluate agency requested minor route deviations and provide alternatives comparison tables.
91. List and describe the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in Resource Report 10, as and depict them in mapping as well.
92. Provide a table similar to table 10.3-10 containing all of the landowner- requested and agency-requested minor route deviations.
93. Include an additional data column indicating whether the stakeholder's concerns have been resolved. Provide updates of this table as appropriate throughout the course of the project.
94. Once alternative compressor station locations are available, provide in Section 10.4 details on the sizing, locations, limitations, and environmental impacts (including noise and visual impacts) of each alternative.
95. Once alternative compressor station locations are available, provide in Section 10.4 assessment

of technology alternatives for compression equipment, providing sufficient data to identify the alternative(s) with the lowest emissions.

96. Once alternative compressor station locations are available, provide in Section 10.4 a specific examination of the feasibility of installing waste heat recovery systems at proposed new and modified compressor units.
97. Provide an alternatives analysis for all of the compressor stations and for all other permanent, above-ground facilities such as meter stations and mainline valves where appropriate, such as where there could be visual or noise impacts to sensitive receptors.
98. Provide a discussion of the feasibility of using electric-motor-driven compressors at the proposed compressor stations.
99. Provide the rate of electricity required and the number of electric motors required.
100. Compare the size of the electric transmission line necessary under the current proposal with what would be required for the electric motors.
101. Provide a discussion regarding the feasibility of using waste heat electric generation (cogeneration) for the proposed turbines at the proposed compressor stations.
102. Provide the rate of electricity potentially generated on a kilowatt-month basis and compare this with the amount of electricity used by the compressor station(s) per month.
103. Describe the average load factor of the facility and any impediments that would prevent the operation of the compressor station continuously at 60% minimum load.
104. Compare the size of the electric transmission line necessary under the current proposal with what would be required under a cogeneration system with return to the electric grid.

20150422-0015(30517193).pdf

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St NE Rom 1A
Washington DC 20426

Docket #PF14-22

Dear Ms Bose,

I am writing to urge you to listen to the citizens of Deerfield. I know I am not alone in these opinions.

I am concerned about several issues:

1. I cannot see that the pipeline will create any jobs except very temporary ones.
2. The environment is at risk and no one can assure us of anything different. Also archeology sensitive areas are not assured of being not disrupted.
3. Safety from explosions, leaks etc. Our local firefighters are not probably able to handle this. And what about the cost of all this? Our local taxes will go up of course!
4. Who benefits from all this? Kinder Morgan is a private company and has the all-American right to make a profit BUT, what are we getting from this intrusion? Nothing much as far as we have been told.
5. The sheer arrogance...a private corporation gets to use eminent domain to get more profits! I thought eminent domain was a tool and right of our government
6. Don't tread through our pristine landscape. At the very least, follow the paths of highways and roads, etc. It's offensive to think that all this can happen without our local approval.

Sincerely

Jane Trigere

7 Sugarloaf St
S. Deerfield, MA 01373

20150422-0026(30515826).tif

Town of Richmond
105 Old Homestead Highway
Richmond, NH 03470
www.richmond.nh.gov
(603) 239-4232

April 9, 2015

Federal Energy Commission
Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC

Re: Town of Richmond Overwhelmingly Opposes the Proposed NED Pipeline
Docket Number PF14-22

Dear Ms. Bose,

The town of Richmond, at its March 2015 town meeting, voted overwhelmingly to oppose the proposed Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Company Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project. The voters passed two petitioned warrant articles in opposition to the project, almost unanimously, the text of which follows below:

Town Of Richmond NH Petitioned Article 54.

Whereas:

The proposed construction, installation and long term use, of a natural gas pipeline, by Tennessee Gas Company, as part of their "Northeast Energy Direct Project" is inconsistent with Richmond's Master Plan to:

- a. Protect and preserve the water quality in all our sources of water from contaminants that would enter our aquifers;
- b. Protect our wildlife (including but not limited to the federally protected species) and their migration patterns;
- c. Preserve land for forests, woodlands, wetlands, trails and open spaces available for recreation;
- d. Preserve and protect our rural character; scenic roads, roadside trees, stone walls and any historic sites and artifacts;
- e. Preserve the peace and quietude of rural living;
- f. Maintain a healthy living atmosphere for both humans and wildlife, in Richmond and wider region;
- g. Maintain our rural aesthetics by not disturbing pristine or recreational forests, trails, woodlands, and wetlands or from clear-cutting a hundred twenty foot wide path for the construction of said pipeline;
- h. Maintain the Town's ability not to provide or be responsible for, the required equipment, personnel and/or funds for emergency services that cannot adequately address potential health, safety, fire, explosions and other risks that this proposal presents;
- i. Minimize an adverse impact upon the Town's property values;

Therefore

1. To see if the Town of Richmond will vote to instruct the Board of Selectmen to deny permission to any entity, to enter, or walk upon, or inspect any Town of Richmond, NH, town-owned lands, including: roads, cemeteries, buildings, forests, ponds, wetlands, skies, aquifer, bridges, brooks, and all other Town

properties, with the intent to perform any surveys, for the purpose of planning, or in any way furthering any pipeline infrastructure, or any project, that would involve the use of, or any action that would require the transportation of volatile, or hazardous materials, or taking of private lands;

And to see if the Town of Richmond will vote to instruct the Board of Selectmen to stand in opposition to TGP's high pressure pipeline and not allow it within our town borders;

And to see if the Town of Richmond will vote to instruct the Board of Selectmen to call on our state and federal legislators and executive branch officials to enact legislation and take such other actions as are necessary to disallow such projects that go against our commitments to life, the environment, our economic well-being, and our bodily safety, and, instead, to legislate more stringent energy efficiency and further exploration of and subsidies for renewable energy sources.

Town of Richmond NH Petitioned Warrant Article 55:

Whereas:

Almost 100% of Richmond households depend solely on surface, ground and bedrock water for their water needs and since the well owner is solely responsible for the wellbeing of their well from a variety of threats; and

Whereas commercial drilling, blasting and high pressure hydro-fracking poses threat to our wells; and

Whereas commercial use of any of our water sources poses a lethal risk to our wells.

Therefore

We hereby direct the Selectmen to enforce Richmond's Wetlands and Aquifer Protection ordinances applicable to any individual or entity, from using or spraying any toxic or poisonous materials on any of Richmond's surface waters, including any water, waterways, lakes, ponds, cisterns, rivers, streams, brooks and springs, or any ground or bedrock waters including underground springs, wells and aquifers, for use by any commercial entity, other than use for safety issues, within the town of Richmond, NH, without permission and proper permitting by the proper State of NH agencies.

We also direct the Selectmen to enforce Richmond's Wetlands and Aquifer Protection ordinances applicable to any individual or entity from taking, any of Richmond's surface waters, including any water, waterways, lakes, ponds, cisterns, rivers, streams, brooks and springs, or any ground or bedrock waters including underground springs, wells and aquifers that exceeds the needs of a normal household, for export out of the Town of Richmond's borders.

As Chairman of the Richmond Board of Selectmen, on behalf of the myself, the other members of the Board of Selectmen and the overwhelming number of Richmond residents who voted to oppose construction of the pipeline, to ask you to listen to the voices of our townspeople and to deny permission for the construction of this project that is so repugnant to our town for the reasons stated herein.

Thank you for your attention,

Carol Jameson

Chairman, Board of Selectmen, Town of Richmond NH

Cc:

Governor Hassan

Senator Ayotte

Senator Shaheen

Congresswoman Kuster

State Senator Sanborn

State Representative Tilton

State Representative McConnell

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Hand written card, Anne Nyman, 48 Boynton Rd, S. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150422-0046(30516526).tif

Hand written card, Amanda Nash, 46 Delabarre, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150422-0047(30516528).tif

Hand written card, Geoffrey Precoure, 536 Bellis Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

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Hand written card, Jennifer Jarvis, 28 Power Sq, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Charles Busch, 96 West Branch Rd, Colrain, MA 01340, opposing

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Hand written card, Jamie Maloney, 46 Delabarre Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

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Hand written card, Mary A. Svedlund, 542 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Heather Crossa, 98 Said Gulley Rd, S. Deerfield, MA, opposing

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Hand written card, Claire Sagor, 243 High St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Isac Bingham, 4? Main Rd, Gill, MA 01354, opposing

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Hand written card, Ava Gips, 617 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Amber Cana-Martin, 318 Grantwood Dr, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

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Maryann Harper, Rindge, NH.

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

RE: PF 14-22-000

Dear Ms. Bose,

I respectfully request that when the FERC sets the schedule for Scoping Sessions for the Northeast Energy Direct Project proposed by Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co LLC – Docket # PF 14-22-000 , that

a Scoping Session be held in Rindge, NH.

I make this request for the following reasons:

1. Rindge, NH has the second highest number of affected property owners in New Hampshire as categorized by James Hartman, Sr. ROW agent for Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co LLC.
2. Rindge, NH has the longest section of pipeline route in Cheshire County with 8.9 miles proposed.
3. Rindge, NH has the highest percentage of wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas of any other town in Cheshire County.
4. The FERC was noticeably absent at the Open House held in Rindge on Monday February 23, 2015. I believe that this was the only Open House that FERC did not have representatives present to address questions and concerns.
5. Rindge has ample facilities including the Rindge Memorial School Gymnasium that could easily accommodate a large audience that would be interested in attending a scoping session. Franklin Pierce University is another location that could handle such crowds. There are also private banquet facilities and conference centers located in Rindge, NH.

In closing, I would ask that you seriously consider this request. Your presence in Rindge during Scoping would alleviate much of the concern felt by your absence at the Open House.

Very truly yours,

Maryann B. Harper

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Phoebe Bushway, Cummington, MA.

Phoebe W. Bushway

224 West St

Cummington MA 01026

April 22, 2015

To FERC

The proposed pipeline would jeopardize the quality of the Massachusetts water supply and therefore put at risk the health of Massachusetts residents, including humans, other mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds as well as plant life. Plainfield where I live, and where the pipeline is proposed to undulate through, is the headwaters for five rivers in the western part of the state. Putting a gas pipeline, as proposed by Tennessee Gas and Kinder Morgan through our hilly and rocky topography would interfere with the delicate balance of our natural water systems and eco balance of our plant and animal life.

We have been told by TG/KM that the pipe itself that is proposed is of the poorest quality available to the company, referred to as #1, the lowest grade. Our soil is so rocky and the terrain hilly that this low grade pipe, dropped into the trenches, would degrade quickly, with small holes and cracks quickly allowing gas running at high pressure to seep into the ground and into the adjacent water systems. We have been told that we live in the 'sacrifice zone'. Apparently the company doesn't care about the quality of life of the people and other life that actually do live here.

The proposed pipeline route traverses many wetland areas. Excavation of these areas for the purpose of installing the pipeline will alone have devastating consequences to the quality our towns' water supply and to the plant and animal life in the region.

It has been explained to us at open houses about the proposal, that a 50 foot swath of trees will be left along side the existing power lines, at least temporarily, and then another swath made to make way for the pipeline. What is to be done with the removed trees? Would they be available for townspeople to use for firewood? We have been told that all this excavation for the pipeline allows foreign, non-native plants to be brought into essentially wild areas where many endangered plant and animal species live.

I urge you to realize that western Massachusetts is the lungs and life blood of the Commonwealth, and a gas pipeline through this area would be life threatening to all inhabitants and is therefore not permissible.

Sincerely,

Phoebe W. Bushway RN MS NCSN

20150423-0058(30521710).pdf

Kimberly D Bose, Secretary/ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St, NE Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am a resident of Deerfield, MA. And I am against any proposal of the new Kinder Morgan pipeline through our area.

I live in a house that is nearing 100 years old. We heat with oil. We put plastic on our windows. We have appliances that work to save energy. We keep the heat at a high of 60-61 in the winter. We avoid air-conditioners. We are a middle-class family. I work 8 hours at the local library as the Children's Librarian. My husband works at UMass/Amherst as a graphic designer. We have two adult children that went to college and are making their way despite the big college loans we are all in the throes of paying back. My husband and I grew up outside of Boston. We came out here for school, met and built a life. When we go back to our old towns we marvel at the excess that region offers. The big cars, the giant houses, the latest fancy store built while the old ones decay rub us the wrong way. Our favorite car is one from 1998 that was built to last.

Kinder Morgan and its proposed pipeline through our region are reminiscent to me of a situation from fifteen years ago. Fifteen years ago Berkshire Gas was hoping to expand their customer base. They linked up with a local realtor and toured the area. They decided that the property between our house and railroad tracks would be a great place to store five 12-foot high excessively long gas tanks (none of which would be available to its neighbors). They were looking at it from the viewpoint of ease for the company and profit for the shareholders. Our rural neighborhood spearheaded an effort to move the location. We slowed down the process and forced the company to look for a more appropriate place to put the tanks. Eventually they placed their tanks next to a cemetery in an industrial park in an even more appropriate place.

That field next to us is still farmed by local farmers. They have bought houses along Rtes. 5610 and fixed them up and established a used tractor business and a farm stand. Regional builders who are building "green" cob houses with straw rate the straw they grow the best to build with. This is appropriate use of the land that fits within the town's zoning. The residents in the area are satisfied that their voices were heard and things worked out in a way that proved beneficial to the economy, zoning, neighbors and the environment.

In the Kinder Morgan case I think they began much like Berkshire Gas. They began with what was easiest for the company and getting the most for its shareholders. They are going for the bottom line as the crow flies. I'm not exactly sure how drilling through a few mountain ranges, maneuvering under a few rivers is considered less expensive than following already established routes. My first response, when I heard of the proposed pipeline, was why would they do that? I imagine that the established routes mean that Kinder Morgan would have to work with established companies and that would dip into their profit. It would be complicated because things would have to be retrofitted or replaced and updated. They are not looking at what is best for Massachusetts.

I feel strongly that my way of thinking needs to be heard IF the need for a pipeline is real (the product of which would not be available to its neighbors). Retrofit, replace and update what is already there. Jobs will be created and old lines will not be abandoned (Deerfield has a recent recorded history of companies needing to clean up after they leave the area). Leave the farmland and rural region for more appropriate uses (because tractors can't go over pipelines).

I also want to mention that I don't like the idea of going through historic sites. I disagree with the method of obtaining the gas. Kinder Morgan has a lousy track record of maintenance and I am concerned about leak-

ing toxins and water tables. The jobs created will be temporary and can be found retrofitting. The pipeline would provide more gas than our region could use there by setting up the situation where it would get sold overseas to the profit of the company and not Massachusetts.

Our region is at the forefront of “green” living and our local economy is growing in positive ways. THIS is the thinking our government needs to encourage. If FERC does not allow this Kinder Morgan proposal then there will be time for some new environmentally friendly companies to come forward and offer options that enrich all of us. Much like the farmer from 15 years ago.

Sincerely, Julie Cavacco- 123 No Hillside Rd, Deerfield, MA 01373

20150423-0060(30521719).pdf

Hand written card, Kate Whitefield, 64 High St. #7, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0061(30521735).pdf

Hand written card, Carolann Saccara, 357 East Hill Rd, Leyden, MA 01337, opposing

20150423-0062(30521720).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Bralotte, 13 Cedar St, Greenfield, MA, opposing

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Hand written card, David Piolsham, 26 Elm Terrace #C, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Janice Skorwisky, 6-A Elm Terrace, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0065(30521742).pdf

Hand written card, Cynthia Rose, 227 Hope St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0066(30521722).pdf

Hand written card, Elaine Parmett, 120 Elm St, Shelburne Falls, MA 01370, opposing

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Hand written card, Anthony C Mew, 119 Main Street, Charlemont, MA 01339, opposing

20150423-0068(30521736).pdf

Hand written card, Jermiah Solomon, 136 Conway Street #3, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Christopher G. Mawiatty, 32 Sauter Ln, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Joe Sebella, 562 Leyden Road, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0071(30521733).pdf

Hand written card, Norman Hirschfeld, 41 Meadow Ln, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0072(30521741).pdf

Hand written card, Patricia Gates-Tetreauti, 129 Barney Hale Rd, Gill, MA 01354, opposing

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Hand written card, Sara Zarcone, Silver St, Greenfield, MA, opposing

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Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Marjorie Libewicz, 15 Congress St., Greenfield, MA 01303, opposing

20150423-0082(30522341).pdf

Hand written card, Stacia Gray, 68 Cosz St., Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150423-0083(30524401).pdf

Hand written postcard, Lucas Longo, 71 Upper Rd., Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

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Hand written card, Sheliah Muran, 8D Elm Terrace, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Wayne Tetreccult, 15 Sunset Ter., Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0086(30522381).pdf

Hand written card, Dan S. Page, 406 Country ?, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0087(30524399).pdf

Hand written card, Robin Hamilton, 293 Adamsville Rd, Colrain, MA 01340, opposing

20150423-0088(30522377).pdf

Hand written card, Liza ?, 1110 Bernardston Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written postcard, Corinne Dugan, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150423-0090(30524549).pdf

Hand written postcard, Mary Tognini, 2713 Elm Terrace, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Caroline Whitbeck, 150 Conway St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Martha A Co?, Newhall Raod, ?, MA 01341, opposing

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Hand written card, Robert Walker, 892 West Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

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Hand written card, Paul Sheren, 67 Main St, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

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Hand written card, Nicholas M. Bale, 354 Federal St, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

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Hand written card, Terri Kerner, 86 Leyden Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0097(30522363).pdf

Hand written card, Tina Murphy, 3 Tara Hill Lane, Hinsdale, NH, 30451, opposing

20150423-0098(30522370).pdf

Hand written card, Judith Matteo, 620 Mt. Hermon Station Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150423-0099(30522372).pdf

Hand written card, Peter M. Allen, 138 Elm St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

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Hand written card, Rován Schendler, 42 Union St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0101(30524321).pdf

Hand written card, William D Err?, 688 Bear Swamp Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150423-0102(30524317).pdf

Hand written card, Rebecca Hollingsworth, 8 School St, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150423-0103(30524367).pdf

Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150423-0104(30524346).pdf

Hand written card, Carol Gritz, 73 Sugarloaf St, So. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150423-0105(30524368).pdf

Hand written postcard, Corinne Dugan, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150423-0106(30524345).pdf

Hand written card, James L Shuel, 199 Old New Ipswich Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150423-0107(30524129).pdf

Hand written card, Sarah Blases, 1 Solar Circle, Haydenville, MA 01039, opposing

20150423-0108(30524128).pdf

Hand written card, Robin Yiberwicz, 13 Elliot Rd, Sterling, MA 01564, opposing

20150423-0109(30524127).pdf

Hand written card, Leena Newcomb, Woods Rd, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150423-0110(30524148).pdf

Hand written card, Donna Macartney, 5 Trover Ct, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0111(30524295).pdf

Hand written card, Cecily Legg, 112 High St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0112(30524145).pdf

Hand written card, Paul Jenkins, 79 Shelburne Falls, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150423-0113(30524180).pdf

Hand written card, Emeilia C Grant, 27 Pichett Lane, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0114(30524147).pdf

Hand written card, Geoffrey Preare, 335 Bella Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

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Hand written card, Jacqueline Brezinski, 55 Mill St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0116(30524124).pdf

Hand written card, Kim Vieira, 688 Bear Swamp Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150423-0117(30524293).pdf

Hand written card, Christine Copeland, 179 West Road, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150423-0118(30524678).pdf

Hand written card, Shirley Piletia, PO Box 245, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150423-0119(30524677).pdf

Hand written card, Terri Wiles, 12 Harris Ct, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0120(30524711).pdf

Hand written card, Kortney Fernette, 113 Beech St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150423-0122(30524869).pdf

Complaints And Concerns

Proposed Pipeline Project

Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC (TGP, LLC) (Kinder Morgan Company)

FERC DOCKET 0 PF14-22-000

Peggy Huard

13 David Drive
Hudson, NH
603-578-9346

Summary of Complaints and Concerns

In their pre-filing, draft proposal (PRDP) submitted to FERC in March of 2015, Kinder Morgan makes numerous unrealistic and overstated promises and assurances.

- Insurance on homes will not increase.
- Only homes in the ROW following the corridor will decrease in value.
- Kinder Morgan will fix any damage to property during construction. Kinder Morgan is located in Texas. I question how unrealistic it will be to honor this.
- Farmers are being asked to give up their farming land with a promise to be compensated for lost revenue for 1-2 years, Kinder Morgan's anticipated time to restore the farm land. A letter from one farmer claims that their farm will not restore itself this quickly and will more realistically take five years.
- Kinder Morgan claims they will replant trees in areas where mature trees will be removed for project. The new trees will take a large amount of time to reach the maturity of those removed.
- The proposal claims to meet the increased demands for natural gas in NH, yet the natural gas is being transported through NH and the proposal does not show anywhere in NH that it will be able to be accessed for use.

The proposal shows no evidence that the volume of natural gas being transported through these pipes would be needed by the area. We are told that there are no plans for using it in this area that will be devastated from the construction and will be taking the risk once the pipeline is installed.

Despite the fact that there is a claim that this gas will be merely transported through the area, there is a peak point on the maps available, north, above the point where Eastern Propane and Rymes (formerly Fred Fuller) meet at Tracey Lane, Londonderry. The proposed pipeline peaks here, before it begins to travel slowly back south. (See interactive map nashuarpc.org GIS 8r Mapping (GID Live Maps)).

There has been an overabundance of natural gas was found in the Marcellus shale in Pennsylvania. The rise in amounts of natural gas from this source has soared since 2008. In August of 2010, Kinder Morgan announced plans to construct a 230-240 mile long, underground pipeline to transport this newly found source of natural gas. (Wikipedia). Our area is being asked to undergo this inconvenient and dangerous pipeline project to keep this oil flowing, without any immediate benefit to the area.

There are many safety issues and concerns.

- The proposal shows many areas having limited access, including cul de sacs, to escape routes during construction, should an emergency arise.
- There are numerous homes being placed in an incineration zone, placing far too many in mortal danger.
- The gas lines are proposed to follow the corridor of an existing high powered tension electric utility system.

The construction of this pipeline as proposed, will cause great destruction to far too many individual's property, as well as municipal CONSERVATION land and water bodies.

- Kinder Morgan missed identifying the area in which I live to be a SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AREA, despite the fact it is a watershed to one of our town's (Hudson, NH) greatest treasures, Robinson Pond. (See map of watershed area) This area is also home to numerous wildlife animals, including deer, red tail hawks, wild turkeys, numerous birds, etc.
- There are NUMEROUS sensitive areas and other conservation areas that this pipe line is proposed to go through, just in the local area alone.

Ingersoll Tree Farm, Griffin Road, Hudson, NH

Robinson Pond Watershed, Hudson, NH
Merrimack River, Litchfield, NH to Merrimack, NH
Daniel Webster Highway, Merrimack, NH
Route 293, Merrimack, NH
Premium Outlets, Merrimack, NH
Naticook Brook, Merrimack, NH
Horse Hill Nature Preserve, Merrimack, NH
Souhegan River, Amherst, NH

- Farmers are being asked to give up their farm land with a promise to be compensated for lost revenue for 1-2 years. (See letter from actual farmer claiming this amount of time is unrealistic to regain from such destruction)
- MA Audubon has written a letter to the Secretary of FERC. (See LETTERS section of report)
- NH Audubon is writing a letter to FERC defending the preservation of their conservation land proposed to be effected if this plan is approved.
- Proposed pipeline will cut right through some resident's septic systems.

Unnecessary legal fees and time are being spent by many, defending land that should never have been compromised to this magnitude, with such a negligent and careless plan.

History continues to repeat itself. Disaster and financial crisis follow presidential elections. Could this be part of the next deliberate and carefully orchestrated, disaster/crisis that will come with the next presidential election and campaign?

- There appears to be a correlation between many disasters and the continued financial crisis. The JFK assassination overshadowed the stock market crash the same time. The terrorist attack on 9/11 appears to be overshadowing the financial crisis in 2001. Numerous financial crises occur right after a presidential election, seemingly as a result of the financially abusive campaigns. I have shared information and much analysis with the FBI as well as the FEC, regarding the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections/campaigns in the past.
- As I watch this potential pipeline project unfold, I see the opportunity for grand theft from citizens and destruction of our financial system.
- The construction alone will have devastating financial repercussions. Kinder Morgan has promised many people and municipalities revenue and settlements, yet they fail to recognize what costs and losses are associated with this project. The devastation financially only promises to be one of the greatest financial disasters, once again caused by affiliates of a former culprit of one of the last financial crisis, Enron (to be discussed later).
- This will happen alongside the next presidential election and campaign process. A process itself that will promise to destroy the financial stability of America. The next presidential campaign will financially, undoubtedly be the largest presidential campaign in history.
- In the construction phase, people will experience an invasion resembling a "bombing". Post construction, people would be faced with fears and possibilities of devastating explosions, causing destruction and large death tolls.
- Is this plan deliberately and/or negligently designed to be an attack on our soil with covert means or designed to gain significantly financially? The Boston bombers certainly were creative. We cannot ignore that possibility.
- Extreme possibility of a huge financial heist: Massive explosions from gas lines devastating large portions of America, leaving someone outside this country, power to transfer our money to them.

Business Associations
Political Affiliations
Association with Public Corruption

Kinder Morgan and their associates are linked to past crimes as well as continued public corruption in Washington, DC and its lawmakers, including past and present president. I have previously turned in significant evidence and concerns to the FBI as well as the FEC, regarding the public corruption and abuse of power surrounding past presidential elections, campaigns and various other unethical campaign transactions.

- Richard Kinder began his career as an attorney for Florida Gas Transmissions which eventually became ENRON Corporation after a series of mergers. He was friends with Kenneth Lay in college. Richard Kinder resigned from Enron in 1996 to start his own pipeline company with his long-time friend William Morgan. They purchased ENRON Liquid Pipeline. (Wikipedia)
- ENRON made SIGNIFICANT contributions to various political parties and campaign committees leading up to their own demise and financial crisis in 2001. (See list of contributions made by ENRON-source: Federal Election Commission fec.gov)
- Leading up to the financial crisis caused by the collapse of Enron, California suffered from an electricity crisis in 2000 and 2001. (Wikipedia) ENRON manipulated California's energy market to drive up prices. Enron had a secret role in creating artificial power shortages in California, helping to trigger an energy crisis in 2000 and 2001 which cost residents billions of dollars in surcharges. (theguardian.com 02/04/05)
- There have been similar issues here in New Hampshire leading up to this proposed pipeline project.

Fuel provider, Fred Fuller had significant problems with their phone lines and delivery over the past two years leading up to Rymes taking over operations. The attorney general had to be called in for assistance in 2014. (wmur.com 1/7/14)

We have had several extreme winters in the past two years. Research shows weather can be deliberately manipulated via cloud seeding. (Wikipedia)

Could these conditions have been created to form a perceived need in order to move more of the fast growing natural gas source coming from the Marcellus shale in Pennsylvania?

In 2014, pipeline constraints limited the availability of natural gas, limiting production of gas fired electric power, causing electric plants to close, creating a squeeze on electricity. (Courant.com 11/7/14)

- Liberty Utilities is one of the biggest suppliers of natural gas in NH. On the website of Liberty Utilities, there is a company called Accenture, LLP listed in companies able to provide natural gas aggregation services. Their address is listed as 161 North Clark Street, Suite 2300, from Chicago, IL 60601. (libertyutilities.com)
- A company named Accenture Federal, a wholly owned subsidiary of Accenture, LLP was awarded the contract for \$ 121 MILLION to maintain the website for the Affordable Care Act, healthcare.gov. They were hired to fix the glitch laden website created by CGI Federal. (Foxnews.com 4/30/2013)
- CGI Federal is a wholly owned subsidiary a Canadian firm called CGI Group.
- Obama for America, principal campaign committee for Obama's presidential campaign rented office space from a company named Accenture located in Chicago, Illinois.
- In researching Accenture with the 2008 presidential election, I found that it was a division of Arthur Anderson, formally called Arthur Anderson Consulting. Arthur Anderson was the accounting firm for Enron, the company that collapsed in 2001, contributing to the financial crisis in 2001. Arthur Anderson was dissolved because of this scandal. In January, 2001, Arthur Anderson Consulting had changed their name to Accenture before the collapse of Enron and Arthur Anderson and was able to survive through the scandal. (Wikipedia)

- These all appear to be the same company, Accenture and show a strong political affiliation and possible public corruption with the natural gas industry and this proposed pipeline project.
- Accenture has many international offices and headquarters, including headquarters in Dublin, Ireland. (Wikipedia)
- Richard and Nancy Kinder, Kinder Morgan (KM) and Kinder Foundation (KF) made the following large, political contributions over the most recent years. (fec.gov)

5/10/12 Nancy Kinder (KF) to Texas Conservatives Fund	\$ 100,000
7/30/12 Nancy Kinder (KF) to Texas Conservatives Fund	50,000
10/24/14 Nancy Kinder (KF) to American Crossroads	100,000
04/30/13 Richard Kinder (KM) to JAN PAC	10,000
5/31/00 Richard Kinder (KME))RNC State Elections Comm.	240,000

- Texas Conservatives Fund is a Republican SuperPAC that ran \$5.8 MILLION in advertisements opposing Texas Republican, David H. Dewhurst in the 2012 Senatorial Election. Texas Senator Ted Cruz won this election. Only ONE major vendor, SRH Media, benefited from this campaign, earning \$5.7M out of the \$5.8M spent on advertising. (fec.gov and opensecrets.org) Ted Cruz has announced his candidacy for the 2016 Presidential election.
- American Crossroads is a Republican SuperPAC created to advertise both for and against opposing candidates for the House and Senate race in 2014. \$22 Million was raised by this SuperPAC for this race. \$15M was paid to Main Street Media Group and \$4M to Mentzer Services Inc. (fec.gov and opensecrets.org)
- JanPAC is a Republican SuperPAC. It is affiliated with Arizona’s Republican governor, Jan Brewer. JanPac advertised for and against mostly Arizona, House and Senatorial Candidates as well as for Presidential candidate, Mitt Romney. (opensecrets.org)
- American Crossroads, Texas Conservatives Fund and JANPAC all filed a letter with the Federal Election Commission to raise funds in UNLIMITED amounts, “consistent with US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decision in Speech Noiv vs FEC. Both intended on making INDEPENDENT expenditures.
- These unlimited contributions circumvent and are in conflict with campaign finance limits outlined at fec.gov.

Where is the government oversight? Laws continue to be written by the corrupt to assist in the continued corruption in our government! Why isn’t the activity in these campaign committees drawing the attention of banks, the FBI and the National Security Agency as suspicious transactions that would undoubtedly draw some attention if they were an ordinary business entity? Now we are faced with another pending disaster because of it.

Resources Enclosed on Disk

{these resources are not included here}

- ~ Pre-filing, DRAFT proposal sent to FERC from TGP LLC (Kinder Morgan Company)
- ~ Map of proposed corridor intended for Hudson and my specific road/area
- ~ Map of watershed are to Robinsons Pond, Hudson, NH
- ~ Map of proposed project by town
- ~ Map of proposed project across the states
- ~ Wikipedia information on changing weather through CLOUD SEEDING
- ~ Wikipedia information on the natural gas found in the Marcellus shale in Pennsylvania
- ~ Letter file, including letters with the highest level of concerns sent to Secretary of FERC

20150423-4008: Content list of CD referred to in 20150423-0122 above {258 MB not included here}

(30524817).docx copy of 20150423-0122 (letter above)
(30524818).doc Wikipedia article on cloud seeding
(30524819).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329508).pdf List Of Acronyms And Abbreviations
(30524820).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329507).pdf Resource Reports 1 And 10 Comment Matrix
(30524821).docx copy of 20150313-5090(30329506).docx Cover Letter
(30524822).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329510).pdf Resource Report 1
(30524823).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329512).pdf Resource Report 2
(30524824).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329513).pdf Maps (60 pgs) USEPA Sole Source Aquifers
(30524825).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329514).pdf Maps (60 pgs) Groundwater Resources
(30524826).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329515).pdf Resource Report 3
(30524827).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329516).pdf Resource Report 4
(30524828).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329517).pdf Resource Report 5
(30524829).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329518).pdf Resource Report 6
(30524830).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329519).pdf Resource Report 7
(30524831).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329520).pdf Soils maps (316 pgs)
(30524832).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329521).pdf Resource Report 8
(30524833).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329522).pdf Resource Report 9
(30524834).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329523).pdf Resource Report 10
(30524835).pdf copy of 20150313-5090(30329509).pdf Draft Resource Reports & Appendices T.O.C.
(30524836).pdf copy of 20150402-5101, Town of Northfield, MA, Board of Selectmen to FERC
(30524837).pdf copy of 20150331-5100, "Fix FERC First" by Nick Miller to FERC
(30524838).pdf copy of 20150409-0011, from Wendy Gomes to FERC
(30524839).pdf copy of 20150410-5288, from Mass Audubon to MEPA
(30524840).pdf copy of 20150408-5015, from Alicia A. Ferreira to FERC
(30524841).pdf copy of 20150409-5015, from Pipe Line Awareness Network for the N.E. to FERC
(30524842).pdf copy of 20150413-0037, from NH Representartive James W. McConnell to FERC
(30524844).pdf copy of 20150416-5012, from Jacqueline Elacqua to FERC
(30524845).pdf copy of 20150406-0079, Town of Schodack, NY, to FERC
(30524846).pdf copy of 20150413-5061, Jan A. Griska to FERC
(30524847).pdf copy of 20150414-0031, Winchester, NH, Conservation Commission to FERC

20150423-5002(30517043).txt

John Curry, Montrose, PA.

From: John Curry 361 Michaels Hill Road Montrose, PA 18801 570-278-7445

To: Kimberly D. Bose concerning document#PF14-22

I am writing this letter to address a historical and environmental concern with the positioning of the pipeline. As the pipeline crosses my property, I observed the position of the survey sticks. The proposed path of the pipeline comes in direct contact with old growth white pines. These trees are registered with The Susquehanna Forest Landowners Assoc.as the largest white pine trees in Susquehanna County and possibly in Pennsylvania. These can be confirmed by contacting Bob Wagner of the Susquehanna County Conservation District at Robert.Wagner@pa.usda.gov

My property is adajacent to the Woodbourne Wildlife Sanctuary and the back of my property is a continuation of this sanctuary. There are major wetlands with active beaver dams. Just last Monday, April 21, 2015 I filmed 3 beaver working on their dams in the back yard. This is a prime habitat that supports a variety of wildlife. For these two reasons I think the pipeline should be altered to protect this habitat.

I am not against the pipeline going through my property. It can still go through my property just altered to avoid this area. The properties that my adjacent neighbor's and I own are all 1/3 of a mile long in length with the back part of everyone's property consisting of only woods. For this reason there is plenty of room to adjust the proposed route of the pipeline. A simple adjustment of a couple hundred feet would protect this habitat and allow the pipeline to proceed through the property.

Please feel free to contact me with questions at above telephone number or email me at johncurry11@frontier.com Please email me with confirmation of this comment so I know this issue is being addressed.

Thank you, John Curry

20150423-5052(30517918).txt

Nolan Kitfield, Northfield, MA.

Please do not allow the NED pipeline project:

1. Old infrastructure should be utilized with necessary REPAIRS while we maintain our use of fossil fuels - allowing us to remain safe now but also look ahead to renewable resources. We must progress.
2. Cutting into the pristine area targeted is a ridiculous waste of natural resources that cannot be reclaimed after a project like this proposed NED.
3. The financial gain will not play out as projected: it NEVER has. It is a way to sway voters and garner misplaced support.

Thank you for your consideration.

20150423-5116(30519873).txt

Stella Walling, Rindge, NH

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

April 23, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (TGP), L.L.C Docket PF14-22-000
Southern New Hampshire Potential Alternate Route: Northern Energy Direct (NED) Project;
Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline (KM/TGP)

Dear Ms. Bose:

In previous communications I have addressed my concerns about the Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline (KM/TGP). I have attended several meetings, listened to and spoke with Kinder Morgan representatives, continue to follow up on new research and try to inform myself as much as possible about the pros and cons of this project.

I must continue to ask you not to approve this project because the cons continue to outweigh any pros. This particular pipeline offers no reasonable benefit to the residents of New Hampshire. The project will be too costly for NH citizens for no reasonable amount of gain. There are alternatives that can and should be pursued. I don't think I need to reiterate that this size pipeline proposed is quite unnecessary as proven by several studies, including ISO's analyses showing existing pipelines can handle current demand.

I am also concerned that a FERC representative was not able to attend an Open House meeting held on 2/23/2015 in Rindge New Hampshire. Rindge, NH will be affected most seriously by the proposed Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline (KM/TGP), (Docket # PF 14-22-00) because Rindge, NH has

- the second highest number of affected property owners according to a Sr. ROW agent for KM/TGP,
- the longest pipeline route traversing the whole town and therefore affecting the whole town,

- the largest amount of wetlands and environmentally sensitive areas in Cheshire County,
- the longest pipeline route at 8.9 miles

Therefore, please schedule a Scoping Session in Rindge, NH so that its residents and others may have the opportunity to seek clarification on many questions that I believe only FERC can answer.

Best regards,
Stella Walling
Rindge, NH

20150424-5066(30522323).txt

Harold G.Manning, Scotia, NY.
I am in favor of this PIPELINE.

20150424-5069(30522334).txt

Kevin M.Seibert, Selkirk, NY.
Supply and demand has always been a concern of mine, to keep the cost down! I am certified in soil and brosion which plays a big part in the environmental concerns. I live locally. I like the tax revenues this project will bring. Our schools need help.
Thank you

20150424-5071(30522344).txt

Peter Stearns, Gloversville, NY.
Becoming Energy Independent country. The current drilling and fracking has led to lower energy prices is crucial for continued growth in our community.
Good paying jobs are important as well as energy independence!

20150424-5075(30522352).txt

George Judeikis, Greenville, NY.
MORE JOBS..IMPROVE ECONOMY.

20150424-5079(30522364).txt

Kenneth G. Curtis, Brookfield, NY.
I think it would be good to keep the price of fuel and oil down. It would help people go to work and keep the Union strong. It would help the kid get a better education. I think it would be a great project in many ways.

20150424-5082(30522373).txt

jeremiah Lusle, cherryvalley, NY.
Live locally and good jobs!!

20150424-5084(30522395).txt

Owen McAndrews, Sharon Springs, NY.
These jobs are vital to our ARE area. Knowing that the work will be performed by trained UNION workers ,Guarantee that the work will be done safely efficiently and also these jobs will help out our communities.

20150424-5086(30522415).txt

Ivan C. Wauffle, sT.jOHNsvILLE, NY.
This project will be great for our area and community. Great paying jobs for our UNION brothers and sis-

ters.

20150424-5094(30522533).txt

Douglas J. Somers Sr., Sharon Springs, NY.

We need the work maybe the economy will pick up. This will be a good boost for energy.

20150424-5100(30522654).txt

Jeffrey VanDerkrake, East Springfield, NY.

Work since 2008 has not been real good. Some good paying jobs through this project would help plenty of union brothers and sisters among the local community. Lets put are union brothers and sisters back to work it would be nice to see this project happen.

Thank You

20150424-5111(30522823).txt

Larkin Kirby, Pakatine Bridge, NY.

I live and work locally. This will help bring good jobs to a wide spread area.

20150424-5114(30522928).doc

To whom it may concern,

I join the majority of residents in my home town of Rindge in opposing the proposed NED pipeline through northern New England.

The impact on our conservation areas, wetlands, water table and wildlife is one level of concern. The safety risks, opportunities for increased pollution and the probable need for seizing property through eminent domain (given that most landowners directly affected by the pipeline are opposed) is a second. Then there are issues that don't just affect the towns where the pipeline is being proposed, but for the entire northeast, and indeed our nation.

The Conservation Law Foundation (<http://www.clf.org/blog/clean-energy-climate-change/the-final-word-on-winter-in-new-englands-energy-markets-part-iii-some-lessons-from-a-calm-cold-winter/>) has done a thorough job of analyzing the questionable need for more pipelines in the area. In short, the past two winters – which have been much colder than usual - have not resulted in an energy shortage.

The dependence on nonrenewable energy has an unlikely partner in the Department of Defense. The Truman Project (<http://trumanproject.org/doctrine-blog/oil-dependence-dont-put-a-band-aid-on-a-gaping-wound/>) has been compiling much data about the national security threat to continued dependence on oil, and has indeed taken steps in the military to increase the use of biofuels. They are clear to note this is not an environmental issue for them (although it should be), but a national security issue:

The Department of Defense's investments in advanced biofuels are not motivated by environmentalism. The military will continue to have access to fuel regardless of the cost, but the DoD calculates that relying on a volatile global oil market is neither safe nor secure.

Later:

Biofuels have come a long way from using fry oil to power converted station wagons. Simply because the problem of finding an alternative to petroleum seems difficult is not a reason to stop searching. Advanced biofuels may not solve completely our dependence on oil. But a continuing investment in advanced biofuels will offer the U.S. military flexibility by providing options other than increased armed conflict over dwindling natural resources. Advanced biofuels are poised to become the next microchip, developing into a thriving industry that will provide an American produced fuel source, reducing our reliance on other countries for fuel.

Worldwatch Institute and the Center for American Progress issued a report in July suggesting that as alterna-

tive energy sources become more economical, there should be greater research and development to decrease our dependence on fossil fuels.. Worldwatch also cites Germany's leaderships in renewable energy, where there are working towards 45% of their energy demand being met by alternative energy sources.

If nations, the military, states and municipalities are working towards a decreased reliance on a finite source of fuel, perhaps the question isn't about whether a pipeline should be expanded into a new region. Were the energy industry committed to developing renewables, the natural gas pipeline would be a redundant system. FERC members would do well to consider the big picture of ensuring energy independence that is good for the earth and good for our economy, rather than focusing on short term, invasive solutions of feeding our dependence on oil and gas.

I would ask FERC to consider a Scoping Session in the town of Rindge. There was an open house with not representatives from FERC this winter. Given the number of houses that will be affected, the length of the pipeline in Rindge, and the amount of wetlands on the proposed route, it would be informative to FERC to have a firsthand look at our town and the pipeline's impact.

Lynn Merlone
Rindge NH

20150424-5115(30522930).txt

Wilbur Van Schick, Fort Plain, NY.
Our Union people need the work. The Union has skilled and trained workers.

20150424-5118(30523077).txt

William E. Smith, Johnstown, NY.
WE NEED WORK LOCALLY

20150424-5119(30523396).txt

wILLIAM h.sMITH, Johnstown ny, NY.
Good paying jobs and close to home.

20150424-5126(30523911).txt

Albert J Vance Jr., Gansevort, NY.
This pipeline should ne cheaper and much safer to transport fuel. will create jobs jobs jobs for our Union.

20150424-5130(30524146).txt

Mathew Sassane, Fort Edward, NY.
Local jobs! Keep local money here. Union work.

20150424-5136(30524344).txt

Jess Wihchan, South Glens Falls, NY.
Good paying jobs work close to home good for community Union Work!!

20150424-5138(30524413).txt

Authur J Devlin Jr, Bennington, VT.
Union work..skilled labor...live locally..help meet energy demands.

20150424-5142(30524557).txt

Kwey mahn, Fort Plain, NY.
I am retired but our area need the economic development along with Union jobs that pay well for skilled

labors to allow people to own homes and pay taxes.

20150424-5144(30524576).txt

Francis E. Jones, Canajoharie, NY.

We need jobs I the area. This could help bring energy prices down. the local area needs this. Union work!

20150424-5145(30524584).txt

Daniel M Sipowicz, Argyle, NY.

BUILD UNION!!!

20150424-5146(30524606).txt

Todd W. Seibert, Glenmont, NY.

Live Locally highly skilled and trained workforce to meet deadlines on this project meanwhile maintaining a safe atmosphere minimal environmental impact keeps locals happy, very important to our areas economy.

20150424-5147(30524615).txt

Kenneth Bury, AMHERST, NH.

I live on Patricia Lane, Amherst, NH and my home is in the Incineration Zone of the proposed new natural gas pipeline, NEDirect.

I have concerns about the Kinder Morgan (KM) Pipe Line that is proposed to go through Amherst. It would be necessary for KM to take part of my back yard to put in this large 30-36 distribution pipe line.

In the past pipelines were being built in rural areas, not going through housing subdivisions and neighborhoods. As a result there were not as many safety concerns about loss of life, injury, or property damage. However, things have changed, and more and more pipelines are going through populated areas. FERC needs to be involved, making sure that KM is proposing a route using land that is not putting the population at risk by placing a 30-36 diameter lines in back yards and homes.

Kinder Morgan has choices in my town, however, they put it through sub divisions that include dead end streets where the residents would be blocked from using the only available exit if necessary.

Our lives, homes and property do matter. The fact that Kinder Morgan has shown total disregard to safety issues, puts more oversight responsibilities on FERC's to protect the public.

Accidents do happen, see below:

A Pacific Gas and Electric Co. natural gas pipeline near Fresno erupted in a fireball Friday afternoon (4/17/15) — injuring at least 11 people and temporarily closing down Highway 99 — after a tractor operator accidentally punctured the 12-inch line, authorities said. “Eleven victims were transported to hospitals, where officials said four were in critical condition, two were in serious condition and the remainder suffered minor injuries.”

As the above illustrates accidents do happen! This was a 12 inch pipe line. Kinder Morgan wants a 30-36 inch pipe line going through sub divisions and back yards! FERC needs to take this seriously, and do its job, and have KM alter its currently proposed route through Amherst, in order to minimize the impact it would have on residents, private homes, and neighborhoods.

Alice and Ken Bury
7 Patricia Lane
Amherst, NH 03031
apkjb1117@aol.com

20150424-5148(30524617).txt

Matt Jaup, Jefferson, NY.
Good jobs and it will help the Union

20150424-5149(30524627).txt

Anthony S Tylatki, Amsterdam, NY.
Jobs>>Union work with skilled labor.

20150424-5236(30526012).pdf

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

US Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: CENAN-OP-RU

Upstate Regulatory Field Office
1 Buffington St., Building 10, 3'd Fl. North
Watervliet, New York 12189-4000

Upstate New York Section

SUBJECT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers File Numbers NAN-2014-00751-USH and LRB- 2014-00528, by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF 14-22-000. USACE Comments on Draft Environmental Resource Reports dated March 2015.

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Secretary Bose:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) respectfully submits the following comments on the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Draft Environmental Resource Reports (DRPs) for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project.

Resource Report No.1:

1.1.1 Purpose and Need

The DRPs provide a substantial purpose and need description as related to the Supply and Market Path component. However, it fails to provide the same in-depth discussion regarding the purpose and need of the project as it pertains to environmental documentation. The USACE recommends more detailed environmental documentation, which will provide a complete discussion of purpose and need.

1.1.3 Location Maps, Detailed Site Maps, and Plot/Site Maps

The DRPs indicate that aerial photographic maps were utilized to depict properties along the proposed NED Project right-of-way (ROW) with the proposed facilities and meter stations superimposed over the images. However, the specific locations for the new compressor stations will be identified in a future revised Resource Report 1. Please note that once this information is provided the USACE will likely carry out site inspections of these proposed areas to verify their location, and then potentially provide comments on their placement.

1.2 Land Requirements

1.2.3 Access Road

1.2.4 Additional Temporary Workspace

1.2.5 Pipeyards and Contractor Yards

The utilization of remote sensing and desktop resources may be useful in overall planning and proposed layout, but these resources will not be accepted as sufficient quantifications for permitting purposes. USACE

will provide more in-depth comments pertaining to the quantification of land impacts once more reliable information becomes available, including but not limited to, access to properties within the proposed ROW for aquatic resource delineations, and alignment revisions in response to public and other agency/stakeholder requests. In addition, please note that temporary work space, access roads, pipe yards, etc., should not be designed to occur within federally regulated aquatic resources.

1.2.6 Areas of No Access

1.2.7 Non Surveyed Areas

The DRP indicates that publicly available data sources were utilized for areas where field surveys have not yet been completed. This methodology typically does not account for ephemeral streams/drainages, seeps, springs, etc., and presents other undesirable assumptions in the accurate prediction of the presence/absence and size of aquatic resources. Therefore prior to making a permit decision, the USACE will need field delineations of all parcels proposed to be impacted by the project. The USACE respectfully requests that FERC also defer a decision on the project until all parcels have been delineated.

1.9 Cumulative Impacts

In addition to being a requirement of the National Environmental Policy (NEPA), a cumulative impact analysis is required pursuant to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 404(b)(1) Guidelines under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 230). In addition, cumulative impacts are considered under the USACE Public Interest Review. This determination involves an evaluation of twenty (20) public interest factors listed in 33 CFR 320.4(a)(2). We request the Cumulative Impact Analysis include both the 404(b)(1) Guidelines and the Public Interest Review Factors.

Resource Report No.2:

2.2.1 Pipeline Facilities

Paragraph two on page 2-21 states "Table 2.2-3 provides a summary of all waterbodies crossed by the Project as classified" by the Commission's Procedures (i.e., minor, intermediate, major)". The USACE respectfully contends that such a statement cannot be made until the entire ROW has been field surveyed and all stream types, including ephemeral streams have been identified. The USACE recommends that the statement and Table Name be amended to indicate that the information reflects what is known as of the applicable date. In addition, the information should be further quantified separately, clearly identifying the quantities that have been field surveyed versus those quantities that have been estimated utilizing desktop/remote sensing methods.

Paragraph one on page 2-34 states "NHD data sets (USGS 2015) were used to identify waterbodies for no-access parcels, and are included in Tables 2.2-4 through 2.2-8. In the absence of field survey data, Tennessee has identified these as a single line feature and provided a 3-foot crossing length, which is also Tennessee's protocol for small waterbody features delineated in the field as a centerline feature". After reviewing these tables it was observed that the majority of the crossing lengths were greater than 3 feet for all waterbodies that have been field surveyed. Therefore, in the absence of field survey data it is recommended that Tennessee revise their protocol to more accurately reflect actual crossing lengths to better provide an accurate estimate of the total stream crossing lengths for the

project.

2.2.1.2 New York

Table 2.2-5

The methodology used to generate this table does not account for ephemeral streams. Further, the majority of the waterbodies listed within this table are identified with the NHD prefix, indicating that these areas have not been field surveyed, and all the numbers represent approximations.

2.2.2 Aboveground and Pipeline Appurtenant Facilities

Paragraph two states" no long-term or permanent impacts on surface water resources associated with con-

struction or operation of the proposed aboveground and pipeline appurtenant facilities are anticipated”. We recommend this section be clarified since it is unlikely a determination of no long-term or permanent impacts can be confirmed until all surface waters are field surveyed.

2.2.11 Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures

The DRP indicates that Tennessee will conduct post-construction field inspections along the pipeline corridor to ensure that disturbed locations are restored in accordance with the procedures detailed in the Commission’s Plan and Procedures and incorporated into the project-specific ECPs for each state. Please note that the USACE would require ‘before’ and ‘after’ photographs of each stream crossing to ensure compliance with USACE restoration requirements, which may differ from FERC’S Plan and Procedures. In addition, the USACE would require that the third-party monitor conduct the post-construction field monitoring work.

2.2.11.1.1 Method 1: Conventional Trenching (Wet Open Cut)

The USACE would not support wet open cut trenching for stream crossings. Any stream crossings should utilize the dry crossing methods described in the DRP.

2.3.1.2 New York

This section provides a description of how the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) classifies wetlands. The USACE recommends additional information be provided with regards to federally regulated wetlands. The federal definition of wetlands as stated by the USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is as follows, “Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.”

The USACE requests that the text clarify that except for several specific exemptions and exclusions, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the USACE regulates aquatic resources, including wetlands regardless of size, and streams that exhibit perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral flow regimes. The NYSDEC co-regulates a sub-set of the federally regulated wetlands, specifically wetland complexes that are 12.4 acres and larger as well as wetlands having unique importance as determined by the NYSDEC.

Table 2.3-3 and Table 2.3-4

It is not clear from the tables if the impacts represent permanent loss of waters, temporary impacts, or permanent/temporary impacts resulting from the conversion of one wetland type to another (i.e., forested or scrub/shrub to emergent). The USACE requests clarification regarding these impacts.

In addition, both tables utilize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Maps for areas that have not been field surveyed. The NWI maps were not developed for use as confirmation as to the presence/absence of federally (USACE) regulated wetlands. Therefore, the absence of a mapped NWI wetland in an area cannot be a definitive determination that federally (USACE) regulated wetlands are not present on site. In order to obtain accurate, definitive information regarding the presence/absence of federally (USACE) regulated wetlands the areas must be field surveyed. Therefore, as the field surveys are conducted and the information is updated within these tables, the USACE will provide further comments as the numbers reflected will represent more reliable data.

2.3.8 Mitigation of Impacts

We request that a mitigation plan that follows the requirements of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 332 be incorporated into the environmental documentation to mitigate for proposed impacts to waters of the U.S.

Resource Report No.3:

3.1.2.3 New York Programs

The focus appears to be on NYSDEC protected streams, and coordination and identification of streams based on NYSDEC classification. Please include language that explains that these streams are co-regulated

by the USACE and that the project will impact numerous (yet to be identified) streams not regulated by the NYSDEC. The majority of stream impacts will be to streams not regulated by the NYSDEC, however, the discussion should not imply that these streams are less important in terms of functions and services in the watershed.

3.1.3 Construction and Operation Impacts

Paragraph 3 allows for wet open cut crossings. The USACE maintains that no wet open cut crossings should be allowed.

Paragraph 2 on page 3-15 states “Removal of streamside trees and vegetation at the pipeline crossings may reduce shading of a stream temporarily, eliminate escape cover, and potentially result in a locally elevated water temperature near, and downstream of the pipeline crossing that the removal of streamside trees will result in temporary impacts”. In addition, the DRP states that “Once installation activities for the pipeline segments are complete, disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions and stabilized to prevent erosion of exposed soils and sedimentation to on- and off-site resource areas”. Please clarify what is meant by ‘restored to pre-construction conditions and stabilized’? The USACE strongly recommends that disturbed stream banks be replanted with both woody stems (shrubs and trees), in addition to herbaceous cover. The USACE would not support the sole utilization of riprap when other, more ecological methods, can be employed.

3.1.4 Measures to Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigation Impacts

The USACE reiterates that replanting stream banks should be a fundamental method of minimizing and mitigating for both impacts associated with the pipeline installation.

3.2.1.8 Waterbodies/Open Water

The DRP states that waterways defined under ‘waterbodies’, are identified as greater than 10-foot wide. The USACE requests clarification and justification for this definition. The pipeline ROW will most certainly cross many streams smaller than 10-foot wide, and will be considered as waterbodies. This parameter also does not account for ephemeral streams. The USACE recommends that width parameters for identifying waterbodies be removed from the Tennessee evaluation methodology. The methodology should include all streams regardless of width or flow regime, to ensure that quantification and identification is not misleading.

3.2.2.6 Project-Wide Habitat: Interior Forest

The USACE recommends that all forested wetland areas outside of the ROW be replanted with native tree species that replicate the pre-construction canopy at a rate of 500 stems per acre.

3.4 Endangered and Threatened Species

Paragraph 2 states “Tennessee’s qualified wildlife biologists and botanists have already begun developing sampling protocols for various plants, invertebrates, birds, and mammals ... “. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has sampling protocols for select species within the project area, and these should be utilized.

Table 3.4-1

The Federal status of the Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) needs to be modified to Threatened (T).

3.4.2.1.2 Northern Long-eared bat

This paragraph states that (at the time of the DRPs writing) the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) is a Candidate species for federal listing. The NLEB was never a Candidate species. The NLEB was proposed for listing, and is now listed as Threatened.

Additional Comments:

A USACE permit decision can be made only after the entire pipeline ROW has been delineated and all impacts to waters of the U.S. (WOUS) are accurately assessed. We recommend all temporary workspace be located outside of wetlands or other WOUS. In addition, all temporary access roads in wetlands should be

removed upon completion of the project.

In addition to the information contained in the draft DRPs, the USACE will require site specific 8" x 11" black and white engineer-type drawings that depict temporary and permanent impacts associated with the project. These impacts include, but are not limited to, contractor staging areas and pipe yards, alternative work spaces, access roads, and cathodic protection ground beds. These drawings should be on the same scale as the wetland delineation drawings and clearly depict, with shading or other means, all waters where impacts are proposed.

Note that access roads outside of the ROW are considered part of the project area. Therefore all proposed access road corridors associated with the project, or any existing roads proposed to be modified, inside or outside of the project ROW, should be delineated to accurately quantify temporary and permanent impacts to WOUS. Drawings should distinguish access roads as existing or proposed.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding between FERC and USACE dated 11 July 2005, FERC was acknowledged as the lead agency for the purposes of complying with the National Environmental Policy Act, as the responsible Federal agency for authorizing the construction and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines. Where appropriate, the USACE will adopt FERC's NEPA documents. However, the USACE cannot issue a permit decision for a project until all required consultations under NEPA are completed. These include consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires government-to-government consultation with the Tribes. In addition, although 36 CFR Part 800 allows a Federal agency to use the services of consultants to prepare information, analysis, and recommendations, a lead agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings, determinations, and government-to-government consultation with Tribes. We also note that any proposed mitigation sites, contractor staging areas and pipe yards, alternative work spaces, access roads, and cathodic protection ground beds must be included in these reviews. The USACE Regulatory Program's implementing procedures for the protection of historic properties can be found at 33 CFR 325, Appendix C. These regulations are further supplemented by Interim Guidance, dated 25 April 2005 and 31 January 2007 which can be found at:

<http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CiviIWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits.aspx>

The USACE appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DRPs. We request that FERC coordinate a preliminary copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for USACE review prior to publication.

If you have any questions you may contact Brad Sherwood at (518) 266-6355 or Brad.Sherwood@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Brad Sherwood
Project Manager
Upstate New York Section

cc (via email):

Howdy McCracken, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
Steve Rhoades, Allbaugh International Group
Maggie Crawford and Judy Robinson, CELRB-Auburn (LRB-2014-00528)
James Haggerty, CENAD
Eric Tomasi, FERC

20150424-5240(30525765).txt

Adam C Mar, Middleburgh, NY.
Help local economy.. Union Jobs Skilled laborers

20150424-5247(30525779).txt

John Reinhart, Middleburgh, NY.
My Union job is the only reason why I still reside in NYS.

20150424-5248(30525860).txt

Clayton W Young, Gloversville, NY.
We need a cheaper source of energy. I live locally, and Union jobs with skilled laborers.

20150424-5257(30526046).txt

John R. Gallup, Ganservoort, NY.
I highly support this project. We need good paying jobs. Union American jobs.

20150424-5261(30526056).txt

Tyrez Hempstead, Cobleskill, NY.
I live locally, a job this size would help benefit our community in so many ways. Union Strong!!

20150424-5262(30526064).txt

Lawerence S. Gould, Canton, NY.
Good paying jobs for our skilled Union Laborers.

20150424-5264(30526075).txt

Janell T Price, Schenectady, NY.
I'm a proud Union member and I need work!

20150427-0037(30530113).pdf

Hand written card, Kristen Strange, 434 S. Shirkshire Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150427-0038(30530110).pdf

Hand written card, Jack Rosenblum, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150427-0039(30530114).pdf

Hand written card, David Hayes, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150427-0062(30531228).pdf

Hand written card, Naomi Zeitz, 160 E Buckland Rd, SF, MA 01370, opposing

20150427-0073(30532531).pdf

Hand written card, Sheryl Richard, 4 ? Drive, Feeding Hills, MA 01030, opposing

20150427-0074(30535510).pdf

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Comments of Reba-Jean Shaw Pichette

20150427-0076(30535517).pdf

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Comments of an individual

20150427-0077(30535522).pdf

{File 30529590_1.tif cannot be converted to PDF, no downloadable file}

Comments of Reba-Jean Shaw Pichette

20150427-0119(30535672).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

April 21, 2015

Attached is a copy of the letter I am sending to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. LLC for your information.

I trust that in the process of regulating our energy you will guard our water supplies. Some have predicted that the next great battles will not be over fossil fuel but water.

Thank you.

Cynthia A. Ryder
P.O. Box 171
Winchester,
NH 03470

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

April 21, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

90 Pudding Hill Rd. Winchester, NH 03470,

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

My concerns regarding the pipeline include the following general and specific issues:

1. I don't believe investment in a natural gas pipeline is a sustainable forward looking strategy. More focus on renewable, non fossil fuel energy is required for a sustainable energy future.
2. The last proposed route I have seen would put the pipeline between the home of my nearest neighbor and quite close to my home. I am concerned about any impacts to my drinking water well and my septic system.
3. My family has taken care of this land for many years, the environmental impacts of a pipeline through our property, most of which is a Tree Farm, during construction and the long term maintenance would negatively impact my property.
4. Below my land the pipeline is proposed to cross the valley of prime agricultural land where there is a very transmissive aquifer which is one source of our town water supply. Impacts to this aquifer will be devastating to the town. I am worried about the risks such a pipeline project would cause to the aquifer during construction and long term.

For these reasons I am denying permission to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose.

Respectfully,

Cynthia A. Ryder

20150427-0125(30535607).pdf

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD

2 Liberty Way, Suite 1, Litchfield, NH 03052

Tel: 603-424-4046 Fax: 603-424-3014 www.litchfieldnh.gov

20 April 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C, Docket PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

As the elected governing body, we wish to share concerns about Kinder Morgan's Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project proposed to pass through our community. The New Hampshire portion of this route includes approximately 2.68 miles in Litchfield with an estimated impact of 67 landowners.

1. The current route passes through a residential neighborhood with cul-de-sacs at each end, leaving a single point of access and egress in the case of any hazard during either construction or operation. More troubling, the proposed right of way area severely impacts 13 residential properties along Wren Street and Mockingbird Lane. The current utility easement for Eversource bisects these lots which are approximately an acre each. Further disruption with the necessary setbacks for the pipeline from the existing electrical service appears to severely hamper the use and enjoyment of these properties. Additionally, with such a major disruption to the use and enjoyment of these properties, we are concerned about the detrimental impact on resale value which not only directly impacts these residents, but also the town generally through the loss of tax base.

2. Currently, there are five major pipeline projects proposed for New England that have the potential to carry 4.5 billion cubic feet of gas per day which appears to be more than four times the amount that any independent study has identified as necessary to meet the region's future need. Clearly, it is not feasible from an economic perspective for all of these projects to proceed simultaneously. In this light, the Kinder Morgan project seems excessive and the actual need relative to other activities in the market has not been adequately demonstrated to justify the disruption to our community. We are further concerned about the long run viability of the Kinder Morgan project, if market conditions do not warrant its continued operation after installation in Litchfield. Our residents may endure the disruption for no long term community or regional benefit.

3. The routing of the so called "Powerline Alternative" through New Hampshire appears to be an action of perceived regulatory convenience. The pipeline enters Massachusetts and ends in Massachusetts, but has an unnecessary diversion into New Hampshire. No new distribution facilities have been proposed for New Hampshire and no new electricity generators have been sited or approved in New Hampshire. Moreover, the major electric distribution and generation company in the state and the company that services Litchfield, Eversource Energy has committed as a co-developer of the competing Spectra Energy Access Northeast project. Again, we do not see why our community should endure the disruption by the speculative Kinder Morgan project.

4. No meaningful commitment has been made to expand residential and commercial natural gas service as a result of this pipeline. While our local provider, Liberty Utilities, has committed to use a small portion of the massive capacity of the Kinder Morgan project, their actual agreement does not appear to represent any expansion of capacity in our community. Small portions of Litchfield have natural gas service from Liberty Utilities and others have sought our Board's assistance to expand that service. However, Liberty's lack of commitment on this, tied to the new capacity of this proposed pipeline, does not demonstrate any benefit of the Kinder Morgan pipeline to Litchfield. Further, we have heard testimony at a recent hearing that we

hosted, that a major commercial/industrial user in town has had requests from Liberty to reduce usage during peak demand periods. Yet, no specific guaranty has been made that the enhanced regional capacity proposed by the Kinder Morgan pipeline will address this business disruption.

Based on all of the concerns outlined above, we feel this project is not appropriate for our community. At our meeting of April 13, 2015, the Board of Selectmen voted unanimously to oppose this project.

This project has generated a significant amount of interest and concern in our community. We urge careful consideration of these issues and further request that one of the required scoping meetings be held in Litchfield so that our residents' concerns can be heard directly.

Steven D. Perry, Chairman
John R Brunelle, Vice Chairman
Brent T. Lemire
Frank A. Byron
Kevin C Bourque

cc: Senator Jeanne Shaheen
Senator Kelly Ayotte
Representative Ann Kuster
Governor Maggie Hassan
State Senator Donna Soucy
State Representative Frank Byron
State Representative Ralph Boehm
State Representative Ardre Martel
State Representative Mark Proulx

20150427-0137(30535759).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Linda Gallant, 20 Wren St, Litchfield, NH 03052, opposing

20150427-0138(30536321).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4/20/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

300 High Street Hill Road, Windsor, MA 01270

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Holly Higinbotham
Robert R Wood

20150427-0396(30539416).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4/22/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

12.5 acres on Tipping Rock Rd, Winchester, NH 03470

Map 000002 Lot 000034

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Bradley N. Brewer

20150427-0397(30539008).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

1615 Suffield Street

Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4/20/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

Lot #2 49 Warwick Road, Winchester, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Cynthia J. Anderson

20150427-0416(30544673).pdf

Hand written 2 page letter, William P. Ryan, Jeanne M. Lightfoot, 989 Apple Valley Road, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150427-0429(30544670).pdf

Hand written 3 page letter, Kate Darling, Plainfield, MA, opposing

20150427-5004(30526669).txt

Nancy Flickinger, Florence, MA.

Northeast energy direct Docket #PF14-22. I am strongly opposed to this pipeline!

20150427-5145(30527076).txt

Dan Hladik, Schenectady, NY.

It would be great to see nice paying jobs in our area as well as to meet energy demands of the northeast. I know my Union brothers and sister would love to see this project get passed.

20150427-5147(30527080).txt

Timothy E, Standaart, Middleburgh, NY.

Great for the community, good paying jobs for highly skilled UNION laborers. Local workers spending money locally. Thus really helping local economy. Tax revenues helping the local tax payers Burden.

Thank You!

20150427-5150(30527132).txt

John Drinon, Middleburgh, NY.

Our Union could use this job. It will also help energy demands to bring down energy cost. The tax revenues will also help the small and local towns.

20150427-5152(30527166).txt

Ronald A. Segarra, Coble Skill, NY.

Anything that will keep Union members working is a good thing. If it impacts domestic energy, the environment and local economy, its even better. Utilizing our highly skilled and trained laborers will allow far growth in the area.

keep the work coming...NED!!

20150427-5154(30527221).txt

Eugene R. Rawlins, South Glens Falls, NY.

YES I AM FOR THIS PROJECT!

We need the jobs for our Union brothers and sisters so they can support their families.

20150427-5156(30527227).txt

J Fred Leith, Coble Skill, NY.

would be great for Union employment which in turn would stimulate our economy. Hoping to make energy costs more affordable for house holds.

20150427-5157(30527275).txt

Lynn Buono, Rensselaer, NY.

It would provide many jobs for our Union brothers and sisters. It is very vital to our area meeting energy demands with very little environmental impact. Provide good paying jobs and help our communities with tax revenues.

20150427-5160(30527332).txt

James Whitney Cross, Amsterdam, NY.

Union Built!! Yes I approve this project. All of us Union workers are skilled and trained to do the work right.

20150427-5167(30527409).txt

Kit Mrcelline, Amsterdam, NY.

Yes I support this project. It will be great for our Union members who are skilled and trained to perform the work properly.

20150427-5182(30527497).txt

John W Green, Sculerville, NY.

Good paying job for our Union Member. Yes I approve this project.

20150427-5189(30527549).txt

Susan Honn, Schenectady, NY.

Keep our Union strong. Good paying jobs and keep the economy going strong as well. Yes I approve.

20150427-5190(30527709).txt

William E. Corlew, Lake Luzerne, NY.

I support the NED project so that it can employ union workers. It is essential for the economic growth of our state to keep Union workers employed. The union wages allow more tax revenues that benefit the schools and small communities in our state.

20150427-5195(30527749).txt

Robert Von Schaick, palintine Bridge, NY.

I support this pipeline project. Union work to my brothers and sisters for great paying jobs to skilled and trained laborers.

20150427-5196(30527830).txt

Barry Kingston, Glens Falls, NY.

Yes I approve the NED.

We in the capital district are looking forward to its economic and positive outcomes for energy independence and tax revenues, this project would provide great paying jobs for our Union members, and benefit our local economy.

20150427-5197(30527915).txt

Jared Fancher, Glenville, NY.

Great paying jobs for our Union and for helping meeting energy demands and improving our areas economy.

20150427-5198(30527992).txt

Ronald B. Bostwick, Glenmont, NY.

Would help with the local economy and tax revenues. it would provide a great job for Union members who are skilled and trained to perform this work.

20150427-5200(30528182).txt

Michael Doherty, Altamont, NY.

As a 24 year member of local 157, I am a strong supporter of the NED project. As long as it creates jobs, alternative energy and helps people with their taxes and compensates the land owners where it runs through.

I approve!!!!

20150427-5201(30528271).txt

David L. Cady, Feura Bush, NY.

I live locally and approve this project for me and my fellow Union members.

Go UNION all the way!!!

20150427-5202(30528327).txt

William A Wermer, Clifton park, NY.

I think its a great thing. This will put Union men and women to work.

20150427-5203(30528449).txt

Luc J ST.Clair, whitehall, NY.

This project will bring good paying jobs to are highly skilled work force. This will also help our local economy. With minimal environmental impact its a win win. The Northeast needs this project.

UNION ALL THE WAY!!

20150427-5206(30528491).txt

Michael Kranz, Clifton Park, NY.

I worked on a 30" pipeline in Maine 1998, it was the best paying job that I ever had. we worked 7-12 hour days and more. We took great care in protecting the environment. Union Jobs.

20150427-5218(30528532).txt

Raymond M Zett, Sharon Springs, NY.

We need good paying union jobs. We have the laborers that are skilled and trained to do this kind of work safely and make the pipeline safer for the people living in the area.

20150427-5221(30528628).txt

Ian Schul, Middleburgh, NY.

I live in this area which would benefit greatly from increased revenue. Great jobs for our union and for the local economy which will meet energy demands.

20150427-5232(30528769).txt

Paul Koraloich, Johnstown, NY.

I try to support made in America by Americans. A decent wage and a quality product is what the worker and the employer should expect. Working towards a brighter future using less energy and latest in technology. Union Work!

20150427-5241(30528845).txt

Wayne G. Pombrio, Johnstown, NY.

We live locally. Local Union #157 is a highly skilled and trained workforce.

UNION MEN FOR UNION JOBS!

20150427-5250(30528876).txt

Roger Roberts, Schenectady, NY.

The NED project will meet the high energy demands of the community with low environmental impact. It will also help the area with good paying jobs and produce highly skilled and trained UNION workforce. It will also boost up the tax revenues to help fund our schools.

20150427-5259(30528887).txt

Armondo Gatto, Amsterdam, NY.

Yes I approve the NED project. Great paying jobs for our skilled and trained Union.

20150427-5267(30528905).txt

Joseph L. Kucharski, Fort Plain, NY.

1. Good paying jobs for our Union in pour area.
2. Help the area to have energy demands
3. Keep young workers from leaving out of state for work

4. Union BUILT with skilled and trained workforce

20150427-5269(30528982).txt

gary Mcfadden, Latham, NY.
I approve this project!

20150427-5270(30529028).txt

John G. Baker, S. Glens Falls, NY.
Yes I approve the project for OUR UNION! Plus due to a decrease in highway construction this would be great for our local economy.

20150427-5272(30529082).txt

PJ Roder, Stephentown, NY.
The proposed pipe line has a possible route through my town, which I am a town board member. I feel the tax benefits for many communities is beneficial and will bring many union jobs which in turn will support local business across the communities.

20150427-5276(30529141).txt

Clifford A. Pawlowski, Amsterdam, NY.
It is a win win construction project. No one likes change in your back yard.
(Dumps, Housing project, etc..) However it is a pipeline for future energy demand that will provide work for our union who are skilled and trained to perform this work.

20150427-5286(30529193).txt

Lynn MiEta, Hudson Falls, NY.
Anything that will our Union Thrive!!

20150427-5291(30529284).txt

Kermit Armlin, Middleburgh, NY.
It will create jobs and we need the energy.

20150427-5294(30529297).txt

Clyde Wright, Schoharie, NY.
We need good paying UNION jobs in NYS. and the pipe line is the answer to put union men and women to work. BRING IT ON!!

20150427-5296(30529375).txt

Stephen A. Devine Jr., Scotia, NY.
Whatever helps the economy and my union brothers and sisters stay working. I am 100% for the NED project.

20150427-5298(30529383).txt

Agostino Squeglia, Amsterdam, NY.
I agree with my Union local 157! We support the NED project

20150427-5299(30529389).txt

karl Brock, Petersburg, NY.

will bring more union jobs I n our area. The NED project will also create tax revenues for the community.

20150427-5300(30529575).txt

Robert W. Kimball, Middleburgh, NY.

I believe that this project will benefit our union in many ways. It will provide jobs for people as well as benefit local communities both now and in the future. This is the way of the future. Lets get on with it now!!!

20150427-5302(30529595).txt

Douglas Hanly, Schoharie, NY.

I have no complaints against this project. Our area could benefit from the tax revenues..and great paying Union jobs for our members.

20150427-5303(30529607).txt

Roger Mc Claine, Duanesburg, NY.

Good for Union members and their families. This will also help the local economy and help meet energy demands. Keep Unions Strong!

20150427-5304(30529615).txt

Silvio Yaiurui, Fort Plain Rd, NY.

I approve of this pipe line. It will help out the area for skilled and trained union members.

20150427-5401(30530811).pdf

OFFICE OF THE TOWN MANAGER
TOWN OF TEWKSBURY
TOWN HALL
1009 MAIN ST
TEWKSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 01876

RICHARD A. MONTUORI
TOWN MANAGER

(978) 640-4300
FAX (978) 640-4302

April 6, 2015

Steve Keady
Kinder Morgan, Inc.
9 Park Street, Suite 200
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC-Docket No. PF14-22-000
Proposed Alternative Routes for Lynnfield Lateral

Dear Mr. Keady:

The Board of Selectmen and the administrative staff of the Town of Tewksbury continue to have significant concerns related to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project by Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas Pipeline. In particular, the proposed pathway that crosses through dense residential neighborhoods along the Tewksbury and Andover town lines would present a significant hardship to the residents there. In response to those concerns, we would ask that you consider modifications to the current proposed pathway that would minimize residential impact in both communities.

To that end, we are proposing three potential modifications to lessen the impact on residential neighborhoods.

Alternative 1- Haverhill Lateral Co-localization

As currently proposed, there are several segments of the proposed pipeline that will emerge from the Dracut hub. This includes the Lynnfield Lateral, as well as the Haverhill Lateral. Much of the Haverhill Lateral will be constructed along a current right-of-way, presenting less impact to the communities it travels through. Our proposed adjustment would be to co-locate the Lynnfield Lateral with the Haverhill Lateral until it reaches the crossing of Forest Street in Methuen (42.719679, -71.228610). At that point, the Haverhill Lateral turns north parallel to Temple Drive, while the new Lynnfield Lateral could continue east and south-east until it connects with Interstate 93. There appears to be an electric utility easement that travels due east across wetlands to Interstate 93 in the area of Danton Drive (42.724219, - 71.210950). Once it reaches Interstate 93, the Lynnfield Lateral could then run alongside the interstate until it rejoins the current proposed path at MP 7.8.

Alternative 2 - High Plain Crossing

Given the proposed pipeline will have a significant impact on the dense residential areas along the Tewksbury and Andover line, this proposed alternative would shift the pipeline to a less densely populated location near High Plain Road in Andover. The proposed shift would occur near Methuen Street at approximately MP 2.0. Instead of crossing the Merrimack River at the current proposed location, the pipeline would cross somewhere between Hillside Drive (42.668512, -71.240757) and Wheeler Street (42.676069, -71.233319). Once across the river, the pipeline would be placed to minimize impact to homes in this sparsely populated area to reach the electric utility easement that crosses High Plain Street {42.661847, -71.210397}. From there, the pipeline could be located in that electric utility until it intersects with Interstate 93, or it could travel along High Plain Road until it intersects first Interstate 495 and then 93. At that point, it would run along Interstate 93 until it reaches the current proposed path at MP7.8 as above.

Alternative 3 - 495 Co-localization

As described above for the other proposed alternatives, the goal of these proposals is to minimize impact on residential areas. Should Alternatives 1 & 2 proposed here be impossible, the last alternative proposed would co-localize the pipeline with Interstate 495. This would leave the Lynnfield Lateral as proposed until the crossing of Interstate 495 near Exit 39 {42.645591, -71.227608}. At that point, it would travel north-east along the northern side of 495 until it intersects with High Plain Road (42.658875, -71.202022). At that point the pipeline could travel along High Plain Road until it intersects with Interstate 93, and then run alongside the interstate until it rejoins the current proposed path at MP 7.8.

Thank you for your time and consideration of these proposals, and please feel free to contact us with any questions or clarifications that are required in reference to these route modifications. We have attached a pdf indicating the general paths of each proposed alternative. We look forward to working with you to limit the impact of this project on the residents of Tewksbury and the Merrimack Valley.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Montuori
RAM/jrnt

{map not included here}

TOWN OF TEWKSBURY
999 WHIPPLE RD
TEWKSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 01876

(978) 640-4370

KYLE BOYD
PLANNER / CONSERVATION ADMINISTRATOR

khoyd@tcwksbury-ma.gov

April 6, 2015
Steve Keady

Kinder Morgan, Inc.
9 Park Street, Suite 200
Boston, MA 02108

Re: Comments of Tewksbury Conservation Commission

Dear Mr. Keady:

Thank you for meeting with me last week to discuss the latest proposed plans for Tennessee Gas Pipeline's Lynnfield Lateral. The Tewksbury Conservation Commission is deeply concerned with the proposed route due to the impact the project will have on the Open Space parcel located behind 40 Bonnie Street in which the Conservation Commission and Town of Tewksbury specifically protected in 2004 as a result of investigating its unique ecological value.

This 18 acre forested parcel was surveyed in 2004 when residents from Bligh Street approached the Conservation Commission having observed the presence of vernal pool species. As a result of the survey, egg masses of obligate vernal pool species were observed in both locations and both were then certified as vernal pools. Additionally, the landscape intersecting the two vernal pools is as an ecologically thriving Red Maple Swamp with the rare sighting of a fisher cat further confirming this parcel to be an extremely important healthy forest ecosystem and asset to the Town of Tewksbury.

In maintaining a healthy vernal pool it is not only the pool itself that needs protection. The species that rely on the pool only spend a small percentage of the year within the pool for breeding purposes and then return to their neighboring upland habitat. Furthermore, this parcel was protected with the intent of preserving the entire 18 acre forest to allow the associated species to thrive. The proposed route appears to cut between these two vernal pools which would cause devastating damage to the ecosystem displacing many of the protected species.

Altering lands subject to Article 97 requires a two-thirds vote by legislature to undo the restriction. Additionally, the conversion of Open Space land to non-Open Space land space requires mitigating for this Open Space land somewhere else. The Tewksbury Conservation Commission strongly believes that it would be nearly impossible to mitigate for this parcel of land which offers rare ecological value and that the Tewksbury Conservation Commission has worked so hard to protect. Furthermore, the Commission has significant concerns with the proposed Lynnfield Lateral and would like to see an alternative proposed.

Kyle Boyd
Town Planner/Conservation Administrator

20150428-0008(30532062).pdf

Letter, Robert S & Priscilla H Borden, denying access to 199 Fullam Hill Rd, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447

20150428-0009(30532067).pdf

Letter, Alan Couture, rescinding access permission to 292 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461

20150428-0010(30532071).pdf

DELAWARE COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
Senator Charles D. Cook County ONce Building
111Main Street
Delhi, New York 13753
Telephone: 607-832-5110
Fax: 607-832-5111

James E. Eisel, Sr., Chairman
Christa M. Schafer, Clerk

April 23, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project

On behalf of the affected Towns in Delaware County I am writing to convey serious concerns we have about the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline that is proposed to be routed through Delaware County. The line is being proposed by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (TGPC) a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan. The TGPC line will traverse 45.6 miles of Delaware County through the Towns of Masonville, Sidney, Franklin, Davenport and Harpersfield. The County, Towns and hundreds of landowners will be directly impacted by this proposal. There are also many concerns about indirect impacts to neighboring towns and villages as the construction traffic traverses their roads and community to gain access to the proposed line. At our April 8, 2015 Board of Supervisors meeting Kinder Morgan gave a presentation about the proposed line and took questions from my colleagues and County staff. While they committed to mitigate many of the concerns raised, we herewith request that FERC formalize these commitments prior to your issuance of the Certificate of Public Necessity and Convenience. Delaware County and the affected Towns within it will take strong opposition to the line if FERC does not take actions to ensure that the impacts of the line are mitigated and the taxpayers of the municipalities are held harmless of the total costs of constructing this line.

Public safety and the protection of municipal infrastructure are of paramount importance to the Towns and County. To that end there will be legal costs and engineering time expended by all municipalities through which construction traffic will flow to ensure that a road use agreement is developed that protects the safety of the traveling public and protect the integrity of the roads. The municipalities will track these costs closely and accurately. The local costs for these efforts must be paid by the developer.

We are also deeply concerned about what the future will hold for additional natural gas pipelines traversing the same route. This is the second line to follow the exact same route through the county. This route is obviously a desirable route from the productive gas fields in Pennsylvania to cities and ports along the East Coast. We are very concerned about the cumulative effects of multiple lines through our County. We request that FERC require a comprehensive plan be developed by experts in health, environment, public safety, social/ economic, land values and quality of life. This plan shall address the maximum number of lines that could reasonably be constructed safely so that our residents can be aware of what could ultimately be developed here. Since FERC supersedes all local land use requirements, it is only reasonable that the communities have an accurate vision of what could ultimately happen so they can plan around it.

Delaware County's concerns are based on past utility and proposed project experiences that have or are about to traverse our County. For instance we are having difficulty getting a road use agreement with Constitution Pipeline (one that FERC recently approved). In light of this ongoing experience we can only anticipate the same difficulties with TGPC. This is consuming substantial amounts of legal and engineering which should be reimbursed to the County but is not currently. We recognize the benefits that these projects have to America's economic growth, worldwide competitiveness and quality of life for the greater population. However, the costs associated with these benefits should not be carried by a small portion of the population. It is imperative that the entire costs of the project should be addressed by the developers and ultimately by the consumers. Environmental justice laws are in place to prevent a few poorer people from having to shoulder huge costs at the benefit of all end users. We request that FERC truly address all the costs. In some towns, the TGPC pipeline will be an additional natural gas line to the pending Constitution natural gas line and an existing liquid propane line. Just to provide you with a visual in the event you are unfamiliar with this region, Delaware County is in the beautiful Catskill Mountains and we love our rural way of life, feel very secure away from the maddening crowds, and are proud to call this home. Now there is a possibility of yet

another approval from FERC which will put 3 pipelines in some of our towns in the County. This certainly will put a scar on this pristine area and our rural mountainsides. To date, the TGPC proposal has not offered any commitment for substantial economic compensation. Our requests that follow are tiny, relative to the financial benefits the pipeline companies and natural gas providers will reap from the installation of this line, as are the cost savings the end consumers will enjoy.

Our County also has the dubious distinction of being regulated by both governmental and quasi-governmental entities which include New York City, Delaware River Basin Commission and Susquehanna River Basin Commission, with no representation and in the case of the latter two, no financial support for compliance with their regulations. Half of our county land is regulated by New York City and provides half of the daily water consumption of New York City with no direct benefit to the residents of the County. The County also has major electrical transmission lines going through it and one of the largest substations in the state, both of which are there to support power to the City of New York area with no benefit to the County residents. All of these major utilities have left major impacts to the land and people of the county while providing economical services to the Cities of the east coast. The County is dependent on FERC to ensure that the true costs of this proposed project are born by the developers and that the hosts of the projects are not left with costs without any benefit. The host communities must see some benefit from the project in order for justice to be done. Our residents will see little or no benefit in the medium or long-term from this project as has been the case on other utility projects. New York City managed to get natural gas drilling banned in half of Delaware County before New York State banned it altogether. Frankly, we are tired of being the doormat of outside entities that take far more than they give, while receiving substantial economic benefits hundreds of miles away from our residents without enduring any inconvenience or risk for their economic gain while the interests of our residents are summarily dismissed.

Our county is one of the fastest aging counties in the state and one of the poorest. Our median household income is 30% lower than the state median household income. We are in dire need of affordable senior housing and housing for hundreds of residents displaced by floods of record over the past 15 years. Our manufacturing and agriculture enterprises are shrinking. With declining enterprises, we are depending more and more on the second home owners who come to enjoy the scenic resources of the County and tourism. When development takes the scenery away we have nothing left to support our residents.

A study by the Open Space Institute on the Catskills used data from the Cornell Program on Applied Demographics which indicated "that [a certain geographic area in the Catskills is anticipated to] average 4% growth between 2005 and 2035." Delaware County, however "is expected to lose 23% of its population and was therefore excluded from the total and development growth analysis" conducted by the Open Space Institute because it severely distorted the projected growth in the other counties. The same data showed that demographic "projections by Cornell University show a decline of population of 43% for the age group 0 to 60 and an increase of 21% for ages 60 to 85" for Delaware County. They demonstrated that by separating population projections by age Delaware County "shows a steep decline in the working-age population." Twenty five percent of our residents are on some form of public assistance and its anticipated that will increase. This data illustrates that Delaware County is facing many economic challenges including jobs to retain our youth and lends itself to questions of how we will meet the challenges of a rapidly aging population on fixed incomes combined with a declining work force accompanied by little or no growth in tax base?

Unfortunately, according to a report published by The Weather Channel, evaluating the 50 worst places to own a home, Delaware County ranked as the 10th worst place to own a home. There are over 3,000 counties in the United States. The list includes cost to heat and cool homes to weather-related deaths in homes. Delaware County's ranking is based almost entirely upon the risk for weather impacts such as flood damage and heating costs.

With a declining tax base, we have not been able to upgrade our transportation system. Our roads, with very few exceptions, have developed over time from the original horse and buggy trails. They are not designed to handle the present day truck loadings. It is imperative that FERC include provisions in the approvals to ensure that all the roads used during the construction and testing phases are protected.

FERC should also ensure that all reasonable legal costs incurred by municipalities affected by this project will be reimbursed by TGPC.

1. We request that FERC strongly consider including the following items in the Certificate of Public Necessity and Convenience: The commitments we seek from TGPC are:

- The elected town officials and the entire County Board of Supervisors shall be kept fully informed as the project is developed. The standard for TGPC going forward shall be the highest level of transparency for all townships that will be affected either by the line or construction traffic and the full Delaware County Board of Supervisors so that they can communicate effectively with their constituents about the proposed pipeline.
- TGPC will provide usable maps with parcels and other relevant electronic data in a timely manner to the affected towns through our County Planning Department and in a format that is compatible with the software used by our Delaware County Planning Department.
- They shall make public presentations to the Board of Supervisors when requested and will keep them fully informed as the project progresses and respond expeditiously to specific requests of the Board.
- The Chairman of the Board will be their contact point on matters brought forth by fellow supervisors.
- We expect that local comments be taken seriously and respond to them promptly in writing.

2. Facts reported to the County on September 5, 2014 by Kinder Morgan.

They will pre-file with FERC in approximately two weeks from September 5th.

They anticipate a full FERC filing in the Fall of 2015.

Total project extends at least 400 miles at a cost of \$4 billion.

There are currently 260 landowners who will be affected by the proposal pipeline in Delaware County.

Allowing access by a gas distribution company to an interstate pipeline to distribute local is required by law.

3. Requests to offset the expenses and good faith commitments by TGPC:

- We ask that all alternatives related to landowner, local economic impacts, costs to local municipalities and environmental concerns be evaluated by FERC on a cumulative basis and establish accounts to offset these expenses to be used at the discretion of the County.
 - o Serious consideration should be given to constructing Kinder Morgan concurrently with the Constitution pipeline to minimize the negative effects of the construction process for our residents and communities.
 - o With the addition of the TGPC pipeline to the Constitution Pipeline some small properties may be left with an unacceptable lot size. In those cases, Kinder Morgan should be required to purchase the entire lot with improvements. The local tax base cannot be undermined by this process and individual property owners should be paid fair market value plus 50% of the value of their improved property to offset the cost and emotional trauma of relocating.
- We want the following host community benefits. This is a preliminary list subject to change.
 - o As part of road use agreements, Kinder Morgan or TGPC should establish an account for all municipalities to access for unknown or unanticipated repair and maintenance costs that present themselves in the future under the administration of the Delaware County Department of Public Works. Minimum \$5 million.
 - o TGPC or Kinder Morgan should establish an account for the County to use for the Rehabilitation, Replacement, Modification, and Upgrade of its Emergency Radio Communica-

tions System—which all first responders and municipalities in the County will be utilizing upon its completion. Our current public safety radio system is antiquated and frequently has failures. At this time we suffer from poor to absent interoperability, limited coverage for responders and a critical problem of acquiring parts when we do have breakages. Our current system as it stands today could severely inhibit any response to a large scale pipeline emergency. First Responders will play an integral part in any pipeline emergency and having a reliable communications system is paramount. These funds will be administered by the Department of Emergency Services. Minimum \$5 million.

- o Kinder Morgan or TGPC should establish a \$5million fund for use by the affected municipalities to enable them to comply with unfunded environmental regulations related to stormwater protection, any aspect of flood mitigation or septic waste resulting from this project. These funds will be used at the discretion of these municipalities. These funds will be administered by the Delaware County Department of Watershed Affairs on behalf of those towns and administrative costs incurred by the municipalities and Watershed Affairs will also be covered.

- o Kinder Morgan or TGPC should provide \$5 million dollars for the purposes of providing unmatched grants to businesses, public or private schools in Delaware County with priority given to the five towns to access, for the betterment of these entities and students. This would help enhance the economic climate and offer greater educational opportunities for the children of this county. To be administered by our Department of Economic Development with administrative costs covered.

- o Kinder Morgan or TGPC should voluntarily provide \$5 million for the purposes of creating or assisting affected municipalities with affordable housing alternatives. These funds will be administered by our Delaware County Planning Department as they have contractual planning services with each of the affected municipalities. The county planning department administrative costs and any administrative costs incurred by the municipalities will be covered by these funds as well.

- o That Kinder Morgan or TGPC pay for all costs of construction of a distribution system that provides natural gas to small communities such as Franklin, Davenport and Sidney. These are examples of host communities for which TGPC should consider as the cost of doing business. The income of Kinder Morgan from distributing the natural gas let alone the suppliers of the natural gas dwarf by hard-to-estimate orders of magnitude compared to our request over 50 years. The Pipeline Companies and those who benefit in New England must pay for the benefits we outline.

- o FERC should require TGPC to re-establish their pipeline headquarters and establish future staging headquarters in Delaware County rather than in a County that is unaffected by the pipeline.

- o We will request of FERC and the EPA to consider a determination of environmental justice as a low income group affected by this pipeline and others.

In closing, we look forward to and expect complete transparency and cooperation with our requests and suggestions. Our preliminary request of \$25 million for road use agreements, housing, environmental regulation compliance, economic development/school education and emergency communications is slightly over 5% of the \$ 4 billion cost; a rounding error in a budget of this scope. In addition to that, administrative and legal costs of the Towns and County during construction along with future associated expenses needs reimbursement as well. Escrow accounts should be set up to handle all potential unforeseen expenses. Our financial requests are but loose change relative to Kinder Morgan's or TGPC construction cost and anticipated revenue over the next 50 years. I believe these costs must be shared by the gas companies, pipeline companies and end users who will benefit the most. These clearly justifiable requests are merely part of the cost of doing business for TGPC or Kinder Morgan. FERC should hold them and others responsible on our behalf as we

receive no benefits except for property tax. The local costs we will endure during this process would likely never be recouped. They should be added to any projected property tax revenue that may be generated. Experience tells us that TGPC or Kinder Morgan, like the rest, will challenge their assessment overtime with a barrage of attorneys that we would not have the resources to combat, ultimately winning their challenges by wearing us down and burning our limited resources.

Thank you for your consideration of our requests and I look forward to your response to this letter.

Sincerely,

James E. Eisel, Sr., Chairman
Delaware County Board of Supervisors

JEE/pb

cc: US Senator Charles E. Schumer
US Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
US Congressman Chris Gibson
US Environmental Protection Agency
NY Governor Andrew Cuomo
NY Dept. Environmental Conservation
NY Department of State
NY Office of the Attorney General

Allen Fore, Kinder Morgan
NY Senator John Bonacic
NY Senator James Seward
NY Senator Tom Libous
NY Assemblyman Pete Lopez
NY Assemblyman Clifford Crouch
NY Assemblywoman Claudia Tenney
Department of the Army

20150428-0043(30537062).pdf

Dear members of FERC:

I am a resident of Western MA who has studied earth science and energy issues for decades. I am worried that Kinder Morgan and Natural gas advocates will convince FERC and the EPA that New England needs to build a \$4 billion pipeline. This project would benefit KM and Tennessee Gas CEO's and stockholders who want to export frecked gas and make big profits.

ISO-New England's records show that new England did NOT need extra natural gas even during the extremely cold and snowy winter of 2014 and 2015.

We are developing our local sources of clean energy by building solar arrays and becoming more and more energy efficient. We would prefer to build the Cape Wind project and other wind arrays offshore near our large coastal cities and want to use locally produced biodiesel instead of using dirty frecked gas because we want a local, clean and safe energy future for ourselves and for our grandchildren for decades to come. We could put up hundreds of wind turbines and spend less than \$4 billion and create clean and safe wind power instead.

We know that fracking processes are destroying farmlands and forests, polluting soil, wells, groundwater supplies, rivers, and streams. People have lost their farms, homes and businesses and small earthquakes and pollution threaten to create more problems in PA and NY if fracking continues.

We prefer to generate clean and safe electricity by developing solar power and offshore wind turbine arrays, as well as biofuels such as methane from digesting animal manures and food processing wastes and biodiesel from recycled vegetable oil and grease. These projects create local jobs and cause a steady stream of revenue to flow into our local communities instead of into the pockets of the multinational fossil fuel companies. Local jobs are created and continue to be created by these types of local projects, which are far more efficient and economical in the long run.

We also want to continue to rely on clean burning wood stoves and pellet stoves for winter heating and continue to create a major source of work and revenue for local land owners and companies that clean up and maintain our power lines and roadways.

We also are creating jobs by weatherizing our homes and replacing old heating systems with modern electric heat pumps for heating and air conditioning. These are safer, more comfortable and energy efficient and will

keep our local instafiers and repairmen working for decades into the future.

We are highly educated in New England and we know that increased ocean temperatures are rapidly melting the Greenland and Canadian glaciers and causing Atlantic Ocean sea levels to rise and creating more and more intense wind, rain and snow storms. Those of us who have grandchildren are especially worried about OUR future. We HAVE to decrease the amounts of methane and carbon dioxide, which we are putting into the atmosphere.

Even though many of us are decreasing our personal use of fossil fuels, the methane levels are rapidly increasing due to fracking and the mining of tar sands, as well as the increasing use of fossil fuels in the developing world. This has to stop or our ecosystems could collapse and human health will become severely affected just a few decades from now.

Please do your job and say NO to the Kinder Morgan project because there is NO evidence that we need this expensive and highly polluting and dangerous natural gas and pipeline in New England. No land can legally be taken by eminent domain if a pipeline poses a direct threat instead of a direct benefit, to our local communities.

We will fight this until Kinder Morgan gives up and, hopefully, stops fracking.

Do your part and advise them to stop this expensive and unnecessary project now.

Emma Stames

Edward Stames

20150428-0055(30535752).pdf

**TOWN OF STEPHENTOWN
OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK**

Stephanie M. Wagar

Town Clerk of Stephentown

April 22, 2015

Re: Opposing the Proposed Pipeline

To Whom it May Concern;

Enclosed you will find a certified copy of Resolution #27 of 2015 of the Town of Stephentown titled "RESOLUTION STATING OPPOSITION TO THE KINDER MORGAN NATURAL GAS PIPELINE PROPOSED TO BE ROUTED THROUGH STEPHENTOWN."

If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Wager

Stephentown Town Clerk

- 26 Grange Hall Road, Stephentown, New York 12168 + Tel (518) 733-9195 • Fax (518) 733-6493
- TownClerk@townofstephentown.org • www.townofstephentown.org

{note: resolution itself missing from FERC PDF file, appended here from Stephentown website}

**TOWN OF STEPHENTOWN
OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK
26 GRANGE HALL ROAD, STEPHENTOWN, NY 12168**

Stephanie M. Wagar

TOWN CLERK OF STEPHENTOWN

ADOPTED: APRIL 20, 2015

RESOLUTION #27 OF 2015 RESOLUTION STATING OPPOSITION TO THE KINDER MORGAN
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE PROPOSED TO BE ROUTED
THROUGH STEPHENTOWN

WHEREAS, A large natural gas pipeline, called the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project, has been proposed by Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, to be routed through Rensselaer County, including the entire width of the Town of Stephentown; and

WHEREAS, The proposed NED pipeline would transport natural gas from other parts of the country for intended export out of New York State and possibly overseas, with no natural gas benefits to the residents of Rensselaer County or the Town of Stephentown; and

WHEREAS, The project applicant, Kinder Morgan, is seeking federal eminent domain status to allow for property to be secured for the routing of the pipeline, including properties in the Town of Stephentown; and

WHEREAS, The proposed NED pipeline would be much larger, up to 36 inches in diameter, and operate at much higher pressures, up to 1460 psi, than currently operating natural gas pipelines in this area; and

WHEREAS, The proposed NED pipeline route through the Town of Stephentown would closely follow the high voltage right-of-way presently owned and operated by National Grid, raising reasonable concern for the detrimental interaction between the pipeline and the electromagnetic fields established by the high voltage wires; and

WHEREAS, The thickness/strength of the proposed NED pipeline, the depth at which it would be buried in the ground and the inspection methods for the necessary welds are proposed to be significantly less for our rural area than those required for urban areas; and

WHEREAS, Property values in the vicinity of the proposed NED pipeline are likely to be significantly reduced if it is constructed, adversely impacting future development in the Town of Stephentown; and

WHEREAS, The proposed NED pipeline could cause disruption and undue burdens for emergency services and would significantly increase the potential for catastrophic damage to lives, property, roadways, streams, and wetlands in our small, rural community; and

WHEREAS, The Stephentown Town Board believes the level of compensation and mitigation that may potentially be offered by the developers of the proposed NED pipeline would not outweigh the long term fiscal, health, safety, environmental and quality of life impacts to our community; and

WHEREAS, The Stephentown Town Board understands that a huge majority of Stephentown residents, as evidenced by many letters, emails and phone calls, the attendance and participation at an Open Forum hosted by Stephentown residents, a Public Hearing hosted by the Stephentown Town Board, and numerous regular meetings of the Stephentown Town Board, are adamantly opposed to the construction and operation of the proposed NED pipeline; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The Stephentown Town Board does hereby declare its strong opposition to the construction of the proposed NED pipeline through the Town of Stephentown; and, be it further

RESOLVED, The Stephentown Town Board requests that, because of the abundant un-answered concerns and questions brought forth by townspeople, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) deny a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Kinder Morgan and the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company for the construction of the proposed NED pipeline; and, be it further

RESOLVED, The Stephentown Town Clerk is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to our elected officials: U.S. Senator Charles Schumer, U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, U.S. Congressman Chris Gibson, NYS Governor Andrew Cuomo, NYS Senator Kathy Marchione, NYS Assemblyman Steve McLaughlin, Rensselaer County Legislator Stan Brownell and Rensselaer County Legislator Lester Goodermote; and be it further

RESOLVED, The Stephentown Town Board requests that the Town Boards of our neighboring Rensselaer County towns of Nassau and Schodack pass similar, strong resolutions in opposition to the proposed NED

pipeline.

MOTION BY: JENNINGS SECONDED BY: DEMICK

VOTES OF: 4 AYE 0 NAY 0 ABSTAINED

20150428-0066(30535753).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Margaret Parent, 6 Talent Road, Litchfield, NH 03052, opposing

20150428-0067(30541751).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Gerard R Parent, 6 Talent Road, Litchfield, NH 03052, opposing

20150428-0072(30539410).pdf

Robert & Priscilla Borden
199 Fullam Hill Rd.
Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire
03447
603-585-2221

Kimberly D. Boise, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. NE Room 1A
Washington, DC

Dear Secretary,

Our home is within the 1000 foot incineration range of the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipe Line. We bought our home and land in November of 2014 specifically to be able to live in the country and enjoy peace and quiet. We came to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire because it is an agricultural community with open land and clean air. Our home was built in 1765, a wonderfully historic and well preserved piece of our American History and heritage. The Kinder Morgan Pipe Line now threatens what we came here for and will destroy a very precious way of life for us and our community.

The incarceration zone for this size pipeline is approximately 1000 ff fmm the point of rupture, but there are no minimum distances from structures required by FERC or DOT. Not to mention the damage that is possible during the construction of the pipe line. Because of the lay of our land through which the pipeline is proposed to go they will need to use heavy equipment and possibly blasting. Our 1765 home is in good solid shape but we doubt the 1765 glass in the old windows will hold up to blasting so close. The stone foundation is holding up nicely but what will blasting do, nothing good we are sure, and who will pay for the damage?

From 2006 to 2014 Kinder Morgan and its affiliates experienced 401 incidents, resulting in two fatalities, fifteen injuries that required hospitalization and multiple fires, and explosions that flattened homes, damaged roads and blasted craters across the country. Damage to public and private property ran well over 230,000,000 and over 30,000 barrels of toxic material into the ground. In addition the rural towns of New Hampshire do not have the emergency vehicles or staff sufficient to respond to Pipeline disasters. Our police departments are small, most of our equipment second hand, and our fire departments are mostly made up of volunteers.

Natural gas is primarily methane, a green house gas contributing to climate change. It becomes 86 times more powerful than CO2 over 20 years. People living near compressor stations, leaking pipelines, and blow down valves that routinely vent Fracked Gas report numerous health problems. The proposed pipe line will be within a 1,000 feet of our home.

This proposed pipe line would cross 76 wetlands, 66 water bodies, and 42 rivers in NH. Scott Pond and many wetlands in Fitzwilliam would be impacted, potentially reducing water quality in our lakes and

streams, effecting tourists visiting, endangering wildlife habitat and causing increased flooding. Fitzwilliam and a number of other New Hampshire communities are the head waters for the water supply of many of the lower elevation towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

KM/TGP may use any of the following chemicals to control vegetation: aminopyralid, chlorsulfuron, dicamba, diuron, flumioxazin, glyphosate, imazapyr, metsulfuron-methyl, triclopyr, or 2-4 amine. All of these will then affect our well water, the two streams that run through our property and the wild life.

The gas that will be pumped through this pipeline will come from fracking a process in itself that is already polluting ground water and adding to the global warming. Not to mention the possibility of fracking causing sink holes, earth quakes where they do not usually occur and people being able to set their tap water on fire.

AND, the purpose for building the pipe line is not about supplying Americans with natural gas. The ultimate outcome is to be able to get the gas to the sea ports and export it to other countries. We highly object to having our American air, our American soil and our American water supply contaminated just so that our resources can be sold overseas. The Kinder Morgan Pipeline is a legacy we do not want to pass on to my children and grandchildren.

A much cleaner and effective way to deal with this country's energy needs and the energy needs of the world is through things such as solar energy. If every home in this country had solar panels and electricity was created on the spot where it is used we would not need such things as pipe lines and fracking. There would be less need to eat up open land for high voltage wires to transport electricity over the hundreds of miles between source and use.

As a land owner, tax payer and an American Citizen I say NO to the Kinder Morgan Pipe line. We have sent them a letter telling them they are not allowed on our land and if we see them we will call the police for trespassing.

Respectfully

Robert Borden
Priscilla Borden

20150428-0084(30541776).pdf

TOWN OF DALTON

Town Hall
462 Main Street
Dalton, MA 01226-1601

Telephone (413) 684-6111
ANIMAL CONTROL/HEALTH AGENT, Ext. 28
BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Ext. 21
BOARD OF APPEALS, Ext. 29
INSPECTION SERVICES, Ext. 27 or 29
PLANNING BOARD, Ext. 29
TREASURER, Ext. 15

Fax (413) 684-6107
TOWN MANAGER, Ext. 12
TOWN ACCOUNTANT, Ext. 17
TOWN CLERK/REGISTRAR, Ext. 15
TOWN COLLECTOR, Ext. 26
SELECT BOARD, Ext. 11
OTHER BOARDS, Ext. 11

April 13, 2015

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001
Mr. Robert Winter
Percheron Field Services
Land Agent for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam MA 01001

Mailed via first Class Mail and Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Request for Survey Permission

LL'1)::Jgf WD 57.04/ 64.01; Total # of tracts: 2,
Map/Block/Lot: 212-1/ 215-26

Dear Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and Mr. Winter:

At its meeting of March 9, 2015, the Select Board voted to deny Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C/- Northeast Energy Direct request for survey permission on town land. The five (5) member board voted two ayes and three opposed to allow the Tennessee Gas Pipeline survey request. Any such physical entry onto town property will be considered unauthorized. Permission to perform such surveys on Town land is explicitly denied.

You should also be aware that as a result of its meeting of October 27, 2014, pursuant to Special Town Meeting vote of June 30, 2014 (a copy of which is attached hereto), the Select Board, after a unanimous vote, sent a letter to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in opposition to the proposed Gas Pipeline because of four main reasons. First, preliminary maps indicate that the pipeline will run close to or perhaps through our watershed at Cleveland Reservoir. The potential for contamination of the water supply of the townspeople of Dalton, as well as Pittsfield served by this reservoir is unacceptable. Further, we stand with the many townspeople who have indicated to us both in writing and in person at Select Board meetings their opposition to the taking of land by eminent domain should this project move forward. Furthermore, this proposed pipeline will cut a large swath of land through this small New England community thereby scarring the esthetics of land now used recreationally by residents and visitors alike. The Pipeline will therefore diminish the attractiveness and cause a potential financial strain due to less recreational traffic through the town. Lastly, we join our state representatives (State Representative Paul Mark and State Senator Benjamin Downing) who have spoken out as a coalition of the Berkshire County delegation against the pipeline' proposed route through protected State land.

Very truly yours,

Dalton Select Board

Djm

Pc: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Senator Elizabeth Warren
Senator Edward Markey
Representative Richard Neal
Governor Charles Baker
Senator Benjamin Downing
Representative Paul Mark
Berkshire Regional Planning Commission

June 30, 2014 Special Town Meeting

ARTICLE 8, It was moved, seconded and voted that the Town accept the following resolution:

RESOLUTION TO BAN NEW HIGH CAPACITY/HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINES AND TO CHAMPION SUSTAINABLE ENERGY.

Whereas a proposed High-Pressure Pipeline carrying natural gas obtained through hydraulic fracturing may come through Dalton or neighboring communities, bringing said fuel en route to Dracut, Massachusetts, potentially to be used for electricity generation; and

Whereas said pipeline goes against current Massachusetts commitments to encourage renewable energy development and combat global climate change; and

Whereas said pipeline would destroy as yet undetermined amounts of forest, conservation land and farmland; and

Whereas a high-pressure gas pipeline, by its nature, carries the potential for leak, rupture or devastating

explosion causing untold damage to property and lives; and Whereas the cost of said pipeline would be imposed on Massachusetts citizens as a utility bill tariff, causing Massachusetts citizens to bear the financial and environmental risks associated with the endeavors of a private corporation (Tennessee Gas Pipeline Corporation, TGP, s subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.); and

Whereas, we the citizens of Dalton, Massachusetts choose not to participate in such encumbrances to the life, vibrancy, economic stability, and general well-being to our neighbors in New York and wherever additional oil and gas exploration, extraction and transportation via high pressure pipeline is occurring,

Be it Resolved, that the people of Dalton, Massachusetts:

- 1, Hereby call on our Select Board to stand in opposition to TGP's high capacity/high pressure pipeline and not allow it within our town borders;
- 2, Hereby instruct our state and federal legislators and executive branch officials to enact legislation and take such other actions as are necessary to disallow such projects that put our physical and environmental health at risk, and to encourage energy efficiency and further exploration of and financial support for renewable energy development and the displacement of fossil fuel use.

The above Article was submitted via a citizens' petition signed by one hundred eighteen (118) registered voters, A minimum of one hundred (100) valid signatures are necessary for a citizens' petition to appear on a Special Town Meeting Warrant, The Article is required to appear exactly as written. Any motion or explanation is typically the responsibility of the petitioner.

CARRIED. DECLARED MAJORITY,

Meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m,

ATTEST:Barbara L. Suriner, TOWN CLERK

20150428-0279(30539404).pdf

Hand written card, Stephen Billias, 595 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150428-5092(30531667).pdf

Re: Docket # PF14-22-000

To the FERC,

I am writing to you in regards to the NED pipeline that has been proposed to go through my community. There is no need, and certainly no convenience to have this pipeline constructed. My concerns to my community are eminent domain, and the lack of Tennessee Gas/KM information that is supposed to be shared with all affected land owners.

In the event of an accident, which is likely to happen at some point due to their track record, our town and homeowners are going to be liable for the damages. Who will be looking for cracks and stress fractures in the pipeline? Is there a law written that Tennessee Gas/KM has to reimburse our town and homeowners for the damages incurred?

I am very concerned about their vague answers to the location of additional structures to be built along the route. All structures, including the pipeline will have a negative affect and the high potential for the contamination of groundwater that will run into my well, as well as the aquifers that supply my town with their water.

We as American citizens have to right to natural clean water. I am asking you to host scoping meeting throughout all the affected communities where this line is proposed to run so that you can understand the likelihood of damages that this line can cause and understand why our communities don't trust the Tennessee Gas/KM company to keep us safe and healthy.

Sincerely,

Bert Priddle

20150428-5111(30531731).txt

Donald L Brady, Albany, NY.

I truly feel the NED project would be the boost to our economy that the Northeast needs. And as if we as a community could depend less on foreign energy of any kind is just an extra bonus. Great jobs for our skilled and trained laborers of local 157.

20150428-5113(30531735).txt

Angelo Piccirillo, Schenectady, NY.

Our union need good paying jobs. I approve this project to help tax revenue, help our school. This is all vital to our area.

20150428-5114(30531736).txt

Ronald Richmond, Saratoga Springs, NY.

I approve this job. Built UNION with trained and skilled workers.

20150428-5117(30531765).txt

Ray M Cross, Sherburne, NY.

I believe that this is a win win for our Union.

I support this project and I live locally and it will help meet energy demands with domestic energy.

20150428-5118(30531766).txt

Raymond Maltr, Prestor Hallow, NY.

I am in favor of the NED. We need good paying jobs so we can provide for our family.

20150428-5120(30531768).txt

Joseph Deluca, Schenectady, NY.

I approve!! Skilled workforce who live locally.

20150428-5123(30531771).txt

Daniel Estes, Dolgeville, NY.

I am all for this NED project. Local Union Jobs I our area that will also help with tax revenue and provide good energy.

20150428-5132(30531929).txt

Edward Martin, Glenville, NY.

I support the NED to give local economies a boost and put more people back to work.

20150428-5137(30531946).txt

David Leith, West Charlton, NY.

As a resident of the North Eastern NY, a project of this magnitude would greatly benefit the area, by bringing good paying jobs which support the local economy by keeping construction workers and service industries employees on the job. Also by bringing in reliable energy from the U.S to our homes and business.

20150428-5200(30533121).txt

Steven Truss, Nassau, NY.

I will begin by stating that I am in opposition of the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project. My family has owned the land that the National Grid corridor travels through since the early 1900's. When right

of way was given to Niagara Mohawk for the existing power lines, I am sure they never imagined a project like NED affecting future generations in this way.

The electric that travels the corridor is used by everyone in the region. It would have been hard to argue the need for that utility corridor when it provided so much to the surrounding areas, while the land could still be farmed as it always had been. I do not see the need for the NED project in the same way. None of the gas traveling the proposed line will be accessible by the surrounding region, yet my family will be forced to surrender more land with restrictions on use of that land because of a buried gas line.

The proposed gas line uses the existing Tennessee Gas pipeline for certain lengths of the corridor, and National Grid for other lengths. Why not follow the Tennessee pipeline all the way to Dracut MA? There are concerns of accelerated metal corrosion when placed near high tension lines, yet the idea of piggy backing the National Grid corridor is convenient for Kinder Morgan. Why do middle class families have to be inconvenienced so a multi-billion dollar corporation can make millions more in profit?

Steven Truss

20150428-5487(30536992).txt

Caroline Zuk, Dracut, MA.

Dear Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:

As a resident of the town of Dracut, Massachusetts, I have yet to be shown evidence of a domestic need for gas that justifies a new 36 inch natural gas pipeline with its accompanying 23,000 HP compressor station proposed by the Kinder Morgan-Tennessee Gas corporation pumping what we are told will push 2.2 billion cubic feet of gas per day through the Town of Dracut.

The location of said proposed pipeline megaplex slated to traverse existing heavily populated neighborhoods, prime farm land, conservation land, and to be co-located near places of assembly (St. Francis Church, Campbell School) has resulted in much uproar throughout East Dracut.

As Team Leader of the Dracut Pipeline Awareness Group (registered as “Concerned Citizens of Dracut”), I am concerned about industrializing Dracut to this level as we are a town gifted with peaceful neighborhoods, wildlife sanctuaries, active farms including our own family farm (Saja Farm) which produces each season, thousands of pounds of produce for local markets and beyond.

Adding to the heightened anxiety among residents are the effects of a compressor station which is expected to introduce a blast impact radius (some call an “incineration corridor”), noise, air pollution, and stadium type industrial lighting guaranteed to impact our health, lifestyle, and well being along with diminished property values.

Would you please hasten your efforts to address pre and post install concerns of such a pipeline project, why the need, how we expect to live amongst the displacement this permanent industrial expanse, including further encroachment of power line easements, with the feeling that we have destroyed a colonial town motif and forever disrupted preserved lands that were to benefit future generations?

Before issuing any certificate to a corporation of this type, please think long and hard. Please do not ruin our lives, our properties, our farm lands, our homes, our long term lifelong investments, our livelihood, our children’s futures, and our town. This is too large an impact for us.

Sincerely,

Caroline Zuk

100 Old Parker Road

Dracut, MA 01826

Email: sajagirl23@comcast.net

(978) 888-4480

20150428-5501(30537125).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Hi! I am just a regular citizen, a concerned citizen. I am the mom of 2 and want a wonderful environment for future generations.

- 1) There needs to be scoping meetings in every town that might get a pipeline. One per county is not enough.
- 2) The “need” for these pipelines has not been established. These pipelines are clearly for export of gas only.
- 3) Eminent domain is wrong when used by a private company for financial gain.
- 4) Water is crucial for all things. Seems so basic, yet this pipeline does jeopardize that water supply to NH and MA.
- 5) Conservation land should remain conservation land. Outrageous to consider a pipeline through land purposefully protected against this.
- 6) People’s property values will drop. No question. Bankruptcies possible as a result.
- 7) The tax amount to come to each town from KM has been grossly exaggerated.
- 8) The voice of the people is clear. No pipeline. This should be respected.

Deb Pomerleau

20150429-0015(30538924).tif

Hand written card, Judith Bailey, 105B Mormon Hollow Rd, Millers Falls, MA 01349, opposing

20150429-0016(30541795).pdf

Hand written card, Mary Mayshack-Stavely, 98 Lyman Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150429-0017(30538929).tif

Hand written card, Patricia Wood, 48 Briar Way, Greenfield, MA, opposing

20150429-0018(30538931).tif

Hand written card, Deb Kern, 123 Turners Falls Rd, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150429-0019(30538933).tif

Hand written card, Justice Alexander, 94 Davis St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0020(30538935).tif

Hand written card, Isabella Halsted, 59 Pine Grove, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

20150429-0021(30538937).tif

Hand written card, Daniel Bickford, 2 Trovar Crt, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0022(30538750).tif

Hand written postcard, Bela Breslau, 295B River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0023(30538752).tif

Hand written card, Jade Mortimer, 13 Griswoldville St, Colrain, MA 01340, opposing

20150429-0024(30538754).tif

Hand written card, Ann Cahill, 8 Hoe Shop Rd, Berardston, MA 01337, opposing

20150429-0025(30538756).tif

Hand written card, Kaia Goteman, 109 Mountain St, Haydenville, MA 01039, opposing

20150429-0026(30538758).tif

Hand written card, ? Matthew, 90 Sha? Drive, Guilford, VT 05301, opposing

20150429-0027(30538761).tif

Hand written card, Annie Hepson, 1557 Wells St Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0028(30538763).tif

Hand written card, Harmmon Goteman, 109 Mountain St, Haydenville, MA 01039, opposing

20150429-0029(30538765).tif

Hand written card, John Bovhe, 61 Wells St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0030(30538767).tif

Hand written postcard, Candace Bradbury-Carlin, 11 Stage Road, Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150429-0031(30538769).tif

Hand written card, Lorraine Arthur, 260 Hoosac Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150429-0032(30538773).tif

Hand written card, Heather Warner, 115 Pine Street, Florence, MA 01062, opposing

20150429-0033(30540107).pdf

Hand written card, Marykate Smith Despres, 177 L Street, Turners Falls, MA 01376, opposing

20150429-0034(30538777).tif

Hand written card, Tenzin Dolma, 310 Chapman St, Greenfield, MA, opposing

20150429-0035(30540099).pdf

Hand written postcard, Pat Fettinger, 407 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0036(30540086).pdf

Hand written card, Nancy Simons, 54 Shutesbury Rd, Leverett, MA, opposing

20150429-0037(30540074).pdf

Hand written card, Connie Pa?, 120 Shutesbury Rd, Leverett, MA 01054, opposing

20150429-0038(30538786).tif

Hand written card, Maggie Zauana, 18 Russell St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0039(30540050).pdf

Hand written card, M. Shiba, ? Cottage, Easthampton, MA 01027, opposing

20150429-0041(30539984).pdf

Hand written card, Renette Lilley, 103 Apt A1 Conway St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0042(30540049).pdf

Hand written card, H. Sommer, 23 Castle Lane, Gt. Barrington, MA 01230, opposing

20150429-0043(30538807).tif

Hand written card, Arianne Pfoutz, 58 Randall Wood Dr, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150429-0044(30540028).pdf

Hand written postcard, Janet Chagnon, River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0045(30540005).pdf

Hand written card, Merle Cushing, 30 Deven St, Greenfield, MA, opposing

20150429-0046(30538822).tif

Hand written card, Andy Grant, 34 Glenbrook Dr, Greenfield, MA, opposing

20150429-0047(30539963).pdf

Hand written card, Rosemary Bateman, 8 Water Street, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0048(30539957).pdf

Hand written card, Carolyne Sangerman, 285 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150429-0049(30538828).tif

Hand written card, Heather Creil, 49 Severance St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0050(30539689).pdf

Hand written card, Faith Manning, 36A Smith Rd, Warwick, MA 01378, opposing

20150429-0051(30539955).pdf

Hand written card, Ted Sickev, 220 Barnard Road, Shelburne Falls, MA 01370, opposing

20150429-0052(30539959).pdf

Hand written card, Margaret Sikoski, 5 Bolkley St, Turners Falls, MA 01376, opposing

20150429-0053(30539708).pdf

Hand written card, Catherine A. Warriner, 434 Longplain Road, Leverett, MA 01054, opposing

20150429-0054(30538838).tif

Hand written card, Nancee Beishof, 696 Colrain Rd, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0055(30538840).tif

Hand written card, Evelyn Taylor, 213 Old Wilton Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150429-0056(30538843).tif

Hand written card, Evelyn Taylor, 213 Old Wilton Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150429-0057(30538845).tif

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150429-0058(30538847).tif

Hand written card, Katherine Harris, 64 Glenwood Ave, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150429-0059(30538849).tif

Hand written postcard, Danielle Bruffee, 790 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0060(30538851).tif

Hand written card, Dawn Elliott, 77 Fox Farm Rd, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150429-0061(30541775).pdf

Hand written card, Dawn Elliott, 77 Fox Farm Rd, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150429-0062(30541773).pdf

Hand written card, Dawn Elliott, 77 Fox Farm Rd, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150429-0063(30541774).pdf

Hand written card, Vicki Baum-Hop?, 28 Park St, Florence, MA 01062, opposing

20150429-0064(30540504).pdf

Hand written card, Evelyn Taylor, 213 Old Wilton Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150429-0065(30539380).pdf

Hand written card, Dawn Elliott, 77 Fox Farm Rd, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150429-0066(30539379).pdf

Hand written card, Evelyn Taylor, 213 Old Wilton Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150429-0067(30539375).pdf

Hand written card, Evelyn Taylor, 213 Old Wilton Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150429-0068(30539364).pdf

Hand written card, Jan A. Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150429-0069(30539373).pdf

Hand written card, Rosemarie Couture, 292 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150429-0070(30539358).pdf

Hand written card, Alan Couture, 292 Abel Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150429-0071(30539371).pdf

Hand written card, Dawn Elliott, 77 Fox Farm Rd, New Ipswich, NH, opposing

20150429-0072(30539332).pdf

Hand written postcard, Susan Hagamen, Old Main St, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0073(30539360).pdf

Hand written card, Matt Ryan, 294 Sumael Ave, Springfield, MA 01108, opposing

20150429-0074(30539378).pdf

Hand written card, Tabitha Greenaugin, 342 Deerfield St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150429-0098(30542933).pdf

Hand written card, Lynn Kline, 467 Hill Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150429-0100(30542921).pdf

Hand written postcard, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150429-0102(30542984).pdf

Hand written postcard, Stacia Hallisey, 54 Cherry St, ?, MA 01027, opposing

20150429-0103(30542985).pdf

Hand written card, Mai? Moynahan, 85 Market St, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150429-0104(30542988).pdf

Hand written card, David Roitman, 515 Bridge Rd. Unit 9-2, Florence, MA 01062, opposing

20150429-5188(30538887).txt

Elizabeth and Robert Tatro, Lanesborough, MA.

PO Box 747

248 N Main St

Lanesboro, MA 01237

Federal Energy Regulation Commission

888 First St NE

Washington, DC 20426

April 29, 2015

RE: Docket PF14-22-000 NED project via Tennessee Pipeline, Kinder Morgan Natural gas pipeline

To Whom it May Concern:

I, Elizabeth Tatro, and my husband, Robert Tatro, would like to voice our concerns regarding the above project. We own land on this proposed pipeline, - a 36-inch pipeline carrying fracked gas from the Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania to Dracut, Mass and then to New Hampshire and Nova Scotia for export.

My husband is 72 years old, I am 66 years old next month. We are retired and I am disabled (PTSD, anxiety, depression) living here on our 19-acre farm. We have 2 horses and live a relatively peaceful existence

here. We enjoy our life on this farm, having a wonderful garden and artful lifestyle (we are both master craftspeople). Our house was built in 1780; not under any historical registers, although it should be. This gasline is proposed to go right through our beautiful property. This threatens our lives. The gasline is carrying fracked gas, going through our property, the town's aquifer, under our reservoir, and threatening our water as well as cutting down trees, which we use for our heat, since we cannot afford propane gas to heat our home. Our taxes are outrageously expensive, allowing us to live in poverty. No one that I am aware of has natural gas in this town, so the pipeline would not benefit us directly in any way, quite the opposite. It adversely affects us in the lowering of our property value, possible foreclosure by our bank and would not be insurable if this gasline were to go through our property. Our property would be unsaleable, just when we need the money the most in our later years. We have lived here for 22 years and lived in this town for 30, this town shows no mercy to us and we feel we are suffering enough without this added burden.

My husband and I are very afraid of the gas pipeline and hope you will consider the impact this project would have on us. I live in total fear with anxiety, loss of sleep and high blood pressure, of it exploding due to the thickness and quality of the pipeline being proposed, our soil type and the fact that the frost goes so deep into the ground – 5 feet this year. There is a 6 inch pipeline already in this town but a 36 inch pipeline would be devastating to our lives if it was placed in the proposed route.

Thank you,

Elizabeth and Robert Tatro

20150430-0029(30544606).pdf

Warren L Stone, Via Certified Mail, denying access to 136 Main St, Rindge, NH 03461

20150430-0038(30547135).pdf

**UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, DC 20510**

April 28, 2015

Chairman Bay
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC

Dear Chairman Bay,

We write to request your attention to a matter of significant importance to our constituents in of Delaware, Schoharie, Albany and Rensselaer Counties in New York. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is in receipt of a pre-application filing of the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project filed by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC., a Kinder Morgan company. To date, six open-house community meetings have been hosted by Kinder Morgan along the proposed route through New York State. These open-house meetings have been well attended by our constituents, who have raised significant concerns regarding health, safety, environmental impacts and infringements on property rights, among other legitimate concerns.

The communities impacted by this proposal have been confronted with the challenges associated with the sharp demand for natural gas throughout the Northeastern part of the United States. However, our concerns lie with the residents most directly impacted by natural gas pipeline expansion throughout this region of our state, as our constituents are concerned that this project may negatively affect their health, safety, property and quality of life.

We know that FERC will schedule scoping meetings this summer, designed to inventory and examine the impacts of the Kinder Morgan proposal in these communities. We want to ensure that FERC schedules multiple scoping meetings all along the proposed route. Specifically, we request that you host scoping sessions

not just in each county of New York where the pipeline is proposed, but also in each of the communities that are most impacted by proposed new infrastructure, including, but not limited to compressor stations, valve stations and meter stations. Ensuring the safety of the residents and environment this proposed pipeline could affect is paramount, and we hope FERC will provide an adequate opportunity for all of our constituents to be heard before any determination on this proposal is made.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator

Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator

20150430-0040(30547511).pdf

Hand written card, Margaret Strange, 434 S. Shirkeshire, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150430-0041(30545876).pdf

Hand written card, Chris Mason, 2 North St, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150430-0043(30545878).pdf

Hand written card, Rebecca Moll, 131 South Street, Jim Thorpe, PA 18229, opposing

20150430-0044(30547367).pdf

Hand written postcard, Alan Sedlund, 542 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150430-0045(30545877).pdf

Hand written postcard, Ava Gips, 617 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150430-0046(30547369).pdf

Hand written postcard, Dave Hayes, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150430-0047(30547377).pdf

Hand written card, Duane T. Nyman, 48 Boynton Road, So. Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150430-0048(30547378).pdf

Hand written card, James Shuel, 199 Old New Ipswich Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150430-0049(30547405).pdf

Hand written card, David Kolakoski, 55 N. Hillside Rd, S Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150430-0050(30547508).pdf

Hand written card, Braton Strange, S. Shirkeshire, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150430-0051(30547509).pdf

Hand written card, Susan O'Connor, 299 Birnam Rd, Apt #1, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150430-0052(30547507).pdf

Hand written card, Edwin Strange, 434 S. Shirkeshire, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150430-0053(30547243).pdf

Hand written card, Amanda Nash, 46 Delabarre Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150430-0054(30547513).pdf

Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150430-5227(30543689).pdf

April 30, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street MJ. Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket #PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

As citizens whose property is severely impacted by the proposed route of Kinder Morgan's Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project, we wish to share our concerns about the impact of this project to our property and to that of other citizens of Litchfield, New Hampshire.

1. The proposed route passes through our residential neighborhood which has a cul-de-sac at the end, leaving a single point of access and egress in the case of any hazard during either construction or operation.
2. Our property (22 Wren Street, Litchfield, NH) is severely impacted in many ways.

a. Existing Property Impact:

- 1) The 50 foot easement required for the pipeline would require the) company to clear cut the trees on our property to within 13 feet of our residence.
- 2) The required easement would cause us to tear down a shed that has been in use one the property for 20 years.
- 3) The required easement would cause us to tear up an existing Invisible Fence that is used by two dogs, therefore not allowing them to use the backyard as we would not be able to install a new fence over an installed pipeline.

b. Septic Impact:

- 1) The required easement would also be within approximately 13 feet of our underground septic tank.
- 2) The pipeline and required easement would cross over our septic leach field and the pipeline itself would be approximately 20 feet from this field. We have no access to town sewer so this is the only option for septic for our house.

c. Environmental Impact:

- 1) The amount of trees (white pine, maple, oak, birch and beach) that would have to be removed to create the required easement is approximately 75% of the trees and vegetation on our property. These trees provide a habitat for many birds and other wildlife.
- 2) The Pink Lady Slippers that grow on our property, although not endangered, are listed as "special concern" under the Native Plant Protection Act. (nhdf.org)
- 3) The removal of trees to create an easement may cause soil erosion because the soil on our property and in this section of Litchfield is composed primarily of sand.

d. Tax/Financial Impact:

With the installation of a pipeline and the required easement we would be paying taxes on land that

would not be useable to us. This is at least one third the area of our property.

3. Co-location may seem like a viable option to power companies because of having to clear less land and use an existing corridor. However, in this case the residents of Litchfield who reside on the north sides of Wren Street and Mockingbird Street are severely impacted because the distance from the Eversource power line easement to our houses and the amount of land needed for a natural gas pipeline and easement is just not enough!

4. Current Regulations: There should be government regulations for the installation of a natural gas transmission pipelines with regard to their distance to existing structures.

5. Please refer to the points made in a letter submitted to FERC on April 20, 2015 by the Litchfield Board of Selectmen: There are 5 pipeline projects proposed for New England which appear to be four times the amount needed for the region. The pipeline enters Massachusetts and ends in Massachusetts with an unnecessary diversion into New Hampshire with no new facilities proposed for New Hampshire. No meaningful commitment has been made to expand residential and commercial natural gas service as a result of this pipeline.

Based on the concerns we have outlined above, we are asking for your support in opposing this project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Katherine M. Wallace Kevin J. Wallace
22 Wren Street
Litchfield, NH 03052
(603) 595-7535

Attachment: Property Diagram

CC: Senator Jeanne Shaheen
Senator Kelly Ayotte
Representative Ann Kuster
Governor Maggie Hassan
State Senator Donna Soucy
State Representative Ralph Boehm
State Representative Andre Martel
State Representative Mark Proulx
{hand drawn map not included here}

20150430-5405(30544289).txt

Stella M Walling, Rindge, NH.
Stella Walling, Rindge, NH

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

May 1, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (TGP), L.L.C Docket PF14-22-000
Southern New Hampshire Potential Alternate Route: Northern Energy Direct (NED) Project;
Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline (KM/TGP)

Dear Ms. Bose:

Please do not approve this project. Natural gas is not the solution to any possible energy crisis in any state and we should look beyond the immediate fix. New Hampshire does not need the gas, nor are there any

indications that it would even receive the gas, that Kinder Morgan proposes to put through this pipeline referenced above.

We should look beyond natural gas because gas projects are slow and expensive to be built, and environmentally harmful. The project will be too costly for NH citizens for no reasonable amount of gain. This particular pipeline offers no reasonable benefit to the residents of New Hampshire and the risks associated with this pipeline are too great.

This size pipeline proposed is quite unnecessary as proven by several studies, including ISO's analyses showing existing pipelines can handle current demand. While current existing pipelines can handle the demand, our time and energy should be spent on seeking out alternatives are much less harmful and less costly in the long run.

Also, I hope FERC schedules a Scoping Session in Rindge, NH, as a FERC representative has not yet visited Rindge. Rindge residents should have the opportunity to seek clarification on many questions that I believe only FERC can answer.

Best regards,

Stella Walling
Rindge, NH

20150430-5562(30545587).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

Please take the initiative and explain some fundamentals to the public. What do these really mean:

- 1) co-location. you can't put a gas pipeline under power lines.
- 2) incineration zone - realistically, if a 36" pipeline explodes, what is left within the blast zone.
- 3) how firefighters are told not to try to put out a gas pipeline fire.

There is a lot of misinformation out there. Please.

20150501-0015(30548657).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 22, 2015

Stuart Fiedel
Louis Berger
117 Kendrick Street 1400
Needham MA 02494

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Kinder Morgan Company, Northeast Energy Direct Project. FERC Docket 1PF14-22-000.MHC 1RC.5677L

Dear Mr. Fiedel

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archaeologist, have reviewed the State Archaeologist's permit application submitted for reconnaissance archaeological survey for the project referenced above.

The MHC has not yet received a response from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to the MHC's comments to FERC, dated October 1, 2014, and November 5, 2014. The MHC looks forward to FERC commencing consultation with the MHC.

The MHC has not received FERC's proposed determination of the area of potential effect (36 CFR 800.4(a)(1)) for archaeological resources which is required by the MHC to evaluate the proposed archaeo-

logical research design and methodology and to comment to FERC on the adequacy of the scope.

The archaeological research design and methodology that was submitted does not include a proposed identification effort for above-ground historic properties. The MHC has previously commented to FERC that FERC's proposed determination of the area of potential effect (36 CFR 800.4(aX1)) for aboveground historic properties is required. A scope for reconnaissance survey for above-ground historic properties should be developed by a qualified historic preservation consultant and submitted to FERC and the MHC.

The draft research design and methodology includes an interesting and accomplished overview of the ancient period culture history for the New England region, with reference to information from other regions, and an important bibliography of previous, relevant research. Please use the Massachusetts artifact typology for equivalent projectile point styles when referring to names used in other places, in the few instances where the equivalent Massachusetts style names were not provided.

The research design and methodology should be further developed by separating and expanding discussion for the Massachusetts geographic regions or in which the project is located, using the "study units" in MHC's Preservation Planning documents, namely Berkshire County, the Connecticut Valley, Central Massachusetts, the towns in Middlesex and Norfolk counties not included in other study areas, Essex County, and the northern part of the Boston Area study unit. Within the study areas, please also focus on river drainages as ancient period geographical areas. The interesting observations on pages 63 and 64 of areas where previously recorded sites are clustered, and the notable sites, should be incorporated in the discussion of the geographic areas. Any other previously recorded sites and previous survey effort within the project impact area should be described in the relevant area sections.

The area proposed for the initial reconnaissance archaeological survey is a 400-foot wide swath (pp. 40, 61, 64) for the length of the project where the pipeline is proposed. Other project impact areas are not described, such as meter stations, valves, compressor stations, temporary and permanent construction easements, access ways, staging areas, equipment and materials storage areas, and all other related project work areas. The anticipated schedule for notifying the MHC of the locations of the other project impact areas, and for developing a research design and methodology for archaeologically surveying the other project impact areas should be included.

Permission by property owners for archaeological access has not been granted for the complete proposed pipeline right-of-way. Please consider using other methods to evaluate archaeological sensitivity of the parcels, such as low-level aerial photography. A proposal for surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing of those parcels when access is obtained should be included. The MHC recommends that you maintain a database of the specific parcels where access is not yet obtained, with information listing the town, street address, property owner name(s), and parcel numerical designation from town assessor maps. The database should be prepared as a table keyed to USGS locus maps and project plans. The information can then be submitted to FERC and the MHC as part of the draft archaeological reporting.

In preparing graphics for submittal to the MHC, please size them no larger than 11"x 17".

Portions of the project are proposed in inundated areas. A scope for evaluation of the non-terrestrial portions of the project should be included, and be coordinated with the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources.

During the background research, please also propose to consult local historic district commissions for any portions of the project that are within a local historic district.

Additional consideration should be made for developing sensitivity assessments for historical period archaeological resources. The data proposed to be used to describe historical period archaeological sensitivity relies on graphical information from late 18th and 19th-century maps. Those sources underrepresent earlier activity and settlement areas, and areas associated with those who were not socially, politically, and economically prominent. The rules used to create the sources are not often apparent. In using historical sources, please be explicit about their representativeness and accuracy, and the conventions used to create them. For example, the legislatively required town maps in Massachusetts Archives typically only represent the information that

the legislature required to be mapped. The 1795 maps do not usually show the locations of dwellings, because dwellings were not required to be surveyed. Information about some of the documented earlier activity and settlement areas are included in the MHC reconnaissance survey town reports and the MHC's town acetate overlays. Local historical narratives and consultation with local historians will assist to identify other earlier historical period activity and settlement areas. Locations where historical period Native and other people of color endured are important to locate and identify. Please review and incorporate Russell Handman's homelands model for historical period Native settlements and activity areas generally and note Stephen Silliman's subsequent revisiting of the same issues relating to refining archaeological identification efforts for historical period Native places. Please also consider and incorporate Robert Paynter's articles about places where people of Native and African ancestry resided in the Connecticut Valley; Margaret Bruchac's publications including her dissertation for the Connecticut Valley; and, Siobhan Hart's dissertation and book chapter also for Pocumtuck homelands and Deerfield specifically. Those sources provide methods and suggest sources to determine archaeological sensitivity for historical places occupied and used by people of Native and African heritage in other project areas.

On page 65, describing the surface reconnaissance methods, please describe the other categories of information proposed to be recorded, and how the information will be recorded and presented, to assist in refining the sensitivity assessments and selecting areas for subsurface testing. In using the Trimble GPS, please propose to record the accuracy and precision of the geographic data.

On page 65, regarding discovery of human remains, the contacts are the police then the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in Boston. The OCME contacts the State Archaeologist if the remains are determined to be human and to be over 100 years old. For human remains found during archaeological survey that are not apparently recent, please also contact the State Archaeologist.

For the Needham laboratory facilities, please provide information on the equipment, staffing, and general security measures, and please describe how the Standards for Field Investigation will be maintained. On page 66, please specify that artifacts are proposed to be processed in Needham.

Please describe the curation protocol for the archaeological documentation, including preservation of digital data.

Regarding lithic studies, what sources and methods will be used to identify New England regional lithics? What differentiates the categories of felsite, rhyolite and igneous/metamorphic?

Please prepare a chart showing how the members of the archaeological research team as a whole meets the Qualifications Standards at 950 CMR 70.10(b). Resumes were included for individuals whose names appear on the project organizational chart (page 41), but some individuals would appear to have no role as members of the archaeological research team.

Please determine which portions of the project area are located on state land managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Please anticipate providing a copy of the final archaeological report also to Ellen P. Berkland, DCR Archaeologist.

Please include the Appendix B permit application form with the original ink signature.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800), the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 Fed. Reg. 190 (1983), and MGL c. 9, ss. 26- 27C (950 CMR 70). If you have any questions, please contact Edward L. Bell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the MHC.

Sincerely,

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

XC:

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose, FERC
Eric Tomasi, FERC

20150501-0028(30548222).pdf

TOWN OF RINDGE
30 PAYSON HILL ROAD
RINDGE, NH 03461

Tel. (603) 899-5181 Fax (603) 899-2101 TDD 1-800-735-2964
www.rindgenh.org

April 21, 2015

Allen Fore, Director
Public Affairs
Kinder Morgan
3250 Lacey Road, Suite 700
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

RE: Access to Town-Owned Property in Rindge, New Hampshire
Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project
FERC Docket 1 PF14-22-000

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that at their March 10, 2015 Annual Town Meeting, the voters overwhelmingly passed a Warrant Article instructing the Board of Selectmen to prohibit access by Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC and its representatives to Town-owned property for the purpose of surveying for the Northeast Energy Direct project.

The following is the Warrant Article which was passed by 71% of the voters

“Shall the Town of Rindge vote to deny permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter any Town owned property, including but not limited to Converse Meadow, to perform surveys in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto Town-owned property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass and prosecuted as such?”

The Rindge Board of Selectmen, in accordance with the vote of the people of Rindge, have voted to deny permission to Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, its representatives, contractors; subcontractors, and associates access to any Town-owned properties for the purpose conducting surveys or other related land investigations in furtherance of the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project.

Very truly yours,

Robert. Hamilton, Chairman, Board of Selectmen

cc: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

20150501-0029(30548071).pdf

TOWN OF RINDGE
30 PAYSON HILL ROAD
RINDGE, NH 03461

Tel. (603) 899-5181 Fax (603) 899-2101 TDD 1-800-735-2964

April 21, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Kinder Morgan Proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Pipeline Project
Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

At its Annual, Town Meeting on March 10, 2015, the voters of the Town of Rindge overwhelmingly passed three Warrant Articles related to the above-captioned project. Over 70% of the voters opposed the construction of the NED pipeline in Rindge.

The following are the Warrant Articles that were passed:

“Shall the Town of Rindge vote to oppose approval by the hH Energy Facility Site Evaluation Committee of the construction and installation of a natural gas pipeline by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company) as part of the Northeast Energy Direct Project because the proposal is inconsistent with the basic tenet of individual property rights whereas if approved, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC shall have the power to force private property owners to give up rights under Eminent Domain proceedings in order to create a new corridor for the installation of the pipeline project”

“Shall the Town of Rindge vote to oppose approval by the NH Energy Facility Site Evaluation Committee of the construction and installation of a natural gas pipeline by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company) as part of the Northeast Energy Direct Project because the proposal is inconsistent with the Town’s goal of protecting its aquifers, drinking water including community and private wells, wetlands, streams and other bodies of water. In addition, the proposal to extract water to use in drilling or other operations, whether from a body of water or well, is inconsistent with the Town’s goal to protect such waters?”

“Shall the Town of Rindge vote to deny permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter any Townowned property, including but not limited to Converse Meadow, to perform surveys in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto Town-owned property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass and prosecuted as such?”

Please note that the Town will also be notifying Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC by separate letter that representatives of Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC will not be allowed to enter upon Town property for the purpose of surveying for the pipeline project.

The Town intends to submit a similar letter to the New Hampshire Energy Facility Site Evaluation Committee once an application for the NED project is filed with that Committee.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Robert Hamilton, Chairman, Rindge Board of Selectmen
Roberts Oeser, Selectman
Daniel Aho, Selectman

Cc: Allen Pore, Kinder Morgan

20150501-0044(30548239).pdf

Nancy L. Goldsmith, via Certified Mail, denying access to 162 Timbertop Road, New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150501-0045(30548516).pdf

Thomas J. Connor, via Certified Mail, denying access to 237 Timbertop Road, New Ipswich, NH 03071
Lots 3J of 9.02 acres and lot 3K of 7.24 acres

20150501-0046(30548240).pdf

Claude Kidwell, via Certified Mail, rescinding access to 10 Tipping Rock Rd Lot 000036, Winchester, NH 03470

20150501-0048(30548234).pdf

Pamela Lawrence + James Lawrence, via Certified Mail, denying access to Map 6 Lot 00031, Old Mt. Turnpike Rd, Winchester, NH 03470

your tax parcel ID #6-31

20150501-0049(30548490).pdf

April 25, 2015

{note: perhaps put into wrong docket?}

Kimberly D. Bose
888 First St.
Washington DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

The Constitution Pipeline proposed route goes through our property: Parcel # 58.-1-2.1 Tract # NY-DE-080.000. I have written to you in the past about our concerns. The original proposed line was slated to go between our ponds. We proposed that they consider going along our back property line. That is, by far, the driest part of our property.

On 10-30-14 we received a notice that on 10/24 a Route Deviation had been recommended in the FEIS. We do not know the exact location; the line on a map we saw, looks to be, not the smartest answer, but an improvement over the original.

On 1-21-15, as I had not heard anything, I talked with Barr Shriver. He reported it was inconclusive at this time. They had more work to do and would wait until the weather is more cooperative. I've since received a letter from Patrick McClusky dated April 1, 2015, that more survey work would be done soon

Our fear is that they will find an excuse to return to the very first proposed route. As you know we are very concerned that since the ponds fill from the bottom, the deep digging could drain our ponds, kill our fish or turn the area into a swamp.

I believe that the back property line has never been fairly assessed as a possible alternative route. Now that the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is planning a line to go along the same corridor as the Constitution Pipeline, it is even more imperative that the Constitution line be located along the back property line.

We urge FERC to look into this and make every effort to see that our concerns are met and we are treated honestly and fairly.

Sincerely,

May Miller
BMB Land LLC
500 Stewart Rd.
Franklin, NY 13775

Cc: Kevin Bowman

20150501-0051(30547871).pdf

Hand written card, Hastings, 30 North Ln, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150501-0052(30547866).pdf

Hand written card, Don Simms, 261A Old Wendell Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150501-0053(30547869).pdf

Hand written card, Renee Juchevics-Freeman, 45 Romrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150501-0054(30547867).pdf

Hand written card, Renee Juchevics-Freeman, 45 Romrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150501-0055(30547865).pdf

Hand written card, Gail R. Smith, 59 Woodbound Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150501-0056(30548221).pdf

Hand written card, Gail R. Smith, 59 Woodbound Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150501-0057(30548227).pdf

Hand written card, Renee Juchevics-Freeman, 45 Romrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150501-0058(30548226).pdf

Hand written card, Anthony Matteo, 620 Mt. Hermon Station Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150501-0059(30548512).pdf

Hand written card, Carol Hill, 37 Ward Circle, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150501-0060(30548508).pdf

Hand written card, Nancy Kelley-Gillard, 12 Reservoir St, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150501-0061(30548515).pdf

Hand written card, Shirley A Preston, 77 Sunridge Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150501-4002(30546737).docx

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC Docket No: PF14-22-000
NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

April 2, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas):
- FERC
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- MA Department of Public Utilities (DPU)
- NH Fish and Game Department (FGD)

- RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)
- Farmington River Watershed Association

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC’s role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the status of project Resource Reports, upcoming project meetings, and provide an update from Tennessee Gas. Topics discussed included:

- Resource Report status
 - o Tennessee Gas filed first draft of Resource Reports on 03/13/15.
 - o FERC is in the process of reviewing Resources Reports
- Project meetings
 - o Tennessee Gas will be conducting Open House meetings in NY and PA over the next two weeks
 - o Tennessee Gas has been holding public meetings before the town councils in NH. More are scheduled for the week of 04/27/15.
 - o Tennessee Gas is meeting with NH agencies on 04/03/15 to discuss permitting. They are in the process of scheduling meetings with MA agencies to discuss survey/pre-application processes.
 - o Tribal meeting recently held in CT
 - o The NOI issuance timeframe and scoping are in development
- Schedule
 - o At some point after the Tennessee Gas Open Houses complete, FERC will be issuing a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (NOI).
 - o The NOI typically includes the following items (among other items)
 - Scoping comment period for the project
 - Times and locations of scoping meetings
 - Invitation for cooperating agencies on the project
 - Description on how to comment
 - o Tennessee Gas anticipates filing a second set of draft resource reports, then it would file its application in September 2015
- Surveys
 - o Tennessee Gas is preparing to initiate 2015 biological, sensitive habitat, and cultural surveys. Waiting for weather to clear
 - o Bald eagle surveys to begin 04/07/15
 - o Civil surveys already initiated and are ongoing
 - o Tennessee Gas stated that it has contacted 87% of the landowners along the route; of these landowners 36% have given survey access

List of Attendees**

Organization	Name	Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi	AECOM	Ilene Banach
FERC	Xiah Kragie	Louis Berger	Hope Luhman
Cardno, Inc	Wayne Kicklighter	USACE	Kevin Kotelly
Cardno, Inc	Lorraine Woodman	USEPA	Tim Timmerman
Cardno, Inc	Jennifer Harris	USEPA	Ted Lavery
Kinder Morgan	Howdy McCracken	USEPA	Lingard Knutson
Kinder Morgan	Mark Hamarich	MADEP	Lealdon Langley

Kinder Morgan
Hatch Mott
Hatch Mott
Hatch Mott

Scott Long
John M. Quinlisk
Douglas Gibbons
Theresa Albany

MADPU
NH FGD
RI DEM
Farmington River
Watershed Association

Andy Greene
Carol Henderson
Ron Gagnon
Eileen Fielding

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC Docket No: PF14-22-000
NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

April 16, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- FERC
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)
- PA Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC)
- NY Department of Agriculture
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
- NY State Department of Public Health
- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas)
- Hatch Mott
- AECOM
- Louis Berger

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC's role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the status of project Resource Reports, upcoming project meetings, and provide an update from Tennessee Gas. Topics discussed included:

- Resource Report status
 - o Tennessee Gas filed first draft of Resource Reports (RRs) on 03/13/15.
 - o FERC is in the process of reviewing RRs and preparing comments. FERC requested agencies send comments to FERC for inclusion, and included a cut-off date.
 - o Tennessee Gas planning to file a second set of Draft RRs in late-June 2015.
- Project meetings
 - o Tennessee Gas held final Open House on 04/16/15.
 - o Tennessee Gas is in process of scheduling agency and tribal meetings. A NYSDEC meeting has been scheduled in early May 2015.
 - o Tribal meeting recently held in Connecticut, and a second meeting is planned in Providence Rhode Island on 04/27/15.
 - o FERC is in the process of identifying possible scoping meeting locations and venues, as well as Agency meetings with local, state and federal agencies, and legislative and executive agencies in each state.
- Schedule

- o At some point after the Tennessee Gas Open Houses complete, FERC will be issuing a Notice of Intent (NOI).
- o The NOI will include the following items, among other information
 - Comment Period for the project
 - Times and locations of scoping meetings
 - Invitation for cooperating agencies on the project
 - Description of how to comment
- o Tennessee Gas anticipates filing Application in September 2015.
- o After the application is received FERC, and if it is deemed complete, FERC Staff will analyze the application and ask additional data requests of Tennessee Gas. Once FERC staff receives all the information that is required to complete the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a Notice of Schedule will be issued identifying the date of the Final EIS.
- Surveys
 - o Tennessee Gas will initiate vernal pool surveys in Connecticut beginning 04/27/15.
 - o Wetland and Threatened and Endangered (T & E) species surveys will be starting 04/27/15 at select compressor stations. Once these are complete, Tennessee Gas will initiate these surveys on the proposed route where they have access.
 - o Bald eagle surveys were completed as of 04/16/15.
 - o Indiana Bat surveys were initiated at the Wright Compressor Station in Wright, New York on 04/16/15.
 - o Tennessee Gas is engaging tribes to start cultural resource surveys the week of 04/27/15.
 - o Surveys in areas along the route currently covered in snow will be delayed.
 - o Tennessee Gas initiated five (5) cm resolution aerial surveys of the route in 2014. They met with agencies to determine if this information would be acceptable for use during permitting process for areas in which they have no survey access. The aerial surveys will be continuing through 05/01/15. Data will be available late summer 2015
 - o Pennsylvania rattlesnake surveys are planned in the spring/summer of 2015
 - o New England hare surveys have been delayed until 2016 because of the weather
 - o Currently Tennessee Gas has access to survey approximately 200 miles of the route. Approximately 90 miles were surveyed in 2014.

List of Attendees

Organization	Name	Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi	NYSDEC	Stephen Tomasik
Cardno, Inc	Wayne Kicklighter	NYSDEC	Bill Little
Cardno, Inc	Lorraine Woodman	NYSDEC	Roy Jenkins
Cardno, Inc	Jennifer Harris	NYSDEC	Patty Denoyer
USACE	Mike Dombrowskie	NY Dept. of Public Health	Jane Thapa
USACE	Amy Gitchell	NY Dept. of Public Health	Lloyd Wilson
USACE	Brad Sherwood	Tennessee Gas	Adrienne Mason
USEPA	Bill Walsh-Rocawski	Tennessee Gas	Michael Letson
USEPA	Tim Timmerman	Tennessee Gas	Deborah McCarthy
USEPA	Lingard Knutson	Tennessee Gas	Kasia Ingram
USFWS	Tim Sullivan	Hatch Mott	John M. Quinlisk
PA DEP	James Miller	Hatch Mott	Douglas Gibbons
PHMC	Steven McDougal	Hatch Mott	Theresa Albanese
PHMC	Cheryl Nagle	AECOM	Eileen Banach

20150501-5011(30545962).txt

Kaela Law, Pelham, NH.

Please visit this link, and read the article. Then please consider my below comment. Thank you.

<http://nhpr.org/post/liberty-utilities-summer-electric-rates-may-drop-55>

Trust me when I tell you, I never thought I'd be talking about pipelines so much in my life. Ever. The past few months I've been researching and having nothing but pipeline conversations and one thing I've been told over and over again when I say No Pipeline is "but we need the gas" ... This 55% decrease in electric rates is very telling. We could use the gas, sure. Some people support the idea that it is a bridge fuel to a renewable energy future (I don't see why we shouldn't start realizing that future now and cross the bridge already, but that's another argument) So ... even if we could use the gas, We DO NOT NEED The Pipeline. Electric rates drop in the summer months because the pipes are freed up, that's what the article says. Freed up. So no constraints or bottlenecking of pipelines during the summer? Flow the gas at capacity, even during the summer months when they are freed up, liquefy the gas and store it in big containers right next to the power plants that could use it for electric generation during the winter when the plants start competing for the gas with home heating customers who always get top priority, resulting in winter price spikes. There are alternative options of getting gas to New England without constructing new pipelines that use eminent domain against hard working NH citizens. New pipelines are not a good answer if we are not properly and efficiently utilizing the pipelines Kinder Morgan already operates in New England.

Please research whether current, in-use pipelines are flowing at capacity year-round. If not, investigate why not. Consider the use of pipelines to operate at full capacity even during the summer to utilize liquefied natural gas from domestic shale sources for storage near power plants to be used during the few peak winter days that require it.

20150501-5026(30546037).pdf

April 28, 2015

RE: Docket No. PF14-22

Kimberly D. Bose Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Northfield Energy Committee has several concerns about the proposed Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Co Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Pipeline project, and we are posting this comment to go on record as opposing it.

We are a designated Green Community by the State Department of Energy Resources in Massachusetts and we have been working hard to reduce our Town's energy consumption and carbon footprint. The Energy Committee offers seminars to Town residents about energy conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy. We believe the greatest untapped energy reserves this country has are conservation and efficiency. Following are some of the energy saving projects we have completed on our municipal buildings: we have added insulation and installed insulating window treatments to our Library and Town Hall; installed a PV array at the Town Hall to generate a portion of the building's electricity; updated the heating distribution system for that building and upgraded the lighting in the Library by installing LED lights everywhere possible. This summer we will install a pellet boiler at the Town Hall that will virtually eliminate the need to burn oil there.

In order to mitigate the effects of climate change, we believe that it is imperative for Northfield and communities around the world to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and leave the carbon in the ground! For this reason, and those listed below The Energy Committee opposes the NED pipeline project.

* The pipeline would go through at least 148 parcels of land permanently protected from development by

Massachusetts Article 97. This includes 19 conserved farms, six state forests, six state wildlife management areas, eight protected watershed areas, five sections of national Scenic Trail, 12 land trust properties, four sporting clubs and a YMCA camp. And it will run under the Connecticut River. This will negatively impact high quality natural resources, tourism, and habitat integrity.

* There are very real dangers of explosions, gas leaks, and fires. A Sept. 9, 2010 pipeline explosion in the San Francisco suburb of San Bruno killed nine people and destroyed 70 homes. On December 11, 2012, in Sissonville, W.Va., a pipeline rupture ignited and burned three homes and damaged others. On May 4, 2009, near palm City, Fl., a similar incident blasted 106 feet of buried pipeline into the air. Six million cubic feet of gas escaped. In Brook County, W.Va, this past January, a 1-year-old pipeline exploded and sent toxic flames hundreds of feet into the air.

* A compressor station is planned for a site in Northfield and will require 80,000 HP to compress gas for the pipeline. Reports indicate that there is an average of one compressor-related incidents (fire, explosion, leak) per week nationwide. Properties near compressor stations lose a percentage of their value. Noise, light and air pollution from compressor stations are difficult if not impossible to mitigate.

*In a research report for the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Harvard researchers found that 15 billion cubic feet of natural gas escapes EACH YEAR from the aging cast iron pipeline system in Boston. This is roughly \$90 million worth of natural gas. It represents from 60-100 percent of the regional release of methane, a powerful heat-trapping greenhouse gas. We strongly believe that existing infrastructure leaks should be fixed before any new pipelines are constructed.

* The mission of FERC states that it is in place to ensure quality energy development and distribution and... "regulate the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce". However, the most likely destination for more than half of the gas this pipeline will carry is Europe via liquid natural gas shipping facilities in Canada. Kinder Morgan and its shareholders will benefit from this, but the residents of Massachusetts will not. Additionally, there may be no need for new gas pipelines in light of independent energy research by David Keith, from Deerfield MA. Keith notes that the 2.2 billion cubic feet of gas per day transported by this pipeline is double the amount we currently consume in the region. He estimates that the pipeline would deliver enough fuel to produce more than twice the combined power generated in all of New England by coal, petroleum and nuclear power in 2012. A major goal of Governor Patrick's Administration was to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in Massachusetts by increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy generation through The Green Communities Act of 2008. There are now 136 cities and towns that have been designated Green Communities and more are added each year. We are all working hard to reduce fossil fuel energy consumption and resulting greenhouse gas emissions.

The Northfield Energy Committee feels strongly that this pipeline will do more harm than good to the citizens of our country for the reasons stated above. The State of Massachusetts will be able to meet its energy needs through conservation, efficiency and renewable energy resources like solar, wind and hydro power while steadily reducing our use of fossil fuels. We believe that Climate Change is a real and present threat to the health of our planet and that natural gas, from leaks at the well head, transmission piping and distribution systems through to combustion, is a significant and growing contributor to the climate crisis.

Respectfully submitted,

The Northfield Energy Committee
69 Main St
Northfield, MA 01360

Members:

John Cevasco
Annie Chappell
Peter Talmage
Bob Pasteris, Chair

Cc:

Governor Charlie Baker MA State House Office of the Governor – Room 280 Boston, MA 02133
Representative Paul Mark State House, Rm 472 Boston, MA 02133
Senator Stanley Rosenberg 24 Beacon St, Rm 332 Boston, MA 02133
US Representative Jim McGovern 94 Pleasant St Northampton, MA 01060
US Senator Ed Markey 218 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510
US Senator Elizabeth Warren 317 Hart Senate Building Washington, D.C. 20510
Town of Northfield Select Board 69 Main St Northfield, MA 01360

20150504-0025(30551405).pdf

PO Box 267
Whately MA 01093

April 24, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose:

I am writing to comment on Docket # PF14-22 (Northeast Energy Direct). The very last thing New England needs at this time is a new pipeline to carry fracked gas to and through the region. Overwhelming scientific evidence points to climate catastrophe if we don't stop using fossil fuels immediately. All our money, time, and technological savvy should be directed toward conserving the energy we have and switching over to renewable energy sources. I am appalled that corporate and political interests are still pushing for more fossil fuel infrastructure.

Sincerely,

Montserrat Archbald

20150504-0312(30551583).pdf

Hand written letter, Deborah Savoie, denying access to 24 David Drive, Hudson, NH 03051

20150504-0313(30551587).pdf

April 17, 2015

James & Alyson Gendreau
8 Shelly Drive
Pelham, NH 03076

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Re: Rescinding property access as the owners of the property located at:

8 Shelly Drive
Pelham, NH 03076

We are rescinding permission previously granted to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter our land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto our property from the date of this letter forward, will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespassing.

Sincerely,

Alyson A. Gendreau
James R. Gendreau

20150504-0320(30555684).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulation Commission
88\$ First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/26/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Rei Denying property access: PF 14-22@00

As the owner of the property located at:

1196 Turnpike Rd., New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

A? Pratter

20150504-0321(30555683).pdf

58 Sentry Way
Merrimack, NH 03054-4407
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
FERC Project PF14-22 NED
888 First St., NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose and Others to Whom It May Concern:

I have been a resident of Merrimack, New Hampshire since June 1972. I have a passion for living in this town and care what happens in the town. I have great concern about the impact of the Kinder Morgan, Inc., Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project passing through Merrimack. I live, work, hike, and garden in the area where the pipeline will pass and have great distress thinking about the risky impact the pipeline implementation could have on this vulnerable area.

The pipeline route as predicted on the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project drafted maps will cut across a nature preserve, one, New Hampshire and certainly, Merrimack, considers as a natural resource of outdoor recreation. It would impact at least three neighborhoods that are strictly residential and have many children as occupants. It would cross near a national brewery that is a local attraction and a business of local and national importance, and then go under the Merrimack River which took a great deal of funds to clean up years ago and vigilance to maintain the quality for recreational use.

The Merrimack River, running north to south in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, is valued for many reasons. It is used for swimming, fishing, and boating right here in Merrimack. Since what happens in one part of the river affects other parts, the recreational use could be affected locally and downstream for miles of Merrimack. The river and its banks provide a haven for many species of birds, fish and mussels, and insects such as the Karner Blue Butterfly, a federally-listed endangered species, as well as swallows and kingfishers and countless other wildlife.

Of concern, is the blasting that will likely occur to make way for the large sized pipes required for the gas-carrying job. Merrimack is full of underground granite that makes excavation affect the surrounding areas

such as underground water supplies and foundations and walls of homes nearby. At an informative meeting at which Kinder-Morgan, Inc. presented, two farmers, one produce and one beef, testified that the plan came very close to their properties and would jeopardize their livelihoods as having the kind of clean food the people that they currently serve as local customers depend on.

The fact that this gas is harvested by the dirty and dangerous method of fracking is disturbing. During the winters we have in New Hampshire, the roads must be plowed and many errors occur in damaging the roads and what may be on the side of the road, disguised by the snow. It makes a potential hazard of the natural gas vessels. That we would be one the possibly endangered towns as this potentially explosive fuel would be carried through us to a final destination in another state, possibly to be sold overseas, is not acceptable.

Sincerely,
Diane Wolfe

CC: NH Rep Frank Guinta
NH Senator Shaheen,
NH Senator Ayotte

20150504-0328(30555693).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date 4/27/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Denying Property Access

As the owner of the property located at:

94 Fullam Hill Road
Fitzwilliam NH 03447
Map/Block/Lot 12-053-001

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Robert Vigeant

20150504-0336(30557347).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4-27-15

via Certified Mail Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

96 Lord Hill Rd, Rindge, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other

purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Paul M. Daley

20150504-0337(30557350).pdf

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: Apr 27, 2015

via Certified Mail Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

8 Cedar Ridge Drive
New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am denyng permission to theTennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Richard E. Johnson

Debra J. Johnson

20150504-0340(30557801).pdf

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: April 26, 2015

via Certified Mail Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

1220 Turnpike Rd
New Ipswich, NH

I am denyng permission to theTennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Nathan Pelletier

20150504-0350(30551617).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001
Date: 27 April 2015

1) Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC)

Re: Rescinding Property Access

As the owner of the property located at: 23 Dogwood Circle, Pelham NH 03076; I am rescinding permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors,

sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project.

Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Thank you

Elizabeth & Dominic Budnarosa

Certified mail sent to:

2) Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1818 Sutfield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

3) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20428

20150504-0353(30551595).pdf

Hand written letter, 7 pages, ?, PO Box 4009, Northfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150504-0360(30557916).pdf

PROPERTY ACCESS DENIED

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4-28-25

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Denying Property Access

As the owner of the property located at:

Street Address: 52 Mill Rd

Town & Zip: Richmond, N.H.

Map & Lot Number(s) (if known) Tract 322, Map 405 Lot 69

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Robert Wharton

CC:

FERC

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

20150504-0364(30558441).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/22/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at
120 Sunridge Road

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Stella Walling
Cheves Walling

20150504-5007(30548683).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

There needs to be a scoping meeting held in every town that could have this pipeline go through it.

Also, there was a pipeline in Canada that had serious corrosion in only 2 years. How can we be certain this won't happen in NH? Because of the low population density in places, KM can use the thinnest metal for the pipe. This can't be good given the melting snow, hard winters, frost, etc. Just not good. Please let's re-examine this problem.

20150504-5013(30548701).txt

deborah a. pomerleau, Parker, CO.

We need a scoping meeting in every town that could be effected by this pipeline.

We all know this.

Please. Do the right thing. Don't approve this pipeline through southern NH and back down into MA.

It is wrong that KM didn't reveal right away that Dracut wasn't the ending point, and that KM wants Peabody MA to be the export dock.

20150504-5015(30548705).txt

Maureen Hanlon, Salem, NH.

Kinder Morgan is planning on putting a pipeline right through my residential neighborhood. Our neighborhood has had several meetings with Kinder Morgan with the town selectmen and they are very difficult to get answers from and we have suggested several other alternatives which they have not studied that will have less of an impact on homeowners but they say this is not the economical route. Would you please have a scoping meeting here in Salem NH? Thank you!!!

20150504-5036(30548806).pdf

April 27, 2015

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. NE Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.c. , Northeast Energy Direct Project

Dear Secretary Bose,

As a United States Citizen and resident of Northfield, Massachusetts, wife and mother of two young children, I write to you to express my many concerns with the proposed “Northeast Energy Direct” Pipeline project proposed by Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary, TGP. I also urge FERCTo deny a license to Kinder Morgan, based on FERC’smandate to identify need in order to grant a “certificate of public convenience and necessity”. The case has clearly been made that this pipeline is not needed, and that it will be neither “convenient nor necessary” to any party but the applicant themselves, Kinder Morgan. Furthermore, an approved certificate that will permit a private, multinational energy conglomerate to take the land of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire residents unwillingly through eminent domain or, in many cases, through proven deceitful and fear-mongering tactics aimed at the individual landowners, with NO PROVEN NEED for the natural gas in our region, and a clear plan to import the majority of the gas, is in direct contradiction with the FERC’sStatement of Policy.

I feel that consequences including security issues, damage/impact to natural resources, forced taking of people’s land, decreased property values, global climate change impacts, Kinder Morgan’s flawed compliance in their FERCFiling from the onset and all arguments as they relate to actual need for this project have been aptly covered by individuals, organizations, and journalists, through publications, letters, and comments submitted to FERCUnder this Docket. In this letter, I would like to address an issue I see as flagrantly overlooked by Kinder Morgan in their proposed pipeline route, plans and specifications for development and emergency response guidance: SAFETY, as it relates to the individuals who live on or near the proposed natural gas pipeline route.

I have four major points of concern relating to the safety of homeowners and families living along the proposed pipeline route, which I will address in this letter. They are:

1. Consequence Zones, Pipeline Classes and Construction Specifications
2. Industry Emergency Response Guidance/Plans
3. Impacts on Drinking Water and other Environmental Consequences
4. Lack of Egress and Access For Emergency Response

Construction of this natural gas pipeline, as proposed, will irrevocably damage the natural environment and resources therein. In addition to this fact, the pipeline construction methods, pipe specifications and route specifications that are currently in place or embedded in industry standards are flawed and directly threaten the safety of those who live on or near the pipeline route. The very real threat of explosion, fire, and exposure to toxins is a peril that will weigh on the minds of those living nearby as long as the pipeline exists, especially apparent and disconcerting for parents with growing children.’

In addition to significant losses, permanent damage and pollution of our natural environment during the construction phase and afterwards, the dangers of pipeline explosions, fires and leaks are frequent and well-documented, occurring on aging infrastructure as well as new. Kinder Morgan has repeatedly told the public that explosions are “rare” and responds to any inquiry on the subject with that tagline. However, contrary to their assurance, explosions are not “rare”. On the U.S. Department of Transportation website, there is a summary table of “Natural Gas Transmissions: Significant Incidents Summary Statistics: 1994-2013. According to this chart, there have been over 990 “Significant Incidents” on gas transmission lines since 2000, including 34 fatalities, 137 injuries and over \$1.5 billion in property damage due to gas explosions. For a 36” pipeline running at 1,460 psi (currently proposed for Northeast Direct Line) the “Incineration Zone” is approximately 1,000 feet, according the Pipeline Safety Trust.

One of the largest documented explosions in recent years took place in San Bruno, California in 2010, killing nine people and destroying 70 homes. This explosion was found to be caused by faulty welding. A recent explosion occurred in January, 2015 in Brook County, West Virginia, where a 1-year-old pipeline exploded sending toxic flames hundreds of feet into the air. In Campbellsville, Kentucky, a Kinder Morgan pipeline

exploded and blew a 25-foot chunk of pipe out of the ground, landing 200 feet away, twisted and mangled, its external coating burned off.

Kinder Morgan has said in their Open House and at meetings that they have every intention of working with us and “being a good neighbor”, but the past has proven that this is not a primary goal, not even a passing concern for this company. Kinder Morgan has been cited by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration for numerous safety violations. Kinder Morgan has slashed and deferred its maintenance spending, overseen the construction and installation of faulty infrastructure, and committed countless environmental violations that could directly impact the health of people near the pipeline and also in the watershed. This is the company that is proposing to build the biggest, highest-pressure pipeline possible, less than 400 feet from the bedroom where my children sleep. I am under no illusion that they will put my children’s safety and the health of the community first in their plans for construction. It is evident from their existing plans and specifications that their primary and only concern is not with safety, but predictably with the company’s bottom line.

Consequence Zones, Pipeline Classes, and Construction Specifications

It is my understanding that there are four designated pipeline “classes” associated with determining the gauge and strength of the actual pipe allowable in the construction of a natural gas pipeline. According to the Department of Transportation, Pipeline Hazardous Materials Administration, calculations for Low Consequence - High Consequence Zones are determined by how many buildings intended for human occupancy are within the “Impact Area”, which is defined as a distance of 660 feet on either side of the pipeline. It is stated that, “allowable pipe stresses, as a percentage of specified minimum yield strength (SMYS), decrease as class location increases from Class 1 to Class 4 locations.” The following are the assigned classes of pipelines:

Class I Pipeline: 10 or fewer dwellings within the Impact Area

Class II Pipeline: 11 to 45 dwellings within the Impact Area

Class III Pipeline: 46 or more dwellings within the Impact Area

Class IV Pipeline: any Impact Area where four story buildings are prevalent

In accordance with this rule and in Kinder Morgan’s submission to FERC, all of the pipeline proposed to be installed in Northfield would be Class I, and this would presumably be the case across the majority, if not all, of the proposed route.

Furthermore, according to the Kinder Morgan Public Relations Director, at a Select Board meeting in Montague on April 7, 2014, the proposed TGP pipeline is planned to be installed at an average depth of 3 feet underground, but in areas where bedrock is present (and all New Englanders know that bedrock is inevitable) the depth may even be less than that. This is above the New England frost line in a place where building code requires that footings be dug to a depth of 4 feet. In 2014, a pipeline rupture and subsequent explosion on a gas transmission line was caused by ice build-up in a Pennsylvania incident and from frost heaves in a Minnesota incident.

I would like to ask FERC, and therefore (presumably) our federal government, why a multinational conglomerate corporation such as Kinder Morgan has to value my life and the life of my children less than others, simply because I don’t have a certain erroneously calculated number of neighbors. My home is located within 300 feet of the proposed pipeline and my young children’s bedroom is approximately 350 feet from the line. Kinder Morgan is proposing to install the least protective pipe possible next to my home because they are disinclined to spend the money to fortify the structure, presumably due to their cost-risk analysis in the event of a major explosion. Pipelines do explode, both new ones and old ones; it is documented. Horrific deaths have resulted, homes have burned. I request that FERC requires Kinder Morgan to upgrade the pipe class in their proposal to Class IV everywhere that it is installed, including less than 300 feet from where my family eats, sleeps and plays. In addition, the pipe should not be vulnerable to frost heaves and ice. It should be buried at an appropriate depth that would certify that it is safe and will not explode or fail in

the event of frost heaving and the effects of ice, taking into consideration the New England environment in which they are proposing to install the pipe. I request an independent study be conducted and released publicly to determine the appropriate measures for installing safe pipeline in New England bedrock and related environments. If Kinder Morgan wants to send an appropriate message that they are “good neighbors”, classifying those who live along the pipeline as 4th-class citizens and not worthy of spending extra money and time, which they most certainly have, to install safer pipeline is unfathomable.

Industry Emergency Response Guidance/Plans

According to the Northern Natural Gas Safety & Public Awareness General Guidance for Emergency Responders and verified by Jim Hartman, TGP Right of Way Agent who spoke at the Warwick Select Board meeting on May 13, 2014, the following are Industry instructions for local emergency crews in the event of a pipeline explosion:

1. Contact the pipeline company
2. Secure the area
3. Evacuate as necessary
4. Stay upwind
5. Do not attempt to put out fire or operate valves
6. Attempt medical assistance if it is safe to do so
7. Establish command center for when pipeline company team arrives

Ruptures and explosions of natural gas pipeline can create super-hot extended burns, until the miles of gas between safety valves burn off (American Gas Association, Natural Gas Consumer Information PDF). In the event of an explosion, the two valves located in either direction of the explosion will be shut down and there is nothing else to do about the fire itself but wait until the gas burns off. These valves are located miles from each other. Therefore, the explosion and its effects will unfold over an elongated period of time, in remote areas that are heavily forested (ie: forest fires will inevitably ensue at an accelerated rate, affecting even more homes and landowners). At the onset, gas is going to be feeding the fire until the valves are in fact shut off, depending upon Kinder Morgan’s response, and also from the gas that is still going through the miles of pipeline between the valves.

Some, but not all, of my questions regarding these instructions include the following: Who is contacting the pipeline in the event of an explosion? The people in the “incineration zone”? How long will it take for someone who is not burning to figure out that the sound they heard might have been an explosion of the pipeline? How long until our local law enforcement officer sweeps the area and figures out that, in fact, an explosion has occurred and can begin the emergency response for the people affected? Conversely, how long until Kinder Morgan computers detect the leak, identify it as an explosion and an actual person calls local authorities (my guess is that they will say “seconds” but studies will later show it is in fact much longer than that)? If one is to stay upwind and the people in burning houses and forestland are downwind, how is one to rescue them? When will Kinder Morgan operate the valves to prevent more gas from feeding the fire? Entering a burning area is never safe, when will the people who are burning be rescued, if the crews are instructed only to enter after “it is safe to do so”?

This list of instructions is egregiously callous, elementary and disconnected from the real world, just as Kinder Morgan is from the people of this earth that it stomps on. My argument here is with the wording and instructions given by Kinder Morgan in the event of an emergency, where my family could be burning and dying as a result of their Class I pipeline that they installed because it was cheaper. The same pipeline that they forced the landowners to give up their land for, and to live next door to, using eminent domain and a thinly veiled excuse of “convenience and necessity” for their own astronomical profit line and export of fracked gas. This list of steps is inherently flawed and will not save any lives. Indeed, step #6 basically states this. Is it ever safe to enter a burning area to provide medical assistance? No, but the people of our town who volunteer their time and risk their lives to do so whenever called upon will explain why they do

this, even when it is not “safe to do so”.

Apart from vastly improving communication and showing respect for people’s lives and livelihoods, I have no request associated with this particular comment. The damage is already done, in that it is clear from the aforementioned “steps” as well as from research on past explosions, responses and general lack of remorse, that Kinder Morgan has little respect or regard for the lives lost and damages that have and will occur to the “little people” of this world as a result of their desire for increasing company profit through exportation of natural gas.

Impacts on Drinking Water and other Environmental Consequences

Concerns over environmental impacts of the proposed pipeline have been aptly covered by other parties and studies on that issue. In line with the theme of my letter, I would like to address consequences of these environmental impacts as they directly relate to the safety of the families located near or along the proposed pipeline route.

Private Wells:_ I would venture to say that nearly all of the homes located near the proposed pipeline route have private wells as a source of their drinking and household water. It is clear that certain environmental impacts from blasting, use of pesticides to maintain the corridor, etc. will result in impacts to the ground-water and thus, private well water. Chemicals being used and then leaking into private wells is not a far-fetched conclusion. It has happened before. I have heard that one of Kinder Morgan’s approaches to “fix” a contaminated drinking water well situation is to bring in a water storage tank that the homeowners can use instead of their contaminated well. I don’t know for how long this service is provided and at what expense to the homeowner in litigation it is obtained. This is yet more proof of the company’s disregard of any given individual is the presumption that having water shipped to your house and held in a storage tank is a desired outcome for having lost the ability to use the water on your own land due to an unwanted pipeline being constructed nearby.

We have tested the well water on our property every other year since we moved in and particularly both times that we discovered I was pregnant. We have young children and have no wish to feed them any sort of toxins that could potentially make them ill or shorten their lifespan. We are disheartened by the idea that we will have to vigilantly test our own well water from the day that that pipeline construction begins, never knowing exactly when and if toxins will leak into our drinking and bathing water. As a parent, how long would you want to unknowingly feed your child a potentially lifethreatening toxin? Would you test your well water once a year, once a month or once a week?

We will not place our trust in Kinder Morgan and leave it up to them to be “good stewards and neighbors” in this instance. This involves our lives and health, something that companies such as Kinder Morgan have proven to have little regard for. To keep us and our children healthy and safe, we would be forced to test our well water frequently and at our own expense. The feeling of insecurity and not knowing if our children are drinking and bathing in contaminated water, in between testing cycles, will be a source of overwhelming and prolonged stress for us. Additionally, it is assumed that if/when our water is contaminated we would have to litigate and be required to prove that our water has been affected due to the particular construction/maintenance work that is taking place on the pipeline route, again at our own expense. We will be up against an energy giant’s lawyers who are not keen on losing any amount of money or setting a precedent of capitulation in a case of water contamination. Again and again, these companies have proven their disregard for an individual’s life and livelihood, and it is virtually a certainty that my family will be no exception. Watersheds: Rivers, streams, brooks, ponds, etc. will also bear the brunt of any chemicals injected into the landscape in order to install this pipeline. Will it be safe for our dogs to go for a swim or drink the water in the brook that flows through the land nearby, directly along the route of the proposed pipeline? What other effects of the application of chemicals will ensue that threaten the health and safety of my family? It is a given that our daily life will consist of many uncertainties in that regard if a pipeline is constructed through what is now a pristine and safe landscape to live in. It is also a given that Kinder Morgan will deny any wrongdoing and fight to prevent any blows to their profit line.

Lack of egress and access for emergency response

My house and several other homes are located within a half-mile section of a rural, dirt road located on a mountain, remote enough that we do not even have cable on our road. The power line crosses our road twice within this quarter-mile stretch of road. The power line, as it currently stands, is unobtrusive and utilized by residents from time to time for recreational purposes including hunting, generally not regarded as an impediment to our rural, safe, clean (air and groundwater), and out-of-the-way lifestyle.

I believe we have a good relationship with the company that manages the line at this time, with quick responses to our inquiries and concerns and a mutual desire to sustain a harmonious relationship.

The pipeline is proposed to cross our road twice, as does the power line, with a half-mile of dirt road in between the intersections. In the event of an explosion along this section of pipe, the incineration zone of 1000 feet would include my home and several others. To add insult to injury (or death) there would be no way for anyone to come in and save us, and no egress for us, should we be fortunate to at least survive and attempt to use a vehicle to escape to find medical treatment. After an explosion, Kinder Morgan would have to identify that a leak is occurring and shut off the two valves which feed that particular section of pipe. Meanwhile, the effects of an explosion will be compounded by continuously burning gas, even after the valves are shut off and throughout the pipe that crosses the road. In this scenario, both intersections of pipe and road in this half-mile section would be engulfed by burning gas, and the heavily forested area around the pipe would quickly ignite into flames as well. Any opportunities for egress and access for emergency vehicles/personnel would be cut off.

Lack of egress is a major safety concern and consideration for me and those who live along the proposed pipeline. This includes the pipeline intersecting cul-de-sacs and other roads with only one entry/exit point. This is one of the most basic and vital codes of safety recognized throughout the world. It is illegal for a homeowner to build a bedroom without a direct point of egress on that level, but a natural gas pipeline can be built, which is an explosive in itself, with complete disregard for basic safety concepts. I request that this issue be addressed immediately, rerouting the entire proposed pipeline so that it complies with providing at least one point of egress for all homes located along the line. This would require that there be a clearance zone of 1000 feet between the pipe and an official point of egress, covering the "incineration zone". The people of this country deserve better than to stand aside and watch their lives and homes be imprisoned by a pipeline that is not needed and should not be built.

Conclusion

The proposed Northeast Direct Pipeline by Kinder Morgan is not needed. It has been proposed with the primary goal of exporting natural gas. In addition to that basic and proven fact, the pipeline as proposed threatens the basic safety of the people of this country who live along the proposed route. In granting Kinder Morgan a license to install and operate this pipeline, our government will be authorizing a for-profit company to disregard the lives of individuals, including countless children, living along the route.

A Massachusetts resident must dig at least four feet down in order to install a footing for something as minor as a deck. This is because of the Massachusetts Building Code. Yet, a gas pipeline can be installed at 3 feet below ground, and even less than that if bedrock is encountered. This cannot be overlooked and must be rectified in Kinder Morgan's proposed construction specifications.

Industry guidance in the event of a pipeline explosion is inadequate and disrespectful at best. Health and safety consequences from inserting chemicals into the water table will undeniably cause a ripple effect of consequences, including effects on the health and well-being of families, especially young, growing children. And, lack of egress for families in the event of a pipeline explosion is deplorable. Codes and rules are in place throughout the world to provide egress in the event of an emergency, in buildings and all kinds of structures. It should have been factored into this project as well, given that a gas pipeline is inherently explosive and incidents of explosion do and will occur.

Most egregious is the act of assigning a prescribed level of quality of pipe according to neighborhood density. I cannot accept, in the country we live in and with the money that these industries make, that the high-

est quality and most protective pipe is not being laid EVERYWHERE that pipeline is installed

How is this possible and how is it an uncontested industry standard? The value of one person's life must be recognized in Kinder Morgan's proposed pipeline specifications despite its implications on their bottom line. My husband and I have two children. Many, many other children live along the proposed pipeline route. If FERC grants a license to Kinder Morgan for this project based on the existing evidence of need and also considering the impact to the public, it will be akin to a betrayal of the people of this country. There is simply too much evidence to the contrary that has already been presented. If this pipeline is built and my children suffer for it, I will hold FERC and Kinder Morgan responsible for that. There is no greater love than that of a parent to their child. I will protect them at every corner and every step of their lives to the best of my ability. I view this proposed pipeline as an attack on the safety and wellbeing of not only my children, but all children who will suffer direct and indirect consequences, including witnessing parental stress over concerns and financial blows that this pipeline will deal.

Kinder Morgan has not earned or proven the right to be granted a license to build this pipeline. In the states of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, this pipeline is clearly unwanted and considered a hostile and forced imposition on our own beloved homes, land and communities. As a parent, I will not back down or falter in my opposition, working against the pipeline each step of the way, until the mere possibility of this threat is removed from our life. And, I am not the only parent. Whether the pipeline is proposed on their land or in their communities, or in many cases simply proposed, there are reasons why this pipeline should not be built with implications that directly impact all of our children. Whether it be the immediate threat of explosion, the financial implications of eminent domain, decreased home values and impacts on businesses, health implications or the proven effects of global warming, this pipeline is in opposition and a threat to what we hold most dear, the lives of our children.

FERC's Statement of Policy (Docket no. PL399-3-000) states that issuance of a Certificate "should be designed to foster competitive markets, protect captive customers and avoid unnecessary environmental and community impacts while serving increasing demand for natural gas". I urge FERC to deny a license to Kinder Morgan for its Northeast Direct Pipeline. If the commission claims any question of need or impact at this time, perhaps it is time for FERC's policies to be reviewed and updated through a public and transparent process, before any future Certificates are issued. This license should be denied not only because of the basic concept that it is most certainly and widely confirmed as not needed, but for the direct negative impacts it will bring to individuals, local communities, the environment and our world. A pipeline is no longer simply a NIMBY argument. Those who support the construction of new, overbuilt infrastructure in protected and pristine environments to carry methane-producing gas through a region that does not need it are on the wrong side of history and are taking a step towards the demise of a legacy that is meant to endure for generations to come, a legacy meant to endure for our children.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal,
Amanda Lewis & "Parents Against the Pipeline" (PAP)

Cc:

Governor Charlie Baker
Matthew Beaton, Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Senator Stanley Rosenberg
Representative Paul Mark
Representative James McGovern
Senator Elizabeth Warren
Senator Ed Markey
Northfield Board of Selectmen
The Recorder (Greenfield)
The Montague Reporter
Daily Hampshire Gazette

Attached:

“Kinder Morgan Accidents and Safety Violations”, from the New Hampshire PLAN website:
<http://nhpipelineawareness.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/Os/Kinder-Morgan-Accidents.pdf>

Map showing an example of lack of egress for residents in one Northfield community

{map, not included here}

Kinder Morgan Accidents & Safety Violations

In 2009, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) cited Kinder Morgan for violating safety standards regarding the distance between a natural gas pipeline and a “high consequence area” such as a school or hospital; the pipeline was too close for safe operation in case of a leak. Im

In 2011, PHMSA cited Kinder Morgan for these safety violations:

- failing to maintain update maps showing pipeline locations,
- failing to test pipeline safety devices,
- failing to maintain proper firefighting equipment,
- failing to inspect its pipelines as required, and
- failing to adequately monitor pipes’ corrosion levels. illl

In 2013, the headline “Wall Street Worries About Kinder Morgan’s Safety Record: BC pipeline operator slashes and defers maintenance~ending” was a concern to anyone who lived or worked near a Kinder Morgan pipeline. 24

The Wall Street Journal asked, “Is Kinder Morgan Scrimping on its Pipelines?” after an investment analyst charged the company with starving its pipelines of routine maintenance spending in order to return more cash to investors. ill] Deferred maintenance may account for the high number of Kinder Morgan pipeline accidents in the last decade.

Close examination of PHMSA’s incident reports for Kinder Morgan’s onshore gas transmission pipelines shows that faulty infrastructure causes 45% of onshore gas transmission pipeline significant leaks. Failure of the pipe, a cracked weld, and faulty pipeline equ~ent together account for 28.3% of pipeline leaks, and corrosion of the pipe causes 16.8%. 6

Accidents

In Texas from 2003 to 2014, Kinder Morgan experienced 36 “significant incidents”, resulting in fatalities or hospitalization, fires, explosions, or spills. 1m

Throughout the U.S. since 2003, Kinder Morgan and its subsidiaries’ pipelines have been responsible for at least 180 spills, evacuations, explosions, fires, and fatalities in 24 states. run Some notable examples (including spills in Canada):

- 2003

In August 2003, in Caddo County, Oklahoma, a Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline of America failed in a rural farming area about just east of the town of Stecker. A 26” diameter pipe exploded, throwing a 54-foot long section of pipe 30 feet from the ditch. The cause was environmental cracking along the length of the failed section parallel to the longitudinal weld seam. @

- 2004

On April 27, 2004, an underground Kinder Morgan 14” pipeline ruptured at Suisun Marsh in Solano County, California, spilling over 120,000 gallons of diesel fuel directly into the marsh. ‘ The cause was pipe corrosion. The company failed to notify authorities about the spill for 18 hours, another safety violation for which it was later cited. Kinder Morgan was fined \$5.3 million for the spill, and agreed to enhance spill prevention, response and reporting practices. The company had 44 spills in 31 months, indicating “widespread failure

to adequately detect and address the effects of outside force damage and corrosion,” according to an order issued in August 2005 by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).ⁱⁱ

On November 9, 2004, a Kinder Morgan pipeline in Walnut Creek, California was struck by a backhoe, causing a gasoline spill that ignited in an explosive fireball that incinerated five workers and severely injured four others. CalOSHA (California Occupational Safety and Health Administration) cited Kinder Morgan for failure to accurately mark or map the pipeline location.ⁱⁱⁱ In 2005, the California Fire Marshal fined Kinder Morgan \$500,000 for its role in the “completely preventable” tragedy. Kinder Morgan agreed to upgrade pipeline inspection methods and improve corrosion control.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

- 2005

A Kinder Morgan Energy Partners petroleum products pipeline was found to be leaking gasoline into Summit Creek, near Truckee, California, on April 1. Gasoline spread into Donner Lake. About 300 gallons were spilled.^{ml}

In May 2005, a Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline of America 30” diameter pipe exploded near Marshall, Texas, sending a giant fireball into the sky and hurling a 160-foot section of pipe onto the grounds of an electric power generating plant. Two people were hurt, 40 evacuated. The cause was stress corrosion cracking.³

- 2006

On July 22, 2006, near Campbellsville, Kentucky, a Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline exploded. A 25-foot chunk of pipe blew out of the ground and landed 200 feet away, the pipe twisted and mangled, its external coating burned off. The 24” pipeline ruptured due to external corrosion more than two feet long at the bottom of a valley in an area of wet shale, known to cause corrosion on buried pipelines in this part of Kentucky.^{ill}

On November 11, 2006, a subcontractor on Kinder Morgan’s Rockies Express (REX) pipeline outside Cheyenne, Wyoming struck an existing pipeline, causing a rupture and explosion. Two months after this explosion, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission threatened to shut the project down if REX didn’t improve its “poor compliance record” involving construction activity outside the approved work area.^{illl}

On November 27, 2006, the Kinder Morgan Plantation Pipeline at Charlotte, North Carolina released about 4,000 gallons of gasoline from a Plantation Pipe Line Company block valve on a delivery line into a terminal owned by a third party company.^{il.2l}

- 2007

On July 24, 2007, the Trans Mountain Pipeline, operated by Kinder Morgan Canada, released over 250,000 litres of crude oil (70,000 of which flowed into Burrard Inlet, requiring a C\$15- million cleanup) after a backhoe broke the improperly-marked line in Burnaby.^{11Q1llli}

- 2008

On September 23, 2008, a Kinder Morgan pipeline exploded and burned for more than ten hours at Pasadena, Texas. One person died; another was injured. ^{1m} The cause of this “significant event” was corrosion. The Pasadena pipeline experienced at least 18 “significant incidents” 2004 to 2013.^{1fil}

- 2009

In May 2009, near Palm City, Florida, a Kinder Morgan Florida Gas Transmission Company 18” diameter natural gas pipeline ruptured in a sparsely populated rural area of Martin Co. and “displaced” about 106 feet of buried pipe onto the right-of-way between Interstate 95 and the Florida Turnpike (SR-91). About 106 feet of pipe weighing about 5,000 pounds was blown out of the ground. The rupture was near a high school that was within the 366-foot potential impact radius (PIR). Injuries included two people in a car that ran off the road and a Sheriff’s deputy treated for inhaling gas.^{If}

On July 15, 2009, a pipeline accident at Sylvarena, Mississippi involved Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, Southern Natural Gas and Kinder Morgan in an explosion that killed one person and injured three. ill}

• 2010

On November 30, 2010, a 30" diameter Kinder Morgan 1 Tennessee Gas Pipeline failed in a semi-rural area between Highway I and State Road 3191, two miles NW of Natchitoches, Louisiana, 114 mile NE of a country club, and 200' south of a residential subdivision. Louisiana state police evacuated 100 homes. Pipe cracked: 52.5 inches long & about 0.5 inches in maximum width. The failure site is near where TGP had a previous failure in 1965, with multiple fatalities. That failure was attributed to stress corrosion cracking. l%l

• 2011

The Carteret, New Jersey, KMLT had a leak and fire during maintenance work on March 14, 2011. On April 4, 2013, the PHMSA Office of Pipeline Safety issued a Notice of Probable Violation, Proposed Civil Penalty and Proposed Compliance Order (NOPV) after an inspection.

In 2013, KML T paid a penalty of \$63, 100 and was required to complete pipeline integrity testing and other corrective measures by May 2015. Im

On August 17, 2011, Kinder Morgan's Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America had a flash fire and explosion south of Herscher, Illinois. Five employees went to the hospital. Kinder Morgan was cited for pipeline and workplace safety violations. Wil

On November 16, 2011, near Glouster, Ohio, a weld failed on a Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline 36" diameter pipe; the leak exploded, leaving a blast crater 30 feet across and 15 feet deep. Three homes were destroyed by the fire. H2l The leak was caused by "displacement produced by a landslide and an inadequate understanding by (TGP) of the influence of the geotechnical threats on the pipeline in this location." OO A girth weld failed due to earth movement, inadequate design, materials or workmanship, exceeding operational limits & gaps in integrity management. [lli

• 2012

In May 2012, at Arvin, California, a Kinder Morgan El Paso Natural Gas pipeline's relief valves and pipe supports failed, causing an explosion that damaged the Mojave facility and a surrounding cherry orchard, causing "the complete structural failure of the overpressure protection support system." rm

In June 2012, in Gray County, Texas, a Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline of America 26" diameter pipe failed at Compressor Station 154, Mile Post 52, 4 mi. east of Laketon. The gas ignited, blowing a crater 30 feet in diameter and burning 2 acres of agricultural land as well as two 500-gallon plastic tanks used to store liquid fertilizer plus two telephone poles and transformers. State Highway 152 was closed for several hours. The cause was a 50-foot-long longitudinal rupture in the pipe. illl

On December 26, 2012, in West Melbourne, Florida, a Kinder Morgan Florida Gas Transmission Company pipeline exploded in a pasture. llil The blast ejected a 20-foot section of 20" diameter pipe which landed about 15 feet from the rupture. liTI

• 2013

On May 8, 2013, a Kinder Morgan Tejas pipeline compressor station near Crockett, Texas, had a fire that caused \$7,502,188 in property damage. llil

On June 18, 2013, in Louisiana, a Kinder Morgan Florida Gas Transmission Company 30" diameter pipeline ruptured and exploded before dawn, jolting residents out of their beds in a rural, wooded area of Washington Parish. No one was seriously hurt but 55 homes were evacuated. The blast knocked down trees in an area about 200 yards across and the fire burned those within another 300 yards. "The ground around the crater is completely bare. The dirt around it is ~ust like it had been cooked in a kiln," and an 80-foot section of pipe was destroyed. ill}

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• 2014

On June 26, 2014 near East Bernard, Texas, a gas pipeline next to the Kinder Morgan compressor plant blew out, destroying the road and setting a truck on fire at FM 1164 just south of Highway 59. Flames shot as high as 150 feet.illl

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55. PHMSA CPF No. 2-2012-IOOSH, <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pvobi/cachelpvobiid14D99C24B96230D53EA8622EF83A72D57B310600/filename/220121005HCAO12282012FloridaGas.pdf>, accessed 8/15/2014.
56. PHMSA state pipeline listings, <http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/StatePages/Texas.htm>; Skytruth Alert: NRC Report: Natural Gas near Crockett, TX 2013-05-08, <http://alerts.skytruth.org/report/05f2642d-8a93-3b6f-bbac-9c57a37b>, accessed 2014-08-12.
57. "Gas line explosion rattles Washington Parish," Baton Rouge Advocate, June 26, 2013, <http://theadvocate.com/home/6283023-1251-gas-pipeline-explosion-in-franklin-ton>, accessed 2014-08-14.
58. <http://abc13.com/news/gas-line-explosion-sends-150-foot-flames-up-in-air/1426201>, accessed Aug 12, 2014.

20150504-5041(30548845).txt

Eileen Curran, Berlin, MA.

To the FERC :

Ref: Docket No. PF14-22-000

I protest the proposed pipeline which would go through the town of Berlin, MA. I am opposed to the construction of any new fossil fuel pipeline. We should be concentrating on renewable resource solutions.

20150504-5108(30550223).txt

James Keller, Salem, NH.

This comment is to clearly state my objection to the proposed pipeline and route within Salem NH. My neighborhood is projected to be impacted significantly. Tennessee Gas has ignored alternative routes that would eliminate the need to go through our local neighborhood projected to significantly impact our homes. I strongly urge FERC to deny this application and force Tenn. Gas to explore fully the alternative route that would take the new pipeline in and around Route 213 and Route 495. Further, the proposed route impacts existing wetlands, contains an elementary school nearby, and also includes a rehabilitation hospital. Please deny this application!!

20150505-0085(30553758).pdf

Hand written card, Roberta Panagakos, 24 Franklin St B3, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150505-0086(30553801).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Holley, 52 Sullivan Ctr. Rd, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0087(30553839).pdf

Hand written card, Marcus McGifoll, 21 Woodburn, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0088(30553934).pdf

Hand written card, DeAnne Riddle, 252 Strong Street, Amherst, MA 01002-1848, opposing

20150505-0089(30554002).pdf

Hand written card, Stella Walling, 120 Sunridge Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150505-0090(30554241).pdf

Hand written card, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0091(30553446).pdf

Hand written card, Richard McCarthy, 100 Granite Hill Rd., Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150505-0092(30554239).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150505-0093(30554242).pdf

Hand written card, Justin Nadeau, 44 Gill St, Auburn, ME 04210, opposing

20150505-0094(30554240).pdf

Hand written card, John Matthews, 13 Westview Ave, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0095(30553729).pdf

Hand written card, Lesley ? Evans, 87 Gilsum Rd, Alstead, NH 03602, opposing

20150505-0096(30555669).pdf

Hand written card, Owen Coursin, 24 Gurnsey St, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0097(30553751).pdf

Hand written card, Sandra Morgan, 63 Emerald St PM13, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0098(30554243).pdf

Hand written card, P. Evans, 3 Mercier Ave, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150505-0099(30553731).pdf

Hand written card, Gail Thomas, 34 School St, Troy, NH 03465, opposing

20150505-0100(30553730).pdf

Hand written card, Rachel Sapper, Colonial Village Dr., Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0101(30553317).pdf

Hand written card, Francie Yeager, 796 Hancock, Harrisville, NH, opposing

20150505-0102(30553752).pdf

Hand written card, Emerald Levick, 545 West Hill Rd, Troy, NH 03465, opposing

20150505-0103(30553333).pdf

Hand written card, Heather Oinonen, 44 Gill St, Auburn, ME 04210, opposing

20150505-0104(30553334).pdf

Hand written card, Ann Shedd, 54 Greenwood Ave, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0105(30553336).pdf

Hand written card, Gretchen Allen, 56 Howad St. Apt #2, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0106(30553740).pdf

Hand written card, Stacie Pirozzi, 64 Hemlock Dr, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150505-0107(30553742).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Wyatt, 221 Morgan Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150505-0108(30553744).pdf

Hand written card, Kathleen Murphy, 22 Upper Knight St, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0109(30553348).pdf

Hand written card, Kaislick N?, 6 Green St Keene, NH, opposing

20150505-0110(30553749).pdf

Hand written card, Aaron Willard, 22 Roxbury Ct Apt 1, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0111(30553442).pdf

Hand written card, Tammy Morreale, 8 Old Hinsdale Rd, Ashuelot, NH 03441, opposing

20150505-0112(30553732).pdf

Hand written card, Marjorie Sobil, 109 High St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150505-0113(30553443).pdf

Hand written card, Elizabeth Hyde, 42 Melvin Mills, Warner, NH 03278, opposing

20150505-0114(30553445).pdf

Hand written card, Leslie S. Thomas, 8 Porter Rd, Alstead, NH 03602, opposing

20150505-0115(30553737).pdf

Hand written card, Beth Kaplin, 6817 Westminster ? Rd, Putney, VT 05346, opposing

20150505-0116(30553745).pdf

Hand written card, Janet Boccalini, 180 Fay Martin Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150505-0117(30553448).pdf

Hand written card, Alison Evans, 3 Mercer Ave, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150505-0118(30553748).pdf

Hand written card, Renee Juchnevics-Freeman, 45 Rimrill Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150505-0119(30553494).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0120(30553750).pdf

Hand written card, Carole Becwith, 2? Upper Troy, 03447, opposing

20150505-0121(30553747).pdf

Hand written card, Barb Zabriskie, 305 Abel Road, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150505-0122(30553478).pdf

Hand written card, Amanda Mia Canepa, 2734 ?, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0123(30553741).pdf

Hand written card, Paul M. Daley, 96 Lord Hill Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150505-0124(30553727).pdf

Hand written card, Michelle Long, 77, Sullivan St, Keene, NH 03431, opposing

20150505-0125(30555666).pdf

Hand written card, P. Rocca, PO Box 65, Lyndeborough, NH 03082, opposing

20150505-0126(30555661).pdf

Hand written card, Peter Jeswald, 283 Old Cricket Hill Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0127(30555662).pdf

Hand written card, John Conaway, 24 Ponemah Hill Rd, Amsherst NH 03031, opposing

20150505-0128(30554488).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0129(30555664).pdf

Hand written card, Pixie Holbrook, 377 Bardwells Ferry Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0130(30555663).pdf

Hand written card, Marisca Pichette, 40 Old Albany Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0131(30555667).pdf

Hand written card, Catherine Stryker, 27 Montague Rd, Apt 20, Amherst, MA 01002, opposing

20150505-0132(30555653).pdf

Hand written card, Adele Franks, 123 Black Birch Trl, Florence, MA 01062, opposing

20150505-0133(30555654).pdf

Hand written card, Michael Swartz, 64 Hemlock Drive, Fitzwilliam, NH 03447, opposing

20150505-0134(30555649).pdf

Hand written card, Amy Bragg, 14 Harris Ct, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150505-0139(30555656).pdf

Hand written card, Roberta Visser, 40 Centerview Dr, Swanzey, NH 03446, opposing

20150505-0140(30555655).pdf

Hand written card, Owen Travers, 286 A Union St, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150505-0183(30554479).pdf

Hand written card, John Rioux, 377 Bardwells Ferry Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0184(30558392).pdf

Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0185

Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0186(30558394).pdf

Hand written postcard, Reba-Jean Shaw-Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0187(30558371).pdf

Hand written card, Rev. Dr. Bonnie McCarthy, 100 Granite Hill Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150505-0192(30557898).pdf

Hand written card, Andriw Canepa, 2739 Shelburne Falls Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0193(30558336).pdf

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20510

Norman Bay, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Chairman Bay:

We write to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regarding Kinder Morgan' proposed North-east Energy Direct Project, Docket N. PF14-22-000. As you know, we believe that both Kinder Morgan and FERC must pmvide New Hampshire residents ample opportunity to meaningfully express their views on this proposed natural gas pipeline. Specifically, we request that the Commission hold pre-filing scoping meetings in any town along the route that makes the request, and that FERC work with the towns to find a date and time that may be convenient to those community members wishing to participate.

It is imperative that stakeholders in New Hampshire be afforded the time and opportunity to understand, analyze and engage in an open and transparent application and review process before any final decision is made.

Thank you for yow attention to our request and we look forward to your timely response.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senator

Kelly Ayotte
United States Senator

Anne McLane Kuster
Member of Congress

Frank Guinta
Member of Congress

20150505-0196(30558396).pdf

Hand written card, Phyllis K. Jeswald, 283 Old Cricket Hill Rd, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0197(30558397).pdf

Hand written card, Marion E. Wheeler, 14 Bellus Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150505-0208

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20426

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

April 30, 2015

The Honorable James W. McConnell
New Hampshire House of Representatives
107 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

Dear Representative McConnell:

Thank you for your April 2, 2015, letter regarding Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LL .C.'s (Tennessee Gas) planned Northeast Energy Direct Project (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF14-22-000). As your letter indicated, Tennessee Gas has not yet filed its formal application with the Commission, but has filed its initial draft environmental resource reports. 'ommission staff is cunently reviewing the draft environmental resource reports and will be issuing comments to Tennessee Gas asking for any further information needed for the formal application for the project. After Tennessee Gas has concluded its open house meetings for the planned project, my staff will issue a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project, which will initiate the formal public comment period.

You express concern that Commission staff may schedule scoping meetings before Tennessee Gas files additional resource reports. Please understand that holding scoping meetings before resource reports are filed would benefit the public. In fact, Commission staff expects resource reports to take account of issues that are raised by the public at the scoping meetings. Accordingly, if staff did not hold the scoping meetings until after the resource reports were finalized, the final reports in the formal application would not deal with issues discussed in the scoping meetings.

Please be aware as well that the public will continue to have opportunities to comment on the proposed project after scoping is completed. Once a formal application is filed, my staff will begin preparing a draft EIS for the project. When the draft EIS is issued, staff will announce additional public meetings to solicit input on it. In addition to comments made at public meetings, the Commission will fully consider written comments made throughout the review process.

Please be assured that, as in any Commission matter, we strive to make our review of energy proposals both accessible and transparent to the public. If I can be of further assistance in this or any other Commission matter, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

Norman C. Bay
Chairman

20150505-0242(30564020).pdf

Office of the
BOARD OF HEALTH
272 Main Street
Townsend, Massachusetts 01469

Chris Genoter, Chairman
Office (978) 597-1713

James Le'Cuyer, Clerk

Michelle Dorrt Vice-Chairman
Fax (978) 597-8135

April 16, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Townsend Board of Health (TBOH) appreciates the opportunity to submit these preliminary comments in conjunction with the pre-filing phase of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's (TGP) proposed Northeast Energy Direct pipeline (Project). TBOH hereby notifies both FERC and TGP of its intention to actively participate in the pre-filing phase of FERC's natural gas pipeline proceedings in order to preserve the rights of the Town and TBOH.

The proposed pipeline will be installed through the existing town water supply and next to the town well pumping station. Townsend also has at least 50% of their water supply served by private water supply wells,

and this proposed project will alter hydrology and present threats to water supply quality and quantity. The proposed project also presents threats to public health associated with construction, operation and monitoring/maintenance of large diameter high-pressure pipeline in residential areas. The Project is not consistent with regional and State energy and sustainability plans that call for an increase in energy efficiency and renewable energy to meet electricity and heating demands rather than an increase in fossil fuel use.

Given the Board's charge to protect public health in Townsend, the TBOH intends to be an active participant in the pre-filing process and requests that the FERC require TGP to fully address the environmental and public health issues that should be addressed in any future certificate application for this Project.

We also request that FERC require a comprehensive analysis of alternatives to building the gas pipeline to address the short term winter reliability issues as part of the application process.

Sincerely,

Townsend Board of Health
Chairman Christopher Genotter
Vice-Chairman Michelle Dold
Clerk James Le'Cuyer

CC: US Senator Elizabeth Warren
Governor Charles Baker
US Senator Edward J. Markey
US Congresswoman Niki Tsongas
State Senator Stephen Brewer
State Representative Sheila Mantington
Townsend Board of Selectmen
Townsend Conservation Commission
Townsend Fire Department
File

lcjw

20150505-0251(30561979).pdf

Hand written card, Ava Gips, 617 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0252(30563246).pdf

Hand written card, Amanda Nash, 46 Delabarde Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150505-0253(30563261).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150505-0254(30563262).pdf

Hand written card, Diane Dix, 43 Riddell St, Greenfield, MA 01301, opposing

20150505-0255(30563266).pdf

Hand written card, Jay Stryker, 95 Hillside Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150505-0256(30563265).pdf

Hand written card, Karen O'Brien, 70 W68th 3F, NY, NY 10023, opposing

50 Griffin Road
Hudson, NH 03051

April 28, 2015

CERTIFIED MAIL NO.: 7011 2970 0004 0855 6726

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Tennessee Gas Pipeline, L.L.C.
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Re: DENIAL OF PROPERTY ACCESS

Northeast Energy Direct Project

LL# NH WD 527.00—527.02—529.00

25, 45, 50 Griffin Road, Hudson, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire

Dear Sir/Madam:

As the owner of the property located at 50 Griffin Road, 45 Griffin Road and 25 Griffin Road, Hudson, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, I deny permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, agents, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Very truly yours,

Lavinia Miller

cc: Mr. Keith Bartling
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

27 April, 2015
15 Dodge Branch Rd
Hawley, MA 01339

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Mr. Bose,

I write to voice my objection, and those of my family, to the pipeline identified under docket 1 PF14-22. My reasons are numerous: loss of habitat, intrusive compressor stations, proximity to homes, farms, and wells etc. -all the things you've heard before; and let me also say that the way the communities of western Massachusetts have been treated by the Kinder Morgan folks is less than well-mannered.

There is no doubt that the electricity bills are sky-high in this region- no accident I think. And that employment is desperately needed- but good, please, and long-term jobs are what is required.

But the most important reason I object is one I've dwelled on for some time. I don't think industry or government can hide from the knowledge that fracking is horribly destructive and the results- while providing fuels for decades in some areas- are not worth- nor were they ever!- the long term damage. The most obvious thing to me is that fracking requires an abuse of the nation's water supply. Abuse of a water supply is immoral and no doubt, in the future, will be a criminal act. It would be extremely smart of the government to acknowledge this now and phase out fracking. For that reason, I object to this pipeline and all it represents.

I do not have my head in the clouds. I have my feet in a physical world, on a farm, and the pipeline is no

threat to my particular home. But it is to others: to my neighbors, to the birds of the air, the streams, their fish and frogs, to what is heard when people step out their doors, to the trust people yearn for in their government I ask you to give my plea fair consideration.

Sincerely,

Pamela Stewart

20150505-0262(30563680).pdf

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20150505-0266(30563897).pdf

Hand written postcard, Reba Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0267(30563221).pdf

Hand written postcard, RJS Pichette, 40 Old Albany Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150505-0272(30563249).pdf

I certify, that the voters of Sunderland, at a legal meeting held April 24, 2015 voted in favor of the following Citizens' Petition.

2015 May 5

TOWN OF SUNDERLAND RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO THE NORTHEAST EXPANSION OF THE TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE IN MASSACHUSETTS. which states; WHEREAS, the so-called Northeast Expansion of the Tennessee Gas pipeline is a high- pressure natural gas pipeline (hereafter "the Pipeline proposed by Tennessee Gas pipeline Company, a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan, Inc. that would run through many communities in Western Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Sunderland has a regional interest in protecting the environment in the Pioneer Valley and in the United States, and the public health generally; and

WHEREAS, the Pipeline would transport natural gas obtained through hydraulic fracturing, a drilling method well known for its potential for ground water contamination, impact on air quality, and the harmful health effects of its chemical byproducts, among others; and

WHEREAS, pipelines of this kind carry inherent risks such as leaks and ruptures, and, as conveyors of flammable gas, can cause accidents such as the 2010 explosion in a residential neighborhood in San Bruno, California that resulted in the death of eight people and the destruction of 38 homes; and

WHEREAS, the Pipeline may pass through environmentally sensitive areas in our region such as forests and wetlands, as well as beneath the Connecticut River; and

WHEREAS, taxpayer money would pay for evacuations and emergency response in the event of explosions, fires or other accidents; and

WHEREAS, our energy challenges are better addressed through investments in green and renewable energy solutions.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Town of Sunderland, Massachusetts

1. Stands in opposition to the Northeast Expansion of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline and all similar projects that may be later proposed.
2. Stands in solidarity with nearby communities working to disallow the Pipeline within their borders.
3. Affirms the need for public policy at the local, state and federal levels to encourage renewable energy and combat climate change, and supports legislation to ban or impose a long-term moratorium on hydraulic fracturing as well as storage, treatment or disposal of hydraulic fracturing fluid or byproducts within the

Commonwealth.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; U.S. Senators Markey and Warren; Attorney General Maura Healey; Governor Charlie Baker; Congressman Jim McGovern; State Senator Stan Rosenberg; State Representative Steven Kulik; and our Selectboard. We urge these officials to take such actions as are necessary to prevent the construction of the Pipeline within the borders of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Wendy Houle
Sunderland Town Clerk

20150505-0275(30563180).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: April 23, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

128 Stowell Road
New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Jackie Judkins

20150505-5074(30553033).txt

Karen Sweeney, Hudson, NH.

I'm writing to you to please consider the major impact and Burden this pipeline project will bring to our residential property and our abutting conservation land . This project selected the state of Nh as a alternative course because original plans could not be carried out in the other chosen states originally proposed . We are a small area in Hudson that that can not take on the burden of this massive project . This is not a business to us this is our homes . Further more there will be no benefits to the residents of Nh from this pipeline project seeing all fuel will be exported out . I am asking you to please consider and hear the residents of NH when we say this project is not wanted or needed and has zero benefits to us . Thank you , Sincerely Karen Sweeney

20150505-5143(30553835).txt

Steve M Roberto, Northfield, MA.
FERC

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose

May 5, 2015

Re: TGP/Kinder Morgan Pipeline Proposal

Dear Ms. Boae,

I am writing to you to express my opposition to the proposed pipeline offered by KM to travel thru Massachusetts in NH & back into Mass. This proposal includes an undefined, vague reference siting of a mega

80,000hp Compressor Station Factory to be sited on a high ridge above my home. The double negative affect would involve environmental destruction of virgin conserved lands protected under Article 97 of Mass State law.

These lands were sent in protective status and paid for by private donations, state & federal grants/funds. The impact to the town of Northfield & to my property, if approved, would be negative indeed. The compressor station complex alone would have serious water, noise, light & methane release damages to our community. The potential problems of any mechanical failure or explosion would likely destroy the area of the forest, ruin our wells & pollute our air. These are very serious matters that do not not outweigh the private corporate profit potential of a company like Kinder Morgan.

Thank you for incorporating my comments into your process. We seek to avoid all the failing of fracking wells, pipeline incidents resulting in damage & pollution and health hazards while we have a chance. This is a personal for my family, my farm & forest, my neighbors, the town of Northfield & the state of Massachusetts.

Regards,

Steve Roberto
177 Gulf Road
Northfield, MA 01360

20150506-0013(30556835).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

April 30, 2015

RE: Property Access Denial

As the owner of the properties located at:

Map 407 001, 408 093, 408 094, and 408 095

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Allen Holbrook Date 4/30/15

Property Owner

CC: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NH, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

20150506-0014(30556861).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4-30-15

via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Denying Property Access

As the owner of the property located at
90 Goddard Road
Rindge, NH 03461

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, subcontractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of the pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

William Finch

20150506-0076(30560143).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150506-0077(30559987).pdf

Hand written card, Jamie Malenoy, 46 Delabarde Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150506-0079(30559990).pdf

Hand written card, Amanda Nash, 46 Delabarde Ave, Conway, MA 01341, opposing

20150506-0080(30559991).pdf

Hand written card, Ava Gips, 617 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150506-0081(30560155).pdf

Hand written card, W. Crouse, Proctor Hill Rd, Hollis, NH, opposing

20150506-0082(30560144).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150506-5006(30555728).txt

Jan A. Griska, Rindge, NH.

They Call Themselves Good Neighbors!

At one of the Kinder Morgan "Show and Tells" a Kinder Morgan representative told the audience that Kinder Morgan wants to be a good neighbor. Given what the people of the Monadnock region have learned over the past few months, would bring Kinder Morgan's sincerity into question.

I'd like to cite the following examples:

- Proposing to put a compressor station within one mile of a school. It is well documented that these compressor stations spew natural gas and unregulated toxins into the air surrounding the station. Let's also not forget the noise pollution an 80 to 90 thousand horse power compressor station produces.
- Kinder Morgan has a history of purchasing pipelines, then reducing the amount of money spent on pipeline maintenance.
- They have a well documented poor safety record and according to Kinder Morgan representatives they are only required to provide 2 days training to local first responders and to shut off the gas should a pipeline leak/fire develop. They are quick to note that it will take a while for the pipeline to purge itself of the gas that is in the pipeline between the valve that shuts off the gas and the fire.
- The pipeline is allowed to have thinner walls here in the proposed route, because we live in a rural area. They can save money because an explosion/fire would kill fewer people.
- In Mass., some of the home owners denied Kinder Morgan contracted survey teams access. The teams

waited for the families to leave for work, they then proceeded with the survey.

- Kinder Morgan representatives tell us that the NED pipeline won't damage our property values and that the availability of natural gas in the Monadnock region would perhaps improve the value of our property, Who would run those local pipelines, not Kinder Morgan, it isn't their business model. Local realtors have stated there isn't any buyer interest in any of the properties abutting the proposed pipeline.

- Every night when I step out onto my deck to listen to the Wood Frogs, Spring Peepers, Gray Tree Frogs and American Toads during the Spring, I think about Kinder Morgan bringing us a Silent Spring.

Given the above, would anybody in the Monadnock region want a Good Neighbor like Kinder Morgan?

Thank You,

Jan Griska (abutter)
Rindge, New Hampshire

20150506-5019(30555804).pdf

BERKSHIRE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
1 FENN STREET, SUITE 201, PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01201
TELEPHONE (413) 442-1521 · FAX (413) 442-1523
Massachusetts Relay Service: TTY: 771 or 1-800-439-2370
www.berkshireplanning.org

SHEILA IRVIN, Chair
KYLE HANLON, Vice-Chair
MARIE RAFTERY, Clerk
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NATHANIEL W. KARNS, A.I.C.P.
Executive Director

May 5, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Subject: Northeast Energy Direct, PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Berkshire Regional Planning Commission has conducted an initial review of the Resource Report filings by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company dated March 13, 2015 and provides the attached comments. These comments are based on only a partial review of the material presented and thus should not be considered complete and final.

Sincerely,

Nathaniel W. Karns
Executive Director

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Resource Report Submission of March 13, 2015

Notable missing information for Berkshire County, Massachusetts:

- Resource Report 1

- Have not delineated what locations are in which Class (1-4) due to existing land use. Cannot evaluate whether those are properly characterized or know what the frequency or locations of Main Line Valves (MLVs) are without that classification having been completed.

- Have not shown locations of MLVs, Pig Launchers and Receivers, and associated permanent access roads.

- Have not yet identified Compressor Station locations nor quantified impacts – noise, lighting, air qual-

ity, etc.

- Need to clearly define and delineate “residential areas”. Various construction and operations practices are modified in such areas.
- Locations for boring and for horizontal directional drilling, versus open trenching, are missing. The draft resource reports lacks any criteria as to when alternatives to open trenching should be evaluated and evaluation should be required in all instances when those criteria are met.
- The Westfield Wild & Scenic River (Segment G, MP 16-22 in Berkshire County) and the Appalachian Trail (Segment G, MP 9-10) are crossed by the proposed route. Those should be identified and the National Park Service should be added to Federal Agencies to be consulted.
- Cumulative impact areas, as laid out in Table 1.9-1 should be reconsidered in some cases.
- The Environmental Scoping should include an assessment of the project’s compliance with the Massachusetts Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas requirements
- Attachment 1b. in TGP’s Resource Reports should include as resource documents the Massachusetts DOT Capital Improvements Plan, the Berkshire Regional Transportation Plan, and Sustainable Berkshires (Berkshire Regional Planning Commission, March 2013) as resource documents.
- Steep slopes are not indicated in Table 1.3-3 in Berkshire or Rensselaer Counties. There are known multiple areas of steep slope traversed by the proposed pipeline in both counties.
- No Blast Hazard zones are delineated and all such analysis is missing

- Resource Report 2 – Water Use and Quality

- Missing mapping of the two Wellhead Protection Areas in the Town of Schodack (Rensselaer County, NY)
- Missing any characterization of the aquifers in Berkshire County, particularly carbonate or karst geology (Hancock, Lanesboro, Cheshire and Dalton)
- The stream crossing lengths shown in Table 2.2-6 need to be thoroughly reviewed; a number appear to be in error
- Only are using National Wetlands Inventory Maps for wetlands identification. Should be using much more detailed MassGIS wetlands maps for preliminary identification, subject to field verification.
- The draft reports are using USACOE wetlands delineation criteria. Under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Mass. Dept. of Environmental Protection, and local conservation commissions also have wetlands delineation criteria and both USACOE and MassDEP criteria should be used. In addition, in Massachusetts intermittent, as well as perennial, streams may be jurisdictional wetlands and a 200 foot buffer from perennial streams is regulated under the Wetlands Protection Act. All of these areas should be delineated and included in the assessment of impacts.
- All Aboveground Facilities, Pipeyards, Contractor Yards, and Access Roads are “To Be Determined.” Cannot assess them without that being determined.

- Maps of Groundwater Resources & FEMA Flood Zones

- Missing all FIRM Flood Zones in Berkshire County
- Missing groundwater resources for Lanesborough Fire & Water District Zone 1 Water Supply Protection Zone (Segment G, MP 5-6)
- Missing Surface Water Protection Area for Dalton Fire & Water District Reservoirs in Dalton, Hinsdale and Windsor (Segment G, roughly MP 11-14)
- Wellhead Protection Areas are incomplete in Berkshire County

- Resource Report 3 - Fish, Wildlife

- Massachusetts has two GIS data layers, available through MassGIS, for Bio Map and the CAPS assessment, plus the Nature Conservancy has just completed a critical connectivity assessment which should be utilized in the Environmental Review Process. These should be incorporated into this Resource Report

- Resource Report 4: Cultural Resources

- The report states the cumulative impact area is .25 mile. Noise, particularly from compressor stations, may have a larger impact area and should be established based on site and operational specific attributes, not on an arbitrary number which is relatively small. Lighting for necessary facilities (compressor stations and valve stations) also may have an impact area significantly greater than .25 miles, particularly in a rural area which has very little existing light pollution

- Resource Report 9: Noise

- Cumulative impact area for Noise is one mile according to TGP. Given the varied topography and weather conditions across this region, we believe this should be assessed for different activities and operations during both construction and operations on a site-specific basis and a monitoring protocol established. Sensitive receptors should be identified. All noise impacts should be assessed against ambient background noise levels.

20150507-0007(30561566).pdf

10 Gilder Way
Gill, MA 01354
April 24, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20216

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am writing to voice my strong opposition to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline and Compressor Station (docket PF14-22) that are coming to Northfield, MA.

I am very concerned about the loss of property values for the many homes that are near the proposed pipeline route. Many of us have moved to Northfield because we value open space and a quiet lifestyle. There are many forests, trails and conservation lands in our town that are important to all of us. There are 148 permanently protected parcels in Massachusetts that will be compromised due to this pipeline. This pipeline threatens not only these protected areas but also the lifestyle we very much value. Compressor stations emit noise and light pollution that is sure to affect many of us who live close to it, decreasing our quality of life and the property values of our homes.

Do we need the gas? Why use eminent domain to make room for something that is not needed by the very people whose lives it will most directly effect? This is NOT for the public good. Not in Northfield, not in Franklin County, not in the state of Massachusetts. It is possible to power New England without this pipeline! Using eminent domain to make room for the pipeline for purposes that will not benefit the people of this state is unjust!

I urge you to do all you can to protect the land, the people, the lifestyle and the values that are important to the people who live here in Northfield, MA. Please hear our concerns and do not grant permission for a pipeline that is not needed and is not in the best interest of the many people it will adversely affect.

Sincerely,

Alissa Alteri Shea

20150507-0013(30562757).pdf

April 30, 2015

To whom this may concern:

I am a resident of Cranston Rd, Morehead, Ky. I'm very much concerned about the safety and environmental concerns raised about the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline projects that will cut through Rowan County. The pipeline is over 60 years old and now I understand they are planning to transport hazardous gas liquids the opposite direction & om Pennsylvania to Texas. Sounds like they are gambling on our lives, our grandchildren and livestock. I understand all these gases are highly flammable and explosive; and are easily ignited and are bad for our health.

Please reconsider, for the sake of our children and grandchildren. This will affect the sale of our homes and farm land.

Sincerely,

B.Marilyn Hogge

Cc: Walter Blevins, Judge Executive

Stanley Messer, Magistrate

Rocky Adkins, State Representative

Kimberly Bose, State Sec. for Fed. Energy Regulation Commission

20150507-0016(30561266).pdf

Alice Altman and Jeff Krouk

105 Emerson Hill Road

New Ipswich, NH 03071

1 May 2015

Dear Kimberly Bose, Secretary of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,

It should be your mission to not only oversee the growth and development of energy mega-businesses, but also to safeguard the well being, secure the safety, and protect the natural resources of this beautiful country of ours and New Hampshire in particular, which is currently being threatened by the potential development of a natural gas pipeline through our rural southern New Hampshire towns.

We hope you will take a very public stance against the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline, which is planning to install a compression station in our small, quiet rural town of New Ipswich.

The construction of such a pipeline and compression station will change our environment forever. People are already looking elsewhere for homes, rather than buying ones in the affected towns.

This pipeline does not benefit us and will destroy our peaceful enjoyment of our quiet rural town. These irreversible changes will only benefit big business and the fossil-fuel industry- not the people of New Hampshire, who will suffer all the consequences.

Now is the time to stand up against Kinder Morgan and oppose the proposed pipeline.

Sincerely,

Alice Altman and Jeff Krouk

38 years in New Ipswich

20150507-0029(30563661).pdf

Hand written card, Robin Pfoutz, 48 Randall Wood Dr, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150507-0031(30563664).pdf

Hand written card, Jennifer Markens, 597 Bellus Rd, Ashfield, MA 01330, opposing

20150507-0032(30563669).pdf

Hand written card, Janet Boccalini, 180 Fay Martin Rd, Richmond, NH 03470, opposing

20150507-0034(30563883).pdf

Hand written card, Fritha Pengelly, 35 Rust Ave, Northampton, MA 01060, opposing

20150507-0035(30563884).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150507-0044(30563665).pdf

Hand written card, Andrew Maneval, PO Box 300, Harrisville, NH 03450, opposing

20150507-5125(30562568).pdf

Franklin Regional Council of Governments

Ms. Lori Ferry
AECOM
10 Orms Street, Suite 405
Providence, RI 02904

April 6, 2015

Dear Ms. Ferry:

As requested we are providing information on natural and cultural resources along the proposed KM/TGP pipeline route in Franklin County. Any use of the Draft mapping or data provided must include the following paragraph as a disclaimer.

This Draft mapping and data is based on publically available data from MassGIS and MassDOT. AECOM has provided the proposed pipeline route and mile marker data used on the attached Draft GIS maps. No field verification of this Draft mapping or data has been conducted. It should be understood that the FRCOG does not warrant or guarantee that the conditions, natural phenomena, structures or data, depicted on the map(s) are complete or located by field verification. There are additional resources not depicted on the maps or included in the tables which are located along the proposed pipeline route that require field work and/or prior permission from property owners, including but not limited to: private drinking water wells, private septic systems, historic structures, cemeteries, residential homes, parks and recreation areas including ball fields and trails, churches, private schools, pre-schools and daycare centers, vernal pools, delineated wetlands, endangered species habitat, and recently protected open space. Native American and other archeological resources may be present. Depicted boundaries are approximate and are intended for planning purposes only and are not to be used for survey. The provision of this mapping and data shall not limit or compromise the FRCOG's ability to provide additional or updated information or to comment on the KM/TGP pipeline project in the future. The provision of this mapping and data should not be interpreted as FRCOG support for the pipeline project.

The Draft maps and data provided are based on publically available information and have not been reviewed or commented upon by the towns along the route. The towns reserve the right to add to or revise the publically available data presented in this letter or on the attached Draft GIS maps. We provide a summary of the resources present below and more detailed information in the attached maps. The mile marker locations provided for resource areas are approximate.

Environmental Protection Agency, State, or Municipal designated aquifers:

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/aquifers-.html>

Aquifers are present within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Deerfield- Milepost 9.1 – 9.2; 10.9 – 11.3

Montague- Milepost 11.6 – 12.1; 13.7 – 14.7

Northfield- Milepost 18.5 – 19.0

State or municipal designated aquifer protection areas:

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/pws.html> and <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/dep-wellheadprotection-areas-zone-ii-iwpa.html>

There is a public water supply within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield- Milepost 30.1 (source ID 1013000-01G)

Deerfield – Milepost 10.0 (source ID 1074002-01G)

Montague – Milepost 14.1 (source ID 1192000-03S)

Northfield – Milepost 18.5 (source ID 1217003-02G); Milepost 18.6 (source ID 1217003-01G)

Zone 2 or Interim Wellhead Protection Areas

There is a state and municipal designated aquifer protection area (DEP Zone 2) and or an Interim Wellhead Protection Area within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield- Milepost 29.9 – 30.7

Deerfield – Milepost 9.9 – 10.1

Montague – Milepost 14.1 – 15.8

Northfield – Milepost 18.4 – 18.7; 27.2 – 27.4

Warwick – Milepost 27.4 – 27.8

Outstanding Resource Water

This MassGIS datalayer delineates areas in which certain waters are afforded Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) protection under the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00 (WQS). According to 314 CMR 4.04(3): “Certain waters are designated for protection under this provision in 314 CMR 4.06. These waters include Class A Public Water Supplies (314 CMR 4.06(1)(d)1.) and their tributaries, certain wetlands as specified in 314 CMR 4.06(2) and other waters as determined by the Department based on their outstanding socio-economic, recreational, ecological and/or aesthetic values. The quality of these waters shall be protected and maintained.”

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/orw.html>

Ashfield- Milepost 29.5 – 30.0

Montague – Milepost 13.9 – 15.0

Northfield/Warwick – Milepost 27.2 – 27.8 (this is a shared ORW for both towns)

Surface waters that provide public drinking water supplies:

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/swp.html>

There is a surface water public drinking supply reservoir within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 30.1 (Bear Swamp)

Montague – Milepost 14.0 – 14.2 (Green Pond)

Any known existing or proposed private drinking water wells, reservoirs, or springs in or within 300 ft. of

the proposed alignment:

The location of houses and their potential for having a private well was reviewed using structure data and parcel data. <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/applicationserv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/structures.html> and <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/l3parcels.html>

The local Boards of Health as well as private property owners should be consulted on the location of existing or proposed private drinking water wells, reservoirs, or springs within 300 feet of the proposed pipeline in consultation with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. There are an estimated 250+ homes or businesses within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline route that are expected to have private wells and/or septic systems based on a review of available mapping for water supply and sewer infrastructure.

Open space/natural areas:

The following open space and natural areas was determined by reviewing MassGIS – Protected and Recreational Open Space data layer. <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/osp.html>

There is Permanently Protected Open Space within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 27.2 – 27.5 (APR); 27.7 – 28.5 (APR); 28.7 – 29.8 (Town & APR); 32.4 – 0.5 (CR)

Conway – Milepost 3.0 – 3.2; 4.0 – 4.7 (South River State Forest)

Deerfield – Milepost 7.8 – 9.2 (APR); 9.4 – 9.6 (APR)

Montague – Milepost 11.4 – 14.3 (Turners Falls Fire District, Mass Fish & Wildlife, APR, CR); 14.6 – 14.9 (Turners Falls Water District)

Erving – Milepost 16.1 – 16.4 (Erving Conservation Commission); 16.5 – 17.2

Northfield – Milepost 18.6 (APR); 21.7; 23.1 – 23.5 (Conservation Commission); 24.7 – 26.9 (Northfield State Forest)

Warwick – Milepost 27.5 – 27.9 (Mt. Grace Conservation)

Farmland

Sources include Important Farmlands from Soil Conservation Service USDA 1979 and MassGIS Land Use 2005, Agricultural lands: Cropland, Nursery, Open Land, and Orchard.

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/lus2005.html>

There are Prime Farmland soils or Agricultural Land Uses within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield - 352 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Conway – 53 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Shelburne – 115 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Deerfield – 916 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Erving – 31 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Montague – 135 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Northfield – 320 acres (see attached GIS map for location)

Locally significant roads, scenic areas, or rivers:

Locally Significant Roads: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

Scenic Areas: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

Schools, parks, ball fields, trails:

There are no public schools within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline.

Private schools, local parks, ball fields and trails: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

National Scenic Trails

Trail data was taken from <http://www.newenglandtrail.org/>

The New England National Scenic Trail (not shown on the Draft GIS map) is within 1/4 mile and also runs directly along the proposed pipeline route in the following town:

Northfield – Milepost 23.4 – 23.7 (is directly on the proposed pipeline route); 24.4 (crosses); 25.3 – 25.8 (is within 300 FT of the proposed pipeline route)

Planned residential subdivision developments: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

Planned commercial or industrial developments: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

Endangered Species

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program should be consulted on these areas. <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/prihab.html> and <http://www.mass.gov/anf/researchand-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-informationmassgis/datalayers/nhesp-estimated-habitats-of-rare-wild-life-.html>

There is endangered species habitat within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline within the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 27.1 – 27.6; 29.0 – 29.6; 32.2 – 1.3

Conway – Milepost 1.3 – 2.1; 2.5 – 4.1; 4.5 – 4.7

Shelburne - Milepost 4.7 – 4.8

Deerfield – Milepost 4.7 – 4.8; 7.8 – 8.4; 8.5 – 8.7; 9.8 – 9.9; 11.2 – 11.3

Montague – Milepost 11.4 – 11.5; 11.6 – 15.4; 15.9 – 16.1

Erving – Milepost 16.0 - 16.2

Historic Properties

The Massachusetts Historic Commission <http://mhc-macris.net/> and each town's local Historic Commission should be consulted on these properties. Native American and other archeological resources may be present.

Local historic properties: - REQUEST FROM TOWNS

BioMap

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program and the Nature Conservancy have developed the BioMap2 program to protect the state's biodiversity.

<http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographicinformation-massgis/datalayers/biomap2.html>

There is BioMap2 Core Habitat areas (not shown on Draft GIS Maps) within 1/4 mile in the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 27.1 – 27.9; 28.9 – 29.8; 32.2 – 1.3

Conway – Milepost 1.3 – 4.7 (the entire length of the proposed pipeline in Conway)

Shelburne – Milepost 4.7 – 4.8

Deerfield – Milepost 4.7 – 4.8; 7.8 – 8.4; 8.5 – 8.7; 9.8 – 9.9; 11.2 – 11.3

Montague – Milepost 11.3 - 11.4; 12.1 – 14.5

Erving – Milepost 20.0 – 21.1

Northfield – Milepost 19.0 – 21.6; 22.2 – 22.6; 23.6 – 27.4

Warwick – Milepost 27.4 – 28.2

Streams

Streams crossing the proposed pipeline are located at the following mileposts based on MassDEP Wetlands GIS layer <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-informationmassgis/datalayers/depwetlands112000.html>:

There are stream crossings within the proposed pipeline route in the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 27.3 (Swift River); 27.4 (tributary to Swift); 29.2 (Bear Swamp); 30.2 (Bear Swamp); 32.6 (Bear River); 0.6 (tributary to Bear River)

Conway – Milepost 1.9 (Bear River); 2.1 (Pea Brook); 4.7 (Deerfield River)

Shelburne – Milepost 4.7 (Deerfield River)

Deerfield – Milepost 4.7 (Deerfield River); 7.0; 8.2 (Deerfield River); 10.1; 11.3 – 11.4 (Deerfield River)

Montague – Milepost 15.7; 11.4 (Connecticut River); 16 (Millers River)

Erving – Milepost 16.0 – 16.1 (Millers River)

Northfield – Milepost 18.8 (Northfield Mountain Pump Storage Facility underground); 21.3 (Four Mile Brook); 21.5; 25.9; 26.9

Wetlands

Wetlands are located within 1/4 mile of the proposed at the following mileposts based on MassDEP Wetlands GIS layer <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-serv/office-of-geographic-informationmassgis/datalayers/depwetlands112000.html>:

There are wetlands within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Ashfield – Milepost 27.1 – 27.7; 27.9 – 28.2; 28.8 – 29.8; 30.5; 31.1; 31.5; 31.7; 0.7 – 1.3

Conway – Milepost 2.0 – 2.2; 2.3 – 2.4; 2.6; 3.1 – 3.2; 3.3 – 3.4; 3.5 – 3.6; 4.3 – 4.5

Shelburne – Milepost 4.8; 5.5; 5.7

Deerfield – Milepost 5.5; 6.1; 6.3; 7.4; 7.9 – 9.3; 9.8; 10.1; 10.5; 10.8; 11.1

Montague – Milepost 11.6; 11.8; 14.5; 14.7; 15.0

Erving – Milepost 17.9

Northfield – Milepost 18.8; 18.9 – 19.0; 19.2 – 19.3; 21.5 – 21.7; 22.3 – 22.5; 24.2; 25.1 – 25.3

Warwick – Milepost 27.5 – 27.7

Certified Vernal Pools

There are 5 certified vernal pools within 1/4 mile of the proposed pipeline in the following towns:

Montague Milepost: 14.0; 14.4; 14.8

Northfield Milepost: 18.6; 25.0

There are likely additional wetlands and/or vernal pools along the proposed pipeline route that will need to be identified based on field delineation work by a wetlands scientist and the local Conservation Commission.

As illustrated above there are significant natural and cultural resources along the proposed route that will be adversely impacted and we encourage AECOM and Kinder Morgan to evaluate alternative routes such as along the Mass Turnpike (I-90) R.O.W. Please contact Peggy Sloan, Director of Planning & Development if you have questions (psloan@frcog.org; 413-774-3167 x133).

Sincerely,

Linda Dunlavy

Executive Director

cc.: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Town of Ashfield
Town of Conway
Town of Shelburne
Town of Deerfield
Town of Montague
Town of Erving
Town of Northfield
Town of Warwick

12 Olive Street, Suite 2, Greenfield, MA 01301-3351 • 413-774-3167 • www.frcog.org

{8 pages of maps, not included here}

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BERKSHIRE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1 FENN STREET, SUITE 201, PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01201

TELEPHONE (413) 442-1521 · FAX (413) 442-1523

Massachusetts Relay Service: TTY: 771 or 1-800-439-2370

www.berkshireplanning.org

SHEILA IRVIN, Chair

KYLE HANLON, Vice-Chair

MARIE RAFTERY, Clerk

CHARLES P. OGDEN, Treasurer

NATHANIEL W. KARNS, A.I.C.P.

Executive Director

May 7, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Subject: Northeast Energy Direct, PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

The Berkshire Regional Planning Commission has been assisting municipalities and fire and water districts in Berkshire County, Massachusetts in the review of the Resource Report filings by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company dated March 13, 2015 related to the proposed Northeast Energy Direct project. This review has been conducted to assist and prepare the municipalities for the anticipated Notice of Intent for Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement and NEPA scoping meetings.

In our initial review of the Resource Reports we identified notable omissions and incomplete data sets. These items were stated in a previous letter to your office dated, May 5, 2015. One of the most important omissions was the specific location of the proposed compressor stations; one being proposed in Berkshire County and another proposed in the adjacent Rensselaer County, New York. Those omissions do not allow a full evaluation of the proposed project and hence will prohibit us and others from providing a full set of comments on the proposed project.

We respectfully request that FERC delay the Notice of Intent and the scoping meetings until such time as the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company has provided a more complete set of Resource Reports. If the Notice of Intent is not delayed, then we respectfully request that the comment period be extended or re-opened to allow at least a 30 day comment period from when a more complete set of Resource Reports are filed.

Sincerely,

Nathaniel W. Karns

Executive Director

**Tennessee Gas Pipeline
Company, L.L.C.**
a Kinder Morgan company

May 7, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project
Monthly Status Report -- April 2015

Dear Ms. Bose:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“Tennessee”) is filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) in Docket No. PF14-22-000 its monthly pre-filing status report for the above-referenced project. The enclosed status report covers the period April 1 through April 30, 2015.

In accordance with the Commission’s filing requirements, Tennessee is submitting this filing with the Commission’s Secretary through the eFiling system. Tennessee is also providing complete copies of this filing to the Office of Energy Projects (“OEP”). Any questions concerning the enclosed filing should be addressed to Ms. Jacquelyne Rocan at (713) 420-4544 or to Ms. Shannon Miller at (713) 420-4038.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY, L.L.C.

By: /s/ J. Curtis Moffatt
J. Curtis Moffatt
Deputy General Counsel and Vice President
Gas Group Legal

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Michael McGehee
Mr. Rich McGuire
Mr. Eric Tomasi

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“Tennessee”)
Northeast Energy Direct (“NED”) Project, Docket No. PF14-22-000
Pre-Filing Monthly Activity Report
(Reporting Period: April 1, 2015 through April 30, 2015)

Public Outreach

- Tennessee has distributed the following NED Project notifications:
 - On April 2, 2015, Tennessee provided impacted elected officials in Massachusetts with notice that Kinder Morgan and the Massachusetts Building Trades signed a memorandum of understanding for work on the NED Project.
- Tennessee conducted the following town presentations:
 - April 6, 2015: Schoharie, New York—Open House
 - April 7, 2015: Davenport, New York—Open House
 - April 8, 2015: Sidney, New York—Open House
 - April 9, 2015: Sanford, New York—Open House
 - April 13, 2015: Schodack, New York—Open House

- April 14, 2015: Richmondville, New York—Open House
- April 15, 2015: New Milford, Pennsylvania—Open House
- April 16, 2015: Towanda, Pennsylvania—Open House
- April 27, 2015: Richmond, New Hampshire—Town Presentation
- April 27, 2015: Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire—Town Presentation
- April 28, 2015: Lanesborough, Massachusetts—Town Presentation
- April 29, 2015: Salem, New Hampshire—Town Presentation

Environmental

- Tennessee continued to work toward the preparation of the second draft of Resource Reports 1 through 13 for the anticipated filing of these reports in July 2015.
- Tennessee resumed field surveys during the reporting period, including cultural, environmental, and threatened and endangered species surveys. Threatened and endangered species protocols continue to be developed, and agency consultations are ongoing.
- As of April 30, 2015, biological surveys have taken place over approximately 33.1 miles, or 20 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route, and approximately 43.4 miles, or 18 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. In addition, cultural resource surveys have taken place over approximately 38 miles, or 23 percent, of the NED Project Supply Path component route, and approximately 32.2 miles, or 13 percent, of the NED Project Market Path component route. Table 1 below summarizes the completion status of environmental and cultural surveys.

Table 1: Civil, Biological, and Cultural Surveys Performed

Segment	Survey Area* (miles)	Survey Completed (miles)		
		Civil	Environmental	Cultural
NED Project (Supply Path)	165	C=91.06 D=82.59	33.1	38.0
NED Project (Market Path)	247	C=57.90 D=48.18	43.4	32.2
% Complete		C=36.15% D=31.74%	19%	17%

*The total survey area in Table 1 does not correlate precisely to proposed total length of pipeline for the NED Project. This number represents the survey area for the proposed pipeline and for evaluation of route alternatives.

** “C” represents center line staking. “D” represents completed civil detail survey.

Project Meetings

- Tennessee held eight open houses between April 6 and April 16, 2015.
- Tennessee met with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services on April 3, 2015 to discuss Project permitting.
- Tennessee attended the Commission’s follow-up Section 106 Tribal Consultation Meeting with Native American tribes to discuss the Project on April 27, 2015.

Right-of-Way

- Tennessee has obtained survey permission for approximately 38% of the NED Project Market Path component area, and approximately 51% of the NED Project Supply Path component area.
- Title work for the NED Project Market Path component area is approximately 68% completed and the NED Supply Path component area is approximately 93% completed.
- Tennessee has received 185 calls as of the date of this report on the toll-free phone number established for the Project.

- Tennessee has initiated survey requests in order to conduct bat surveys and access road surveys throughout the Project area.
- Tennessee continues in the process of confirming sites for the proposed compressor stations throughout the Project area.
- Tennessee continues to work with landowners through the survey permission process to identify concerns raised and investigate minor deviations and alternative routing.

Engineering

- Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed route for the Project. Deviations to the proposed route are being made to accommodate construction constraints, and requests from landowners and applicable regulatory agencies. Some examples include requests for routing deviations submitted by Amherst, New Hampshire and Haverhill, Massachusetts.
- Tennessee continues to evaluate the proposed major river crossings. Permits for geotechnical cores in the Hudson River (New York) to support the proposed horizontal directional drill (“HDD”) crossing method have been received. This work is anticipated to be scheduled to begin May 18, 2015. In addition, Tennessee continues to evaluate other potential HDD locations. Once these locations are identified, Tennessee will seek appropriate permits for the geotechnical investigations.
- Tennessee has contracted for aerial photography of the proposed primary route for the Project and for several alternative routes discussed in the draft Resource Report 10 submitted on March 13, 2015. Winter weather delayed completion of this work until spring 2015. The primary route was flown to a one-mile corridor during the reporting period, and the imagery is currently being processed. LiDAR information as well as high resolution photography is currently being acquired.
- Tennessee is continuing to evaluate locations for proposed compressor stations and meter stations along the proposed route, and site visits are being scheduled.
- Tennessee field engineers continue to identify available access roads, pipe/construction yards, and other areas proposed for use during construction.
- Survey activities identifying and staking the centerline along all routes on accessible land resumed during the reporting period. Work being performed includes staking and detail survey along pipeline route and surveys of supporting sites such as contractor yards and compressor stations.
- Tennessee continued discussions with the electric utility companies regarding the co-location of proposed Project facilities with existing utility corridors.
- Tennessee has conducted an initial analysis based on public imagery to review class locations to allow for siting of mainline valves. Main line valve sites are being field-reviewed. Locations will be reevaluated following the final imagery and class determination.
- Public hydraulic information has been collected for all stream and river crossings. This information will be utilized to help identify and design the proposed crossing methods, and is also being utilized for proposed hydrostatic test water withdrawal locations.
- Tennessee is developing residential site-specific drawings.

20150507-5223(30563439).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

From all across the country, the public does not want these gas pipelines. Please change your views and respect public wishes. The damage to the environment can and will be huge. Property values will go down. This is so obviously going to benefit the large corporations and not the public. This is for profit for these corporations and not “needed” by the general public. The public knows this. The fact that FERC doesn’t adapt to the views of the public shows the need for change within FERC.

Please say no to pipelines.

20150508-0028(30572161).pdf

10 Shelly Drive
Pelham, New Hampshire 03076
May 2, 2015
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
Attention: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:
10 Shelly Drive, Pelham, New Hampshire 03076-2235

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

With Regards,
Cindy J. Ringer, Homeowner

Note: Sent via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

20150508-0031(30573640).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426
Date: May 4, 2015
Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access
As the owner of the property located at:
8 Cedar Lane
Merrimack, NH 03054

i am denying pennssion to tne Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Albert W. Cayot Eva Cayot

20150508-0032(30571428).pdf

5/3/15
Edward and Elizabeth Souza
46 Susan Drive
Pelham, NH 03076
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Sullield Sheet
Agawam, MA 01001
RE: Property Access Denial

As the owner of the property located at:

46 Susan Drive, Pelham NH 03076

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

Edward Souza Elizabeth Souza

Mailed Certified Return Receipt Requested

Copy to FERC:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

20150508-5040(30563750).pdf

{This file contains 44 separate letters. The following letter is addressed to New Hampshire Governor Hassan but I have not included the identical letters that were addressed to the following officials:

*US Senator Jeanne Shaheen
US Representative Ann McLane Kuster
NH Senator Gary L. Daniels
NH Senator Donna M. Soucy
NH Representative Richard W. Barry
NH Representative Richard W. Hinch
NH Representative Jeanine M. Notter
NH Representative Phillip N. Straight
NH Representative Lars T. Christiansen
NH Representative Shawn N. Jasper
NH Representative Robert H. Haefner
NH Representative Russell T. Ober
NH Representative Eric I. Schleien
NH Representative Charlene F. Takesian
NH Representative John B. Hunt
NH Representative Franklin W. Sterling
NH Representative James A. Parison
NH Representative James W. McConnell
NH Representative Bruce L. Tatro
NH Representative Frank A. Byron
NH Representative Mark L. Proulx
NH Representative Christopher R. Adams*

*US Senator Kelly Ayotte
US Representative Frank Guinta
NH Senator Andy Sanborn
NH Representative John L. Balcom
NH Representative Chris Christensen
NH Representative Josh Moore
NH Representative Anthony J. Pellegrino
NH Representative Kevin A. Avarad
NH Representative Chuck W. Morse
NH Representative Eric P. Estevez
NH Representative Lynne M. Ober
NH Representative Kimberly A. Rice
NH Representative Gregory G. Smith
NH Representative Jordan G. Ulery
NH Representative Susan Emerson
NH Representative James E. Coffey
NH Representative Marjorie J. Shepardson
NH Representative Benjamin L. Tilton
NH Representative Ralph G. Boehm
NH Representative Andre A. Martel
NH Representative Jack B. Flanagan*

}

NH Municipal Pipeline Coalition

Amherst
Brookline
Fitzwilliam
Greenville
Litchfield
Mason
Merrimack
Milford

May 5, 2015

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

Pelham
Richmond
Rindge
Temple
Troy

Re: Kinder Morgan/Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Docket No. PF-14-22-000

Dear Governor Hassan:

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 ofNH). 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
Litchfield

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
Troy

20150508-5044(30563799).txt

Amy Glowacki, Mason, NH.

I attended the March 24, 2015 meeting with Kinder Morgan officials at Mason, NH. The meeting is a publicity meeting and not an informational meeting. No solid information was provided to answer specific questions asked by residents. What actions will be taken to protect our water supplies? We are 100% dependent on ground water from wells. We deserve answers and protection for our water supply. Answers are not being provided. It is irresponsible not to be able to provide information including accepting responsibility and having a plan in place. This is not the first pipeline project for KM. There is no honest discussion of the collateral damage this pipeline project will cause-water degradation, air pollution, noise pollution, loss of habitat for endangered species, falling land values, construction impacts.

The most asked question concerned our wells and the protection of our water supply. The only substantive response I heard is that if you live within 200 feet of a pipeline KM will employ a third party to test the water before the construction. If wells within 200 feet are the only ones tested, what about every other well that may be impacted? There were no substantive replies. There were no replies to what actions will be taken if there are issues with the water from blasting and contamination. There were no responses for who is responsible? What happens to those not within 200 feet? And who is responsible if/when wells dry up or are contaminated?

The meeting was not long enough. KM presented for 45 minutes with little information - and repeatedly said they would get back to this issue or topic - and they never did. There was very little information provided. It was a propaganda meeting for KM not an informational meeting for residents.

The meeting was two hours. Over 200 attendees had 75 minutes for questions. There was still a line at 10

pm when the meeting ended. Not everyone could ask their questions. This is wrong and does not reflect an open, honest fair process for residents.

In the presentation KM displayed an image of a United States National Park Service Ranger in full uniform implying US NPS support for the project . This is egregious and in violation of CFR to use the US NPS identifiable images to convey support for this private profit project.

In the news media report afterward a KM representative implied on WMUR that Mason may be getting natural gas from this project. That has never been presented as an option. This is representative of tactics used by KM that create distrust. There is no open, honest exchange of information. If this project will benefit Mason residents we deserve to see proof-including facts and contracts that show how and what is our compensation. Not loose statements that have no factual backing. Where is the honest, open KM presentation that treats the questions of those directly or indirectly impacted with factual answers and processes?

The meeting in Mason was inadequate to sincerely address concerns and provide answers to real questions. There is no sense of responsibility.

There were representatives from a “local” union in attendance. They stood in line and supported the project. This action seemed gratuitous and perhaps an attempt to intimidate local residents as this was a time to ask questions and these men were clearly there at the request of KM. They spoke to each other by name. By standing in line and promoting the project they took valuable time from the residents with sincere questions. This became more disruptive near the end when the meeting was ended promptly at 10 pm when residents were still waiting in line to ask their genuine questions.

KM needs to provide substantive, factual information to residents. The town meetings are more propaganda than informative. More intimidation that working together. We need information, respect and honest answers.

20150508-5054(30564253).txt

Brandy Bercier, Dracut, MA.

To Whom It May Concern- The pipeline that is planned to be put through Dracut would be right across the street from my home. This is extremely scary and aggravating because we as residents do not have final say. We do not have final say in our health, our local natures health and our children/future children’s health. My neighbors are already dealing with a ill family member who lives there with cancer. With the proposed pipeline, our chances of developing cancer will sky rocket. This is not only NOT FAIR but INHUMANE! It is not right that families who have worked their entire lives to buy a home and start a family are now being told that a gas pipeline is being put in their neighborhood that they fought to live in. I would like to see this pipeline stopped for my neighbors as well as my family. Please think about what this means and how it would effect your family too if you lived in a neighborhood that had to deal with this. Thank you, Brandy Bercier

20150508-5073(30564831).pdf

Town of Amherst, New Hampshire
P.O. Box 960, 2 Main Street
Amherst, NH 03031
1.(603).673.6041 | www.amherstnh.gov

May 4, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (“TGP”)

Dear Ms. Bose:

On Tuesday, April 28, 2015, the Town of Amherst Pipeline Taskforce held a meeting with representatives of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company/Kinder Morgan. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the currently proposed pipeline route through Amherst. Attached please find a copy of the agenda, meeting minutes, and a map of sensitive areas identified by the Amherst Pipeline Taskforce as priority areas to be avoided.

I respectfully ask that this letter and the accompanying documents be included as part of the public record. Thank you for your consideration of this information.

Sincerely,

James M. O’Mara, Jr.
Town Administrator

Cc:
Website

File w/ attachments
JOM/cpm

Amherst Pipeline Taskforce / Kinder Morgan
Meeting Agenda
Tuesday, April 28, 2015, 2pm

1. Introductions

2. Avoidance Criteria

- Schools
- Environmentally sensitive areas, e.g.:
 - o Ponemah Bog
 - o Rare species habitat (Stump Pond)
- Residential cul-de-sacs
- Conservation Land
- (Relatively) densely populated areas

3. Alternate Routes

4. Next Steps

- Meeting minutes will be prepared by the Town and provided to Kinder Morgan and FERC
- When can Amherst expect to see an analysis and reevaluation of the proposed route through our town based on the conversations in this meeting?
- If there is a route change, when will it be submitted to FERC?
- When will impacted property owners (on the currently proposed and the newly proposed route) be notified of a change in the proposed route?
- When will surveyors be redirected from the current route to the newly proposed one?

Amherst Pipeline Taskforce Meeting
Tuesday, April 28, 2015 – 2:00PM

ATTENDEES: David Beach, Tiani Coleman, Colin Lonsdale, John D’Angelo – Selectman, Paul Indeglia-ACC, Colleen Mailloux, Community Development Director

J. D’Angelo called the meeting to order and asked for introductions. In addition to the members of the

taskforce present, Steve Keedy, Jim Hartman, Mark Hamarich and Lucas Meyer were present from Kinder Morgan. Approximately 40-50 people were in the audience.

J. D'Angelo stated that this is a work session of the Amherst Pipeline Taskforce and Kinder Morgan agreed to attend to discuss areas of the Town that the taskforce has identified as priority areas to be avoided and to discuss potential alternate routes to minimize disturbance for residents and property owners in Amherst. J. D'Angelo stated that the Amherst Board of Selectmen feels strongly that the current route is unacceptable and they would like Kinder-Morgan to look at routes that are less disruptive. This meeting is not to be interpreted as support from Amherst for the NED project as a whole or as an endorsement of--or acceptance of-- the current proposed route of the NED pipeline through New Hampshire.

J. D'Angelo stated that the meeting is open to the public who are welcome to listen but cannot comment. This is not a session for public input or testimony.

C. Mailloux discussed the map prepared by the taskforce. The map was developed using a base map prepared by NRPC, but the map being discussed is a draft work product of the Amherst Pipeline Taskforce. C. Mailloux stated that the taskforce identified several criteria as priorities to be avoided: schools, town-owned conservation land, residential cul-de-sacs, environmentally sensitive areas, including Ponemah Bog (an alkaline fen) and Stump Pond (Blandings turtle habitat). Higher density residential developments were also identified, including elderly and affordable housing developments. J. Hartman asked for identification of the blacked out areas on the map. C. Mailloux will provide that list.

J. D'Angelo discussed potential alternate routes that would avoid the priority avoidance areas identified. Beginning at the Milford town line, routes similar to those proposed to FERC by Amherst residents Alice and Kenneth Bury, would avoid denser residential areas and run through the industrial area, connecting to the area of the existing metering station in Bon Terrain. M. Hamarich stated that, for discussion purposes, at the present time it appears the meter will be located in Merrimack.

J. D'Angelo reviewed alternative segments from the Milford line to Bon Terrain industrial area, and from Bon Terrain to the Merrimack town line. One potential route could follow the existing railroad (Pan-Am owned). J. D'Angelo stated that the track is rarely used. T. Coleman asked about the clear space required for the pipeline – is 100' clear of vegetation required? J. Hartman stated that typically 50' is required for permanent right of way to operate the pipeline. During construction, a 100' area is required, typically. Could be reduced to 75' in wetland areas or could require additional area at road crossings, etc. Generally 100' is standard during construction, but it is site specific. D. Beach stated that Liberty has a gas distribution line that runs near the railroad.

J. D'Angelo stated that the goal is to keep this as far away from as many residential properties as possible. The area south of 101A/railroad is industrial and commercial zone. M. Hamarich stated that the premise of the current route is to follow the power line to cross the Merrimack River and then run south to connect to Dracut. There is an existing conduit that may be used to cross the river.

J. Hartman and M. Hamarich asked about the extension beyond Amherst and into Merrimack. C. Mailloux stated that we cannot speak for Merrimack. Showed plan that includes Amherst and Merrimack in the current pipeline route. Following railroad would not include Hollis. Members of the Merrimack Town Council spoke. Tom Mahon of Merrimack stated that Merrimack has two wellheads in the south east corner of the Town, and a Baptist Church located in that area. A discussion took place on school and wellhead locations in Merrimack, and Pennichuck-owned land. J. D'Angelo stated that Amherst is trying to find the least damaging alternative if the pipeline has to come through our Town. On the northeast side of Merrimack is another aquifer.

T. Coleman, aquifer protection area in Amherst as well, why is it OK to impact Amherst aquifer and wellheads but not Merrimack wellheads? P. Indeglia stated that Pennichuck had written a letter to the Hollis BOS previously that locating the pipeline in the wetlands/aquifer will not impact the deep water wells/recharge.

It was stated that 90% of Merrimack is on public water. P. Indeglia stated that 90% of Amherst is served by

individual on-site wells and septic systems.

J. D'Angelo stated that to the eye of the taskforce, there are less troublesome locations for the pipeline than the currently proposed route.

J. Hartman briefly described the trench required for the pipeline, 7'-8' trench. Coated pipe, natural gas only. No oil/petroleum products. A question was asked if the pipeline could be converted in the future to be used for oil. J. Hartman – no. In well-head protection areas property owner would agree to only allow natural gas in the pipe. In order to change that in the future would need not only regulatory approval, but landowner approval would also need to be obtained for changes to easement rights. When the pipe is installed, it does not change percolation, flow or wetlands. Impacts are typically from construction, and BMPs and engineering methods are used to minimize any construction impacts.

M. Peterman asked about containment. The pipe does not have secondary containment; it is steel, coated and is its own containment. The gas is lighter than air.

M. Hamarich described horizontal direction drilling – trenchless technology that would be used at Souhegan River crossings. Pipe would be 70' deep. Would avoid impact to sensitive resource but would require larger staging areas at each side of the drill. The pipeline is monitored for pressure and leaks, but not environmental monitoring.

T. Mahon stated if the route ran through Fidelity a 92 nd across the back of Budweiser... brainstorming. Question from public – why are we discussing Merrimack? What are the Amherst neighborhoods being impacted. Group looked at Amherst avoidance map again.

J. D'Angelo stated that we are not proposing a specific route, but would like Kinder Morgan to analyze options that minimize disturbance to priority areas.

P. Indeglia discussed the Souhegan River and oxbow lakes, it is a fluid, meandering river. Discussed impacts from power lines constructed 90 years ago sill apparent in Ponemah Bog.

M. Hamarich discussed next steps. The FERC pre-filing process is a dialog to exchange information and come up with a best possible route. Late June, early July will be the next filing; there will be no change in route at that time (Report 10). The report will include a discussion of alternatives that were looked at and discounted or looked at and need further analysis. Could sit down in late May/June again after KM has a chance to review the avoidance areas and potential routes and analyze.

T. Coleman asked about the timing of the overall process. M. Hamarich stated that by September the route gets filed with FERC, and then scoping meetings are held. J. D'Angelo stated that we need to continue to communicate. When KM has conducted an evaluation of alternate routes, please contact Colleen or Jim O' Mara. M. Hamarich stated that input is important in this process.

Resource Report 10 will show an analysis of routes looked at, if any are good, they will be adopted and recommended. If they pursue an alternate route, would then follow with survey requests. Kinder Morgan will keep the Town informed of potential route changes in Town.

D. Beach asked if the soil is stable enough to support directional drilling. More geotechnical data is needed. J. Hartman stated that when property owners grant survey permission, it allows for more information to be obtained, learn more about the land instead of making assumptions.

C. Lonsdale asked about the slope of the horizontal drilling. Answer- approximately 15 degrees but varies.

M. Hamarich – project team will look at this material and see if any alternates within Amherst are feasible.

Public asked why is this pipeline coming to NH? C. Mailloux – that is a valid question to be answered but is not the purpose of this meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:10pm.

{map not included here}

20150508-5134(30565490).txt

Melissa Joslin, Castleton, NY.

Dear FERC:

Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary, Tennessee Gas, propose to build and operate a 36-inch pipeline to daily transport up to 2.2 billion cubic feet of hydro-fractured gas at a pressure of up to 1,460 pounds per square inch from Pennsylvania, through New York to Dracut, Massachusetts. The proposal is called the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project (NED).

Please stop the NED in order to protect my family and community. I oppose this project for the following reasons:

- No New York resident or business will receive any of the gas and almost all of it will be exported to foreign markets.
- Pipeline safety standards in rural areas are much lower than in urban areas, effectively treating constituents who live in the rural communities along the proposed route as second class citizens.
- The governing federal and state regulations and the resources used to ensure pipeline safety during construction, operation and decommissioning phases are woefully inadequate.
- Only landowners whose lands abut the pipeline route may receive compensation. All other residents along the pipeline corridor, even those within the "incineration zone," involuntarily assume the risk of death, personal injury and property damage in the event of a rupture, but receive no compensation for their risk and diminished quality of life.
- Property values along the pipeline will decline and reduce assessed valuations. This in turn will increase the tax burden on properties further away from the pipeline.
- The federal process for approving and constructing gas pipelines violates the requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to minimize cumulative negative impacts that federal agency decisions may have on public safety, health and the environment.
- No single federal entity oversees the NED project as a whole. For example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decides whether and where the NED is built. The Department of State decides whether the gas may be exported. The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration governs pipeline safety. Each agency pleads lack of jurisdiction to review or do anything that could be seen as falling within the jurisdiction of another agency. Oversight of the project is therefore segmented, hindering the public's ability to effectively review and voice concerns about the NED.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Melissa Joslin

20150508-5166(30566002).txt

Randall Harris, Castleton, NY.

Dear FERC:

Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary, Tennessee Gas, propose to build and operate a 36-inch pipeline to daily transport up to 2.2 billion cubic feet of hydro-fractured gas at a pressure of up to 1,460 pounds per square inch from Pennsylvania, through New York to Dracut, Massachusetts. The proposal is called the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project (NED).

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- Property values along the pipeline will decline and reduce assessed valuations. This in turn will increase the tax burden on properties further away from the pipeline.
- The federal process for approving and constructing gas pipelines violates the requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to minimize cumulative negative impacts that federal agency decisions may have on public safety, health and the environment.
- No single federal entity oversees the NED project as a whole. For example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decides whether and where the NED is built. The Department of State decides whether the gas may be exported. The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration governs pipeline safety. Each agency pleads lack of jurisdiction to review or do anything that could be seen as falling within the jurisdiction of another agency. Oversight of the project is therefore segmented, hindering the public’s ability to effectively review and voice concerns about the NED.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Randall Harris

20150511-0022(30569141).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 5/5/015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

365 Main St, Rindge, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas pipeline Company, LLU (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Calvin E. Nelson

20150511-0024(30569139).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 5/3/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return, Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

303 Timbertop Rd
New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

BethAnne Tatro Robert E. Tatro

20150511-0032(30569138).pdf

31 Cambridge Ave.
Pittsfield, MA 01201

May 2, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket 014-22-000

Dear Ms. Bose:

I am writing to urge that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission declare a moratorium on build-out from the Marcellus shale deposits until a cumulative impact study is done. Construction of pipelines can cause so much disruption, environmental degradation and personal angst that it would seem prudent to be exceedingly careful about decisions to build new ones.

Sincerely yours,

Judith Gitelson

20150511-0035(30569103).pdf

Richard and Abigael Mireault
37 Gaudet Lane
Pelham, NH 03076

April 29, 2015

TO:

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

CC:

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Dear Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company)

RE: Deny Property Access- 37 Gaudet Lane. Pelham. NH

As the owners of the property located at 37 Gaudet Lane, Pelham, NH 03076. We are denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter our land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Richard Mireault
Abigael Mireault

20150511-0036(30569134).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 4/25/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of, the property located at:

803 Route 119
Rindge, NH 03461

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass

Jared Holombo

20150511-0037(30569130).pdf

PROPERTY ACCESS DENIED

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: May 5th, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

RE: Denying Property Access

As the owner of the property located at:

170 Fish Hatchery Rd. (and adjacent lot)
Richmond, NH 03470

Map & Lot Number(s) (if known) House lot Map 005B, Lot 006C
adjacent lot Map 005b, Lot 006B

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project. Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Barbara T Woodward
Norman E. Woodward

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Ms. Kimberly D. [3osc
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

May 8, 2015

Rc: TGP Pipeline Proposal

I am writing to you, a member of the FERC board, to express my opposition to the proposed pipeline offered by Kinder Morgan to travel through Massachusetts into New Hampshire & back into Mass. I feel that this pipeline is a very bad idea for my town, Northfield & the state of Massachusetts. This proposal includes an undefined, vague siting of a mega 80,000 bbl/day Compressor station factory to be sited on a high ridge above my home & my neighbor's homes. "The double negative would involve environmental destruction of virgin conserved lands protected under Article 97 of Mass law. These lands were set into protection status and paid for by private donations, state grants & federal funds.

The impact to the town of Northfield & to my property, if approved, would be negative indeed. The compressor station complex alone would have serious water, noise, light & methane release damages to our community. "The potential problems of any mechanical failure or explosion would likely destroy the area of the forest, ruin our wells & pollute our air. These are very serious matters that do not outweigh the private corporate profit potential of a company like Kinder Morgan.

"Our communications with Kinder Morgan to reach out to the communities has been an oil shell game. I live approximately 1000 feet & perhaps less from the pipeline & compressor station. I have never been notified by Kinder Morgan as per the rules you set forth. The Kinder Morgan houses that were held in Greenfield were an absolute disrespect to the community & the citizens of Massachusetts. We came to learn of the impacts & learn about the risk/reward. My take away is that there is no "up side" to this pipeline proposal for my family, the town of Northfield & the state of Massachusetts. It is all a cost burden with no gain. It does not equal "for the public good & the public need" standard.

I feel that this pipeline proposal by Kinder Morgan has not fully demonstrated the "need" for this additional gas capacity in Massachusetts & New England. With the explosive growth in installed solar renewables ("online, I am concerned that the contribution of solar energy to the energy grid is not properly being valued as a load reduction. If in fact, the need for additional gas is required in Massachusetts, why not focus on the roughly 1.1 billion annual loss of gas just through eastern Mass gas leaks? There are multiple owners of existing pipelines that should address this gas leakage first. It appears that the demand line winter peak loads has been adjusted & operated fairly well this past winter. You know the facts better, but I understand that one additional LNG tanker would have fully met energy needs and prevented the contract rate spike of 29% by Eversource. That rate hike was an abuse of power over rate payers.

"The cultural aspects of the town, peace of mind, conserved lands, hiking trails, pristine water, absolute quiet & stars, undisturbed forests & water bodies in Northfield would be forever damaged by this project. "The light, noise, construction, blasting, digging & water pollution issues are highlighted in this project. The red tag warning yesterday for all western Mass. is an excellent reminder of the fire hazard potential or any accident in the area.

Thank you for incorporating my comments into your process. We seek to avoid all the oil spills of Iraq, oil wells, pipeline incidents resulting in damage and pollution and health hazards while we have a chance. This is personal for my family, my farm & forest, my neighbors, the town of Northfield & the state of Massachusetts.

Regards,

Steve Roberto
177 Gulf Road

Northfield, MA 01360

20150511-0079(30569743).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date 4/16/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at

Lot #2-49 Warwick Rd
Winchester

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my

Warren Johnson

20150511-5111(30568580).txt

Heidi S Liscomb, Nassau, NY.

To Whom it May Concern:

It is imperative that you not allow the proposed pipeline referred to as NED, by the Kinder Morgan energy company, to be built in Rensselaer County, New York.

The high-pressure pipeline would carry hydrofracked gas from Pennsylvania through New York to Massachusetts without any benefit to New York State residents. This lack of benefits includes the fact that Kinder Morgan, while they say they will bring jobs to our area, will largely be hiring people from outside our community to lay the pipe and build the accompanying compressor stations. Bearing the negative impact such a project poses, without any reward in return, is a foolish and dangerous thing for New Yorkers to be forced to do.

As a citizen of the village of Nassau in Rensselaer County, New York State, I am also concerned about the detriment to our health and the risk to our safety that the project poses. In addition to the very real possibilities of: 1) insurance rates rising due to increased risk; 2) property values decreasing because of the degraded environment the project will create; 3) additional taxes imposed to support the upgraded training and equipment our fire department will need; and 4) the general nuisance and inconvenience during construction, the pipeline represents a real and present danger to all of us.

Increasingly, we hear about accidents along pipelines. Every week it seems, there are reports of leaks, ruptures, even explosions. Fracked gas contains carcinogens, neurotoxins, and endocrine disrupters that are proven promoters of disease and disability. Experts in metallurgy point out that even reasonably sound pipes develop small holes over time. The cumulative effect of even tiny leaks of these toxins on a regular basis can be devastating. The proposed location of this particular pipeline is adjacent to National Grid's massive power lines -- an accident waiting to happen.

I insist that your organization NOT give out the necessary permits to Kinder Morgan to allow the Northeast Energy Direct Project to move forward. Remember, you work for the people, not the corporations.

Sincerely,

Heidi S. Liscomb

Bowditch & Dewey
Attorneys

Vincent Devito
Direct telephone: (202) 465-8785
Direct facsimile: (508) 929-3019
Email: vdevito@bowditch.com

May 11, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Docket No. PF14-22-000: Northeast Energy Direct Project

Initial Comments of Northeast Energy Solutions, Inc.: Resource Reports

Kimberley D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Mr. Secretary Bose:

Northeast Energy Solutions, Inc. (NEES) respectfully submits the following comments regarding the Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP) Draft Resource Reports for the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project. NEES' comments highlight defects, inaccuracies, and include request for clarifications of discrepancies and identification of missing and inaccurate information. All which is information that NEES believes necessary for reviewers to have before preparation of a draft environmental impact statement, for the proposed project, can begin.

RESOURCE REPORT 2: Water Resources

Failure to present most recent data:

- 2.2.9.3: Report indicates that vernal pools are Outstanding Water Resources (ORWs) in Massachusetts, and that 77 certified pools exist within 750 feet of the project based on MassGIS data. This is a conservative estimate which does not take into account the availability of MassGIS's potential vernal pools layer. Said layer should also be considered and used to inform surveying in spring 2015. (p. 2-85)
 - o Report indicates that spring field surveys will begin in 2015. At this time, most MA landowners have not granted access for survey. How will vernal pool condition be taken in to account without the survey consent of all impacted landowners?

Inaccurate Information

Table 2.2-2: TGP reports that the Wright-Dracut section will cross 36 perennial streams and 29 seasonal streams in Massachusetts. TGP likely uses USGS 1:25,000 Hydrography data available from MassGIS for this analysis. While correct based on that data, NEES is aware of additional, un-mapped perennial streams on the Shallcross APR which will be impacted by the pipeline. It is understood among natural resource managers that large-scale datasets like the USGS 1:25,000 hydrography do not describe the full range of relevant features in a given area. Such is especially true regarding conservation land, where more detailed information may be available from local, credible organizations. Certainly, finer scale data should be used. Plus, only drawing from a single 123 acre property illustrates that TGP is underestimating the impacts of their proposed pipeline on fragile resources like seasonal streams. (p. 2-30)

- Various (p. 2-34, 2-55, 2-63, 2-85): TGP remains inconsistent when describing the status of consultations with Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife (MADFW) regarding fisheries that will be impacted by the pipeline. TGP sporadically reports on results of such consultations.

Also, TGP uses un-referenced, inconsistent, and conflicting conjecture to arrive at certain determinations. Such noticeable inconsistencies make it difficult for a reviewer to determine actual impacts the proposed

project may have on important cold-water streams, a fragile type of natural system, which could be disproportionately affected by the proposed project (see UMass Amherst's 2015 pipeline impacts analysis).

- o 2.2.1: Consultations with MADFW to determine impact to cold-water and other important fisheries listed as "initiated." Status suggested to be "ongoing." (p. 2-34)
- o 2.2.1.3: Consultations to determine warm water and cold-water fisheries crossed by project listed as "pending at time of this report." In MA, all waters are assumed to be warm water fisheries unless proven otherwise, and designated cold-water fisheries data is publically available. "Ongoing consultations" may be underway, but the data needed to make this determination was publically available at the time the report was written. (p. 2-55)
- o 2.2.1.3: TGP indicates that fishery designations from its "pending" consultation with the Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game are listed in this report in table 2.2-6. (p. 2-55)
 - Table 2.2-6: table lists most MA fisheries as class B water quality designation, and does not list cold-water designation for known cold-water streams. This data is presented in RR 3 and elsewhere in RR2, but no reference to RR 3 is made in the report, and the contradiction within is unaddressed. (p. 2-58 to 2-63)
 - Table 2.2-6: Notes: "water quality classification was available through a desktop review of available GIS data layers" (footnote 7). Coldwater fisheries data layers are available on MassGIS. The oversight here, especially in light of the inclusion of this data in RR 3 and other sections of this report, is inexcusable. The poor quality of analysis and attention to consistency here is discernable -even to a layperson. Table 2.2-6 lists the Deerfield River, Bear River, and Swift River as class B water quality streams lacking cold-water fishery resources. These streams are among the better known fishable trout streams in this part of the state. (p. 2-63)
- o 2.2.9-3: Report belatedly notes that "MADFW has mapped cold-water fisheries at a scale of 1:25,000. TGP then provides a list of 35 crossings in MA, but do not indicate stream name. This contradicts the list of impacted streams in table 2.2-6, which provides details on impacted water bodies but does not correctly identify the various cold-water streams in the path of the proposed project. (p. 2-85)
 - At this point, NEES would only speculate as to why TGP failed to provide publically available data, chiefly the names of cold-water streams crossed by the proposed project, in their belated treatment of this natural resource. The absence of this data from RR2 makes the considerable omission of cold-water classification for known cold-water streams in table 2.2-6 harder for a reviewer to notice, and could lead to the erroneous conclusion that few of the significant water bodies impacted by this project are cold-water streams.

Transparency

- 2.1.2: Report states that release valves (MLVs) will be built within the 50 foot buffer region to minimize impacts on groundwater resources. Further details on planned location for said valves are not provided. As such, it is nearly impossible to conduct review of potential impacts. (p. 2-14)
- P 2.2.1: Landowners who have granted survey rights to TGP can request an expert review of springs or seeps within 150 feet of the proposed construction area to determine if there could be negative impacts to groundwater. An affirmation should be made that landowners who do not grant survey rights will receive the same expert review. (p. 2-20)

Insufficient explanation

- 2.2.7: Details for sourcing and disposal of water for hydrostatic testing is vague. This makes it difficult to judge whether certain water bodies are at risk. TGP indicates that water will not be drawn from or released into high quality streams. Details on how high-quality designation will be determined are not provided. Are cold-water streams "high quality," even if ranked as class B water quality resources? TGP's inconsistent summary of water quality and ecological integrity measures for impacted water bodies renders unclear what factors determine a stream's suitability for withdrawal of water. (p. 2-79)

- o The Report cites Appendix H for further details about hydrostatic testing water withdrawals and release. Appendix H (p. 19) indicates only that 48-hour notice will be given to state agencies in advance of drawing water from a specific stream. This is far too little notice for NEES and other reviewers to determine if waters, in which it has a direct interest, will be impacted by hydrostatic testing.
- 2.2.10.1: TGP lists a range of habitat manipulation activities which may be undertaken to facilitate crossing water bodies, which include diverting the flow of streams. Indication is not given on how stream diversion sites will be selected. Sites where significant habitat manipulation is to be undertaken should be identified by TGP, for review by interested parties, well in advance. (p. 2-89)

RESOURCE REPORT 3: Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation

Failure to present most recent data:

- Table 3.1-3 Representative Game and Commercial Fish Species That May Occur in the Project Area Water bodies in Massachusetts. (p. 3-7)
 - o The data cited for this table is outdated — Mugford 1969.
 - Why wasn't more recent data used, such as that from BioMap2, Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture, or Mass. Div. of Marine Fisheries Anadromous Fish Runs?

Inaccurate Information:

- Table 3.1-3 Representative Game and Commercial Fish Species That May Occur in the Project Area Water bodies in Massachusetts. (p. 3-7)
 - o Tessellated darter is listed as a game species — this is not a game species.
- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3-12)
 - o Citing UMass River and Stream Continuity Project Data (UMass 2010),¹ TGP states that the pipeline will include “21 crossings” of high-quality streams in segment G.
 - Based on NEES’ review of this same data, there are 31, not 21, instances in which the proposed pipeline crosses high-quality streams in segment G.
 - Citing this same data, TGP states that the pipeline will include “3 crossings” of high-quality streams in segment H.
 - Based on NEES’ review of this same data, there are 5, not 3, instances in which the proposed pipeline crosses high-quality streams in segment H.
- 3.2.1.1 Wildlife Resources: Upland Forest. (p. 3-18)
 - o In describing tree ecoregions of the area, TGP states, without citation, that “Soils are usually moderately well to well-drained and often nutrient poor.”
 - o Data for Massachusetts soils indicates that, within a 100’ buffer of the pipeline, approximately 247 acres of the total 1870 acres, or nearly one-third of soils, are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Unique Importance.²
 - o Stating that soils are “often nutrient poor” without citing data is an overtly gross misrepresentation of the actual resource conditions.
- 3.2.2.3.11 Massachusetts BioMap2 Data. (p. 3-47)
 - o The Report states that 16 miles of Core Habitat are crossed and 20 miles of Critical Natural Landscape are crossed. This is inconsistent with available GIS data which shows that 18.6 miles of Core Habitat and 26.5 miles of Critical Natural Landscapes are crossed.³

Transparency

- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3 -12)
 - o Citing UMass River and Stream Continuity Project Data (UMass 2010), Z TGP lists 29 high-quality streams crossings. This data source does not give unique identifiers to water bodies, so it is unclear

whether TGP is counting the number of crossings or the number of unique water bodies crossed.

- 3.1.3 Construction and Operation Impacts

o TGP cites several temporary impacts to fisheries that will depend on several factors, including “construction technique utilized.” In the subsequent paragraph, after discussing cases of a presumed dry crossing where continuous standing water with a discernable flow may be present, TGP states that “field determinations will be made at the time of crossing.” Further paragraphs state that “there is the potential that field conditions will not allow a dry crossing method and an open cut crossing will be necessary.” (p. 3-14)

- Despite not knowing which type of crossing they will be utilizing, TGP assures FERC that “impacts will be temporary.” This presumptuous statement is indicative of TGP’s failure to obtain necessary information prior to making claims regarding project impacts. (p. 3-14)

- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3-15)

o TGP states that “No direct impacts to wetland or water bodies containing fishery resources are expected to result from construction and operation of these project facilities [compressor stations, meter stations, MLVs, pig launcher/receiver facilities, and pipe-yards/contractor yards].”

o A subsequent sentence states that “impacts will be avoided and minimized by using existing roads.” The use of the word “minimized” implies that there will indeed be impacts that have not clearly been described in the aforementioned statement.

- 3.2 Wildlife Resources. (p. 3-17, p. 3-34)

o TGP states that this section identifies several areas of conservation value, including “sensitive wildlife areas,” but does not provide information as to how “sensitive wildlife areas” are defined.

o TGP reports of consulting several state and federal agencies, including “some private organizations” but fails to explain why certain organizations were or were not contacted.

- Therefore, it can be inferred from such a practice of selectively contacting private organizations is an intent to only provide data that supports a particular position.

- 3.2.1 Wildlife Resources: Existing Resources. (p. 3-17)

o “Wildlife species likely to occur in each habitat type were determined by direct observation during field surveys, consultations with local wildlife experts, regulatory agencies, and by literature review.”

- TGP has failed to reference any correspondence with said experts and agencies.

- 3.2.1.8 Water Bodies. (p. 3-22)

o TGP indicates that the land use category of “Water Body/Open Water” includes those identified to be greater than 10 feet in width “as determined during field surveys.” However, field surveys for the project only exist for 45% of Massachusetts landowners (Table 1.2-6), making it difficult to classify other properties. Publically available GIS data exists that would further inform TGP’s classification of water bodies and, yet, TGP continually refuses to cite it.

- Table 3.4-2 Birds of conservation concern known to occur within the project area. (p. 3-84)

o Table should include common names.

Insufficient explanation/Failure to provide available data

- 3.1.3 Construction and Operation Impacts. (p. 3-15)

o TGP states that “Removal of streamside trees and vegetation at the pipeline crossings may reduce the shading of a stream temporarily, eliminate escape cover, and potentially result in a locally elevated water temperature near, and downstream of the pipeline crossing” and, subsequently, states that “once installation activities for the pipeline segments are complete, disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction condition.”

o This section (as well as Procedures) fails to describe how pre-construction conditions will be assessed,

including the criteria under which a biological survey would be warranted. TGP fails to acknowledge restoration methods and time frames. How will TGP ensure that areas, where trees have been removed, stream shading and “locally elevated water temperatures,” are restored to pre-construction conditions?

- 3.1.4 Measures to Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts. (p. 3-16)

o TGP cites several measures to protect and minimize potential adverse impacts to streams, one of which is to restore “stream channels and bottoms to their original configurations and contours.”

o However, this section fails to describe how pre-construction, “original” conditions will be recorded.

- 3.2.2.3.11 — Massachusetts BioMap2 Data. (p. 3-46)

o “The Core Habitats, Critical Natural Landscapes and all their individual components are an important source of spatially explicit data that Tennessee can incorporate into its assessment of impacts including avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.”

- Use of the word “can” instead of “will” implies that they have not committed to this. How will the data be incorporated into the assessment of impacts?

o Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions (02/06/2015) requested that this data be indicated on maps and it was not included.

- 3.3.2.3 Vegetation Communities of Special Concern: Massachusetts. (p. 3-74)

o TGP indicates that they have not received response from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and its sister agency in Massachusetts or the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program. While awaiting responses, TGP reports conducting Internet-based searches “to identify potential natural communities of special concern in Massachusetts.” This section of the report fails to consider publically-available Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program’s BioMap2 data⁵.

- Subsequently, the section explains four natural communities that are of, reportedly, special concern to the state (p. 3-75 to p. 3-77); however, TGP fails to identify Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes that contain vital information about vegetation communities of special concern.

- Specifically, the report fails to mention Core Habitat 2943,6 which the proposed pipeline passes through on several occasions. In addition to containing vegetation of special concern, it is habitat to numerous state and federally-listed species, such as clubtail dragonflies, spring salamander, wood turtle, and the longnose sucker.

Suggestions to minimize environmental impact

- 3.3.4.1 Clearing. (p. 3-80)

o On several occasions, TGP indicates that they will take specific action once a tree has been felled:

- “Trees shall be felled into ROW”
- “Trees that have inadvertently fallen into waterbodies or beyond the ROW will be removed immediately”
- “Tennessee does not plan to use timber stacks as wildlife habitat”

o Generally, removal and/or chipping of felled trees is not beneficial to improving wildlife habitat and should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Landowners should be entitled to receive education on what their potential options are and how each option would affect their remaining resources.

- Table 3.4-7: Locations and Timing of Pending Species Specific Biological Surveys Associated with the Project

o TGP cites, on several occasions, that the relevant table will be populated pending biological surveys in response to agency consultations. In order to gain the best understanding of the resources that TGP may encounter, NEES suggests contacting relevant NGOs that may have more accurate data, such as species sightings.

RESOURCE REPORT 4: Cultural Resources

Transparency

Table 4.4-17: A list of historic sites within or adjacent to the pipeline corridor has been created for MA, and includes sites in Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties. The methods by which these sites have been identified is not described, and the table headings are without key and essentially useless for determining precise areas and what they contain. This lack of transparency prevents NEES and other reviewers from determining possible impact on historic sites. (p. 4-18)

- o Example: the heading “Site No.” follows an alphanumeric code for which no key is given, and no description of the resources corresponding to each “Site No.” is included in the report.
- o Example: The heading “Parcel” likely relates to an assessors map parcel, but no reference map is listed, making it impossible to investigate the possible impacted properties.

Insufficient explanation

- 4.4: TGP indicates that a GIS model to predict areas where historic interests likely fall within the pipeline’s possible impact area has been created. However, TGP does not indicate whether this model has been deployed in MA, shared with the MA Historic Commission, or whether the possible areas of historic interest they later identify were selected using this rigorous tool or some less robust method. Such lack of information does not give NEES and other reviewers sufficient grounds to judge whether the historic interests are being duly considered. (p. 4-6)

4.4: At the time this report was released, TGP indicated that no field surveys of historic resources have been undertaken in MA, and that determination of impacted historic resources would be primarily determined by field survey. This tardiness complicates review of the potential impacts of the pipeline on historic resources of interest, and prevents NEES from readily determining whether certain historic interests which lie in the proposed pipeline’s path have been duly considered. (p. 4-6)

RESOURCE REPORT 5: Socioeconomics

Transparency

- 5.5 Socioeconomics: Agriculture. (p. 5-10)

- o TGP indicates that they will provide “just” compensation for loss of crop and timber production with each affected landowner; but, TGP does not explain how compensation will be calculated.

RESOURCE REPORT 7: Soils

Failure to present most recent data:

7.2 Aboveground Facilities and Prime Farmland Impacts. (p. 7-4)

- o In a Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commission’s letter to TGP (2/4/2015), TGP was asked to indicate and show on maps the location of each land with a conservation or agricultural restriction that the pipeline would cross.

- o The Report fails to do so. Although, it does state that TGP is consulting with USDANRCS to determine the locations of agricultural preservation restrictions. Up-to-date versions of this data is publically available and there should be no excusable delay for including such information in the application.

APPENDIX H: “PLAN” Commission’s Plans and Procedures (Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan)

Insufficient Explanation/Failure to Provide Sufficient Information

- I, Applicability. (p. 1)

- o The Director can agree to a variance at the request of the project sponsor if the variance is necessary due to a portion of the Plan being “infeasible or unworkable based on project-specific conditions”
 - How are “infeasible” or “unworkable” defined? Is it possible that a proposed activity is infeasible

due to financial or contractual considerations?

- If a variance is issued, how is it ensured that there is not a potential for the changed activity to negatively impact a resource?

- II.B. Responsibilities of Environmental Inspectors. (p. 3)

o Regarding temporary erosion control measures occurring within 24 hours of each 0.5 inch of rainfall: Communities in certain areas of the proposed pipeline often have micro-climates with isolated rain events; as such, where will rainfall be measured in relation to work sites and what is the maximum distance of measuring?

III.A. Construction Work Areas. (p. 4)

- o “Project sponsors are encouraged to consider expanding any required cultural resources and endangered species surveys in anticipation of the need for activities outside of authorized work areas.”
- o Expanding the construction right-of-way is discussed in Section IV. A — Installation — Approved Areas of Disturbance — but, it is not clear whether this refers to the broad “activities outside of authorized work areas” mentioned in section IIIA.
 - What is the process for conducting activities outside of authorized work areas? How are landowners/APR/CR grantors notified of such an event? How does TGP ensure that there will be no impact to the property in such instances?

- V.C. Restoration: Soil Compaction Mitigation. (p. 14)

o TGP states that they will plow “severely compacted agricultural areas with a paraplow or deep tillage implement.” “Severely” is not defined, and how can landowners ensure that their soil is restored if they have concerns?

Suggestions to reduce environmental impact:

- VILA. Post-Construction Activities and Reporting: Monitoring and Maintenance. (p. 17)

- o TGP states that revegetation will be considered successful if upon visual survey the density and cover of non-nuisance vegetation are similar to, in density and cover, adjacent, undisturbed lands.
- o With 83% of the proposed pipeline being purportedly co-located, it is likely that adjacent land that has previously been disturbed has a high proportion of nuisance vegetation, thus serving as a skewed benchmark for revegetation success. Success should be measured by the density and cover of restored, non-nuisance vegetation in comparison to pre-construction composition at the same site.

APPENDIX H: “PROCEDURES”

Commission’s Plans and Procedures (Wetland and Waterbody Construction & Mitigation Procedures)

Inaccurate Information

Appendix H; Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 13): TGP claims that the proposed pipeline has been routed to avoid wetlands to the maximum extent possible. This is not the case. The proposed project will cross wetlands which are small enough that a very minor jog in the pipeline would allow it to completely bypass these resources.

Insufficient explanation

- Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 3): A designated environmental inspector for each region through which the pipeline passes will be engaged to review wetland and stream crossings. TGP does not discuss how said inspector will be selected; nor, are organizations in impacted areas offered an opportunity to review or suggest inspector-candidates. In short, landowners are left to trust that TGP will select a qualified and impartial inspector with no opportunity to participate in the selection process. Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 11-12): TGP outlines promising restoration measures for impacted streams, but does not offer any explanation as to how the success of these efforts will be measured. Several high quality streams could be impacted

by the proposed project. NEES does not believe that a complete restoration effort could be carried out on impacted streams without a thorough preconstruction assessment and careful monitoring.

Suggestions to minimize environmental impact

- Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p 2): Site specific justifications for work areas or construction ROWS within 50 or 75 feet, respectively, of a wetland or water body must be filed with FERC. If impacted areas occur on conservation land, NEES suggests that the primary conservation interest holder be invited to review the plan.

Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 3): FERC must be notified in advance of blasting or trenching plans that fall within an intermediate or major water body, CWFR, or habitat of threatened or endangered species. Again, when such activities are planned, the landowner should be party to them.

Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 5): The window for construction within cold-water fisheries is from June through September. Rationale for this window is not provided and, in fact, NEES believes that the proposed window encompasses a time of year when fisheries will be under greatest stress due to high water temperatures and low water levels.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments. NEES reserves it right to amend and add to these comments. NEES is submitting this filing with the Commission's Secretary through the eFiling system. Any questions concerning these comments should be addressed to Vincent Devito at (202) 465-8785.

Respectfully submitted,

NORTHEAST ENERGY SOLUTIONS, INC.

Vincent Devito

Bowditch & bewey, LLP

300 New Jersey Avenue NW, Suite 900

Washington, DC 20001

vdevito e,bowditch.com

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire (Commission Staff)

Mr. Michael McGehee (Commission Staff)

Mr. Eric Tomasi (Commission Staff)

1 <https://www.streamcontinuity.org/assessin~crossin~structures/prioritzin~streams.htm>

2 <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-sere-and-support/application-sere/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/soi.html>

3 http://ag.umass.edu/sites/ag.umass.edu/files/xesearchreports/pipeline_natural_resources_assessment_mainluie_april_2015.pdf

4 http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-sere-and-support/application-sere/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/depwedands_112000.htm

5 <http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/dfg/biomap2.htm>

6 http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/dfg/biomap/pdf/town_core/Ashfield.pdf

7 <http://www.mass.gov/anf/xesearch-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-sery/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/osp.html>

20150512-0022(30571145).pdf

Hand written card, Jay Stryker, 95 Hillside Rd, South Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150512-0033(30571289).pdf

Hand written card, Steve Boscorino, 9 Davis Ave, Swanzey, NH 03446, opposing

20150512-0036(30571291).pdf

Hand written card, Sandra Furman, 142 RiverMead Road, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150512-0037(30571302).pdf

Hand written card, Maury Collins, Jr., 521 Old Stoddard Rd, Nelson, NH 03457, opposing

20150512-0038(30571303).pdf

Hand written card, Kerry Boscorino, Davis Ave, Swanzey, NH 03446, opposing

20150512-0039(30571308).pdf

Hand written card, Darcy & Chad Parker, 465 Greenfield Rd, Peterborough, NH 03458, opposing

20150512-0043(30571336).pdf

Hand written card, Martha Collins, 521 Old Stoddard Rd, Nelson, NH 03457, opposing

20150512-0044(30571337).pdf

Hand written card, Susan Duhamel, 83 Greenbriar Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150512-0067(30572170).pdf

Hand written card, Jay Stryker, 95 Hillside Rd, South Deerfield, MA 01373, opposing

20150512-0092(30572203).pdf

Hand written card, Al Jenks, 1180 Turnpike Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150512-0097(30571431).pdf

Hand written card, Anla C Burpee, 1248 Slash Pine Circle, Punta Gorda, FL 33950, opposing

20150512-0104(30573144).pdf

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Environmental Permits & Pollution Prevention

625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-1750

April 2, 2015

J. Curtis Moffatt

Deputy General Counsel and Vice President

Gas Legal Group

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

1001 Louisiana Street

Houston, TX 77002

RE: FERC Docket No. PF14-22-00. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC. Northeast Energy Direct Project. Southern Routing Alternatives

Dear Mr. Moffatt,

This letter provides preliminary comments from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) on routing of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, LLC (TGP) Northeast Energy Direct Project (NED Project). These written comments also clarify the verbal comments Department staff provided to the NED Project team during meetings held on October 28, 2014, and February 12, 2015.

Background

As currently proposed, the NED Project would be sited adjacent to the Constitution Pipeline'. The materials supporting the National Gas Act (NGA) application to date; which will go toward the record for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of the project proposal, have yet to adequately define or evaluate impacts associated with the proposed alignment, co-located with Constitution's conditionally approved route, compared to all practicable alternatives, in particular the Hybrid Alignment set forth below. In accordance with the requirements set forth in NEPA, an evaluation of the environmental impacts of a proposed project must include an assessment of all reasonable alternatives. On March 13, 2015, TGP submitted revised Resource Report 10 (RR10) to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). RR10 Section 10.3.1.1.2, Interstate-88 Alternative, states: "Because this alternative has already received an extensive review by the Commission, a comparison table to the proposed route has not been provided in this Resource Report 10." Department staff do not agree with the conclusion that this alternative has received sufficient review and analysis. As detailed below, Department staff has determined that the record, in order to be complete, needs to include evaluation of an alternate route (the "Hybrid Alignment" described within) in TGP's resource reports, as well as in FERC's draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), in a thorough manner that properly allows for a comparative analysis with TGP's preferred route. The Hybrid Alignment is a reasonable alternative that would reduce impacts to natural resources and reduce the challenges and competing impacts associated with an I-88-only alternative. Accordingly, Department staff requests that TGP provide detailed construction and engineering analyses of the Hybrid Alternative, as discussed below, in Revised Resource Reports and in the DEIS.

Prior FERC review.

The NEPA review for the Constitution Pipeline Project included Constitution's preferred route (ultimately approved by FERC as the "conditionally approved route") and Constitution's Alternative M, an alternative that would be located roughly in the I-88 corridor. Constitution's analysis determined that Alternative M was feasible and constructible; however it identified challenges and competing impacts that led the company to reject this alternative. Department staff subsequently proposed the Hybrid Alignment as an additional alternative, which would reduce the challenges and competing impacts associated with Alternative M. The Hybrid Alignment would merge Constitution's conditionally approved route with Alternative M from approximately Oneonta north to Wright. The Department's analysis, outlined below, demonstrates the environmental advantages of the Hybrid Alignment while balancing other important Project impacts.

Basis for the Hybrid Alignment Approach

Department staff conducted an analysis of these three alternatives and evaluated impacts to both natural resources and other important resources. Staff concluded that Alternative M would result in fewer overall natural resource impacts than Constitution's conditionally approved route, but use of the Hybrid Alignment could better balance the competing impacts. The Hybrid Alignment follows Constitution's conditionally approved route to approximately Milepost 77 (Oneonta area), then would deviate north along an existing electric transmission line to I-88, parallel I-88 east to intersect with Alternative M, and finally follow Alternative M to Wright, New York (see Attachment 1).

Analysis of Alternatives in the I-88 Corridor

Interior Forest Habitats

The Department's analysis documents benefits of the Hybrid Alignment over both Constitution's conditionally approved route and Alternative M for reducing impacts to interior forest habitats (see Table 1, below). As increasing development pressures across New York State continue to eliminate and fragment areas of intact interior forests, designing and siting new projects to avoid and minimize the clearing of forest cover is vital to maintaining successful breeding populations of many species of birds that depend on large blocks of forested habitat.

Between approximately Oneonta and the Iroquois compressor station in Wright, the Hybrid Alignment would closely parallel I-88, and by utilizing existing rights of way, would reduce the amount of interior forest habitat that would be cleared, compared to Constitution's conditionally approved route. The Hybrid

Alignment would also result in a smaller cumulative acreage of direct and indirect habitat loss to forest interior breeding birds, as it would cross fewer total miles of interior forest than either Constitution’s conditionally approved route or Alternative M. While the impacts on interior forest habitats for a NEQ Project that parallels a freshly constructed Constitution Pipeline would vary from the results presented in Table 1, Department staff believes an analysis of the Hybrid Alignment will be critical to any evaluation of the NED Project application under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and NEPA.

Table 1. Comparison of interior forest impacts in New York between three alternative routes of the Constitution Pipeline project.

	FERC Conditionally Approved Route		Constitution’s Alternative M		Hybrid(1)	
	Length (miles)(2)	Area (acres)(3)	Length (miles)(2)	Area (acres)(3)	Length (miles)(2)	Area (acres)(3)
Direct Impacts	41.1	498.2	35.4	429.1	24.1	292.1
Indirect Impacts	41.1	3,487.3	35.4	3,003.6	24.1	2044.8

1 comparison of parameters for a hybrid alignment that combines the route conditionally approved by FERC (near Bainbridge, NY to near Oneonta, NY) with Alternative M (near Oneonta, NY to Schoharie, NY) and includes a revised connection between the route conditionally approved by FERC and Alternative M near exit 17 of I-88.

2 Approximate length of pipeline through patches of forest & 150 acres in size, based on air photo interpretation.

3 based on 100 foot wide work area for direct impacts (Constitution DEIS p. 4-70) and an additional 300 foot wide area of indirect impacts from each side of work area (Howell et al. 2007, Maryland DNR 2000, Rosenburg et al. 1999, Robinson et al. 1995, Therris 1992).

Wetland Habitats

Department staff’s analysis concludes that fewer impacts to wetlands would occur under the Hybrid Alignment than with Constitution’s conditionally approved route, although wetland impacts would be slightly greater than the Alternative M alignment (see Table 2, below) in part because of the number of wetlands crossed. Constitution’s conditionally approved route crosses 59 wetlands, whereas Alternative M crosses 51 and the Hybrid Alignment crosses 50 wetlands, respectively. Further, Constitution’s conditionally approved route would cross more high quality wetlands, whereas Alternative M and the Hybrid Alignment would parallel roads where fewer high quality wetlands are present. While the impacts on wetland habitats for the NED Project could vary from the results presented in Table 2, Department staff believes that an analysis of the Hybrid Alignment will be critical to any evaluation of the NED Project under the NGA and NEPA.

Table 2. Comparison of wetland disturbance between three routing options for the Constitution Pipeline in New York.

	FERC Conditionally Approved Route		Constitution’s Alternative M		Hybrid	
	Length (ft)(2)	Area (acres)(3)	Length (ft)(2)	Area (acres)(3)	Length (ft)(2)	Area (acres)(3)
Disturbance to DEC Wetlands	4,460	7.7	790	1.4	1,420	2.4
Disturbance to Other Wetlands						
High Quality	4,010	6.9	3,370	5.8	5,050	8.7
Elevated Quality	6,630	11.4	440	0.8	2,670	4.6
Average Quality	11,545	19.9	11,095	19.1	12,885	22.2

All wetlands 26,645 . 45.9 15,695 27.0 22,025 37.91

- 1) Comparison of parameters for a hybrid Alignment that combines the route conditionally approved by FERC (near Bainbridge, NY to near Oneonta, NY) with Alternative M (near Oneonta, NY to Schoharie, NY) and includes a revised connection between the route conditionally approved by FERC and Alternative M near exit 17 of I-88.
- 2) Approximate length of pipeline in wetlands, based on air photo interpretation.
- 3) based on 75 foot work area (Constitution DEIS p. 4-61).

Stream Habitats

Department staff also conducted an analysis of impacts to stream habitats and found that the Alternative M route would be least impactful, because that route included fewer stream crossings overall as well as fewer crossings of highly sensitive streams than Constitution’s conditionally approved route. By comparison, the Hybrid Alignment would include fewer crossings of highly sensitive streams but would contain more crossings of less sensitive streams (see Table 3, below). While the impacts on stream habitats for a NED Project that parallels a freshly constructed Constitution Pipeline could vary from the results presented in Table 3, Department staff believes that an analysis of the Hybrid Alignment would be critical to any evaluation of the NED Project under the NGA and NEPA.

Table 3. Comparison of stream crossings between three routing options for the Constitution Pipeline in New York.

	FERC Conditionally Approved Route	Constitution’s Alternative M	Hybrid
Stream Crossings			
High Sensitivity	60	37	55
Elevated Sensitivity	19	27	29
Average Sensitivity	5	6	8
All Streams	84	70	92

1 Comparison of parameters for a hybrid Alignment that combines the route conditionally approved by FERC near Bainbridge, NY to near Oneonta, NY) with Alternative M (near Oneonta, NY to Schoharie, NY) and includes a revised connection between the route conditionally approved by FERC and Alternative M near exit 17 of I-88.

Non-Natural Resource Impacts

As indicated above regarding interior forest and wetland impacts, the Hybrid Alignment would have environmental advantages over Constitution’s conditionally approved route and over Alternative M. In addition, the Hybrid Alignment would reduce the unintended consequences from Alternative M on parameters such as pipeline length, area of construction, acreage of agricultural land impacted, and number of residences within 250 feet of the pipeline (see Table 4, below). Moreover, the Hybrid Alignment would affect fewer property owners than both Constitution’s conditionally approved route and Alternative M.

Table 4. Comparison of non-natural resource parameters between three routing options for the Constitution Pipeline in New York”.

	FERC Conditionally Approved Route	Constitution’s Alternative M	Hybrid’0.0
Length (miles)	67.1	74.3	70.0
Construction Requirements (acres)	894.9	990.5	933.3
Operation Requirements (acres)	406.8	450.2	424.2

Agricultural Land Crossed (miles)	12.3	9.0	10.1
Construction Requirements on Agricultural Land (acres)	236;7	133.5	153.9
Operation Requirements on Agricultural Land (acres)	94.7	54.5	61.6
Property Owners Affected (1Parcels Crossed)	357	269	235
Residences within 250 feet	26	80	59

1 Summarized from data presented by Constitution Pipeline Company, LLC in “Respbnse to NVSDEC March 17, 2014 Scope of Work” dated June 2014. Analysis only includes those segments of each alternative not considered “coincidental” by Constitution (e.g., 32.1 miles of the preferred route is coincidental with Alternative M and the Hybrid alignments and not included in this comparison).

2 Comparison of parameters for a hybrid Alignment that combines the route conditionally approved by FERC near Bainbridge, NY to near Oneonta, NY) with Alternative M (near Oneonta, NY to Schoharle, NY) and includes a revised connection between the route conditionally approved by FERC and Alternative M near exit 17 of I-88.

Use of Controlled Access Right-of-Way

While co-location of utilities along limited-access highways can provide environmental benefits, many other factors must be considered to evaluate the potential for co-location. For example, in this case, the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) would require detailed information to evaluate placement of any segment of the pipeline in or near the controlled access area of I-88. However, the precise location of the controlled access area was not used in Constitution’s analysis of Alternative M.’n the absence of information that identifies the boundaries of the controlled access area and the extent of co-location anticipated under Alternative M or the Hybrid Alignment, Department staff consulted with NYSDOT Staff to better understand these issues.

Among other things, NYSDOT Staff indicates that I-88 controlled access area widths vary, particularly near interchanges. However, aside from interchanges, it is typical for the I-88 controlled access areas to extend 40-60 feet from the edge of the travel lanes. Given this general information, Department staff performed a GIS analysis of Segments 5 and 6 of Constitution’s Alternative M to better understand the potential extent of co-locating the pipeline within the controlled access right-of-way of I-88. This analysis found that only short distances of the route would actually be located close to the road pavement (see Table 5, below). In fact, it is possible that little or perhaps none of Alternative M or the Hybrid Alignment would be actually located in or directly adjacent to the controlled access area of I-88.

Table 5. Distance between I-88 pavement for Segments 5 and 6 of the Alternative M alignment’or the proposed Constitution Pipeline.

Distance between pavement and Alternative M (Segments 5 and 6) & 50 feet s 100 feet s 200 feet & 300 feet	Length of pipeline within that distance (miles)	Longest continuous fragment within that distance (miles)
& 50 feet	0.2	0.1
s 100 feet	4.6	1.4
s 200 feet	16.2	4.8
& 300 feet	22.7	5.3

1 Described by Constitution as Segments 5 and 6 of Alternative M (runs from north of Oneonta, NY to Schoharie, NY).

2 Constitution located Alternative M to keep all activity at least 40 feet from the travel lanes (called a safe zone in the June 2014 Response).

National Environmental Policy Review of Alternatives

In conducting its NEPA review, FERC must identify the reasonable alternatives to the contemplated action

and take a “hard look” at the environmental effect of its decision.⁴ The regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA state that the review of alternatives, including the proposed action, is: the heart of the environmental impact statement. Based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (Section 1502.15) and the Environmental Consequences (Section 1502.16), [the agency] should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public.’⁵hile

FERC may invoke its expertise in balancing competing interests and drawing administrative lines, but must also rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.’

Importantly, additional regulations that implement FERC’s procedures under NEPA also stress the importance of the alternatives analysis and, in particular, the use of existing rights-of-way for siting transmission lines and pipelines. Pursuant to the siting and maintenance requirements relating to pipeline and electric transmission facilities construction, “[t]he use, widening, or extension of existing rights-of-way must be considered in locating proposed facilities.”⁶ased on the foregoing mandates, rigorous and sharply defined evaluations of the Hybrid Alignment and the co-location alignment with Constitution’s conditionally approved route are necessary elements of the NGA and NEPA analysis to provide FERC and the public with the ability to evaluate the proposed route and alternatives.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me by phone at (518) 486-9955, or by email at stephen.tomasik@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen Tomasik
Project Manager
Major Projects Management Section
Division of Environmental Permits

1 These comments only refer to this Southern portion the NED Project (referred to as the “Supply Path” in Resource Report 1, December 5, 2014).

2 FERC Docket Nos. 13-499-000. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order December 2, 2014 certifying the Constitution Pipeline route, subject to a range of conditions that must be met prior to FERC issuing authorization to commence construction.

3 See June Response, Section 4.1.2 at page 4-2.

4 See *Minisink Residents for Environmental Preservation and Safety, Et al. v. FERC*, 2014 A.S. App. Lexis, U.S. Ct. of Appeals (D.C. Cir. Aug 15, 2014) citing *Corridor H Alternatives, Inc. v. Slater*, 166 F.3d 368, 374, 334 App. D.C. 240 (D.C. Cir. 1999). See also, *Midcoast Interstate Transmission, Inc. v. FERC*, 198 F.3d 960, 967, 339 U.S. App. D.C. 213 (D.C. Cir. 2000).

5 40 C.F.R. Part 1502.14.

6 *Minisink Residents for Environmental Preservation and Safety, Et al. v. FERC* citing *Am. Gas Assn*, 593 F.3d at 19.

7 40 C.F.R. Part 1502.14(a).

8 18 C.F.R. Section 380 et. seq. These regulations supplement the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) found at 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 (1986) and FERC will comply with the CEQ regulations except where those regulations are inconsistent with the statutory requirements of FERC. (40 CFR Section 380.1.)

9 40 C.F.R. Section 380.15.

cc: Eric Tomasi, FERC
L. Knutson, USEPA

J. McDonald, USACOE
T. Sullivan, USFWS
DEC Review Team

{map not included here}

20150512-0105(30573256).pdf

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 22, 2015

Stuart Fiedel
Louis Berger
117 Kendrick Street 1400
Needham MA 02494

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., a Kinder Morgan Company, Northeast Energy Direct Project. FERC Docket 1PF14-22-000.MHC 1RC.56771.

Dear Mr. Fiedel:

Staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archaeologist, have reviewed the State Archaeologist's permit application submitted for reconnaissance archaeological survey for the project referenced above.

The MHC has not yet received a response from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to the MHC's comments to FERC, dated October 1, 2014, and November 5, 2014. The MHC looks forward to FERC commencing consultation with the MHC.

The MHC has not received FERC's proposed determination of the area of potential effect (36 CFR 800.4(a)(1)) for archaeological resources which is required by the MHC to evaluate the proposed archaeological research design and methodology and to comment to FERC on the adequacy of the scope.

The archaeological research design and methodology that was submitted does not include a proposed identification effort for above-ground historic properties. The MHC has previously commented to FERC that FERC's proposed determination of the area of potential effect (36 CFR 800.4(a)(1)) for above-ground historic properties is required. A scope for reconnaissance survey for above-ground historic properties should be developed by a qualified historic preservation consultant and submitted to FERC and the MHC.

The draft research design and methodology includes an interesting and accomplished overview of the ancient period culture history for the New England region, with reference to information from other regions, and an important bibliography of previous, relevant research. Please use the Massachusetts artifact typology for equivalent projectile point styles when referring to names used in other places, in the few instances where the equivalent Massachusetts style names were not provided.

The research design and methodology should be further developed by separating and expanding discussion for the Massachusetts geographic regions or in which the project is located, using the "study units" in MHC's Preservation Planning documents, namely Berkshire County, the Connecticut Valley, Central Massachusetts, the towns in Middlesex and Norfolk counties not included in other study areas, Essex County, and the northern part of the Boston Area study unit. Within the study areas, please also focus on river drainages as ancient period geographical areas. The interesting observations on pages 63 and 64 of areas where previously recorded sites are clustered, and the notable sites, should be incorporated in the discussion of the geographic areas. Any other previously recorded sites and previous survey effort within the project impact area should be described in the relevant area sections.

The area proposed for the initial reconnaissance archaeological survey is a 400-foot wide swath (pp. 40, 61,

64) for the length of the project where the pipeline is proposed. Other project impact areas are not described, such as meter stations, valves, compressor stations, temporary and permanent construction easements, access ways, staging areas, equipment and materials storage areas, and all other related project work areas. The anticipated schedule for notifying the MHC of the locations of the other project impact areas, and for developing a research design and methodology for an archaeologically surveying the other project impact areas should be included.

Permission by property owners for archaeological access has not been granted for the complete proposed pipeline right-of-way. Please consider using other methods to evaluate archaeological sensitivity of the parcels, such as low-level aerial photography. A proposal for surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing of those parcels when access is obtained should be included. The MHC recommends that you maintain a database of the specific parcels where access is not yet obtained, with information listing the town, street address, property owner name(s), and parcel numerical designation from town assessor maps. The database should be prepared as a table keyed to USGS locus maps and project plans. The information can then be submitted to FERC and the MHC as part of the draft archaeological reporting.

In preparing graphics for submittal to the MHC, please size them no larger than 11"x 17".

Portions of the project are proposed in inundated areas. A scope for evaluation of the non-terrestrial portions of the project should be included, and be coordinated with the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources.

During the background research, please also propose to consult local historic district commissions for any portions of the project that are within a local historic district.

Additional consideration should be made for developing sensitivity assessments for historical period archaeological resources. The data proposed to be used to describe historical period archaeological sensitivity relies on graphical information from late 18th and 19th-century maps. Those sources underrepresent earlier activity and settlement areas, and areas associated those who were not socially, politically, and economically prominent. The rules used to create the sources are not often apparent. In using historical sources, please be explicit about their representativeness and accuracy, and the conventions used to create them. For example, the legislatively required town maps in Massachusetts Archives typically only represent the information that the legislature required to be mapped. The 1795 maps do not usually show the locations of dwellings, because dwellings were not required to be surveyed. Information about some of the documented earlier activity and settlement areas are included in the MHC reconnaissance survey town reports and the MHC's town acetate overlays. Local historical narratives and consultation with local historians will assist to identify other earlier historical period activity and settlement areas. Locations where historical period Native and other people of color endured are important to locate and identify. Please review and incorporate Russell Handsman's homelands model for historical period Native settlements and activity areas generally and note Stephen Silliman's subsequent revisiting of the same issues relating to refining archaeological identification efforts for historical period Native places. Please also consider and incorporate Robert Paynter's articles about places where people of Native and African ancestry resided in the Connecticut Valley; Margaret Bruchac's publications including her dissertation for the Connecticut Valley; and, Siobhan Hart's dissertation and book chapter also for Pocumtuck homelands and Deerfield specifically. Those sources provide methods and suggest sources to determine archaeological sensitivity for historical places occupied and used by people of Native and

African heritage in other project areas.

On page 65, describing the surface reconnaissance methods, please describe the other categories of information proposed to be recorded, and how the information will be recorded and presented, to assist in refining the sensitivity assessments and selecting areas for subsurface testing. In using the Trimble GPS, please propose to record the accuracy and precision of the geographic data.

On page 65, regarding discovery of human remains, the contacts are the police then the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in Boston. The OCME contacts the State Archaeologist if the remains are determined to

be human and to be over 100 years old. For human remains found during archaeological survey that are not apparently recent, please also contact the State Archaeologist.

For the Needham laboratory facilities, please provide information on the equipment, staffing, and general security measures, and please describe how the Standards for Field Investigation will be maintained. On page 66, please specify that artifacts are proposed to be processed in Needham.

Please describe the curation protocol for the archaeological documentation, including preservation of digital data.

Regarding lithic studies, what sources and methods will be used to identify New England regional lithics? What differentiates the categories of felsite, rhyolite and igneous/metamorphic?

Please prepare a chart showing how the members of the archaeological research team as a whole meets the Qualifications Standards at 950 CMR 70.10(b). Resumes were included for individuals whose names appear on the project organizational chart (page 41), but some individuals would appear to have no role as members of the archaeological research team.

Please determine which portions of the project area are located on state land managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Please anticipate providing a copy of the final archaeological report also to Ellen P. Berkland, DCR Archaeologist.

Please include the Appendix B permit application form with the original ink signature.

These comments are offered to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (36 CFR 800), the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 Fed. Reg. 190 (1983)), and MGL c. 9, ss. 26- 27C (950 CMR 70). If you have any questions, please contact Edward L. Bell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the MHC.

Sincerely,

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director
State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

xc:

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose, FERC
Eric Tomasi, FERC

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Hand written FERC comment form, Michael & Susan Kerr, 1245 Route 44-55, Clintondale, NY 12515, opposing

20150512-0107(30573290).pdf

I am a homeowner in Litchfield, NH. My husband and I bought our home 12 years ago, choosing this quiet neighborhood in order to raise a family. We now have three sons and we couldn't be happier with the location we chose to have a family. We have installed a fence in the backyard to keep them safe and planted trees, bushes and grass to make it beautiful. The proposed gas pipeline would take away the beauty, safety and value of our home that my family has worked so hard to accomplish. My family opposes the proposed gas pipeline that Kinder Morgan is working toward and I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to not allow Kinder Morgan to take away our homes, land, safety and peace of mind by allowing the construction of this pipeline in our neighborhoods.

The installation of the proposed pipeline by Kinder Morgan would greatly impact our family and our property that we have worked so hard to attain. Our fence would need to be dismantled and our trees would be ripped out along with the bushes and grass. All of which, make our yard beautiful, safe and private. If heavy

equipment is brought in, then my children will not be safe playing in the yard and there will be the noise from the machinery and lack of privacy when we lose our fence. We will no longer have use of the land that is taken for the pipeline to do as we wish. Our property and our backyard will become nothing but a “Right of Way.”

The pipeline project would also affect the ability for us, as homeowners, to sell our house if the necessity arises. Having an existing easement for the power lines along with the easement for the pipeline is not a positive selling point for a homebuyer, especially for a family. Our neighborhood is a family neighborhood located along a bike path and close to the schools as well as playgrounds. Not many families are going to want to buy a home with a 36 inch pipeline buried in the backyard which drastically limits their use of that portion of the land.

Lastly, the safety issue of the 36 inch gas pipeline with it’s proximity to our family and home is a major factor. I hear the Kinder Morgan representatives saying that accidents are “rare.” That is not good enough for me. That does not guarantee that my three children will be safe or the surrounding residents. Accidents happen. Gas pipeline leaks happen. Explosions from gas pipelines do happen. Therefore, my children would be at risk and that is unacceptable to me. The Kinder Morgan representatives would not tell us what the blast zone or incineration zone would be in the event of a catastrophic event at our open forum. That number was not one they could calculate but they can quickly tell us percentages for efficiency and tax revenue dollars for our town. There is not enough tax revenue that exists in this world to guarantee the safety of our children. Saying an accident is rare does not offer piece of mind. School shootings used to be unimaginable and rare. Terrorist attacks on U.S. soil were unheard of as well as bombs going off at a marathon. Unfortunately, all of these have happened and innocent people lost their lives, the lives of loved ones or were severely injured. The unthinkable can happen and if it did happen with this pipeline then my children and all of the children in close proximity could lose their lives. Families would lose their homes. Kinder Morgan cannot guarantee the safety of the residents living along the proposed gas pipeline and therefore, I am strongly opposed to the proposed project.

I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to not allow the construction and installation of the proposed gas pipeline by Kinder Morgan due to the reasons I have stated. I value my home and my land and most importantly, I want my family to use that land as they wish while remaining safe.

Wendy Gomes

4 Mockingbird Lane
Litchfield, NH 03052

20150512-0108(30573559).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Gerard R. Parent, 6 Talant Rd, Litchfield, NH 03051, opposing

20150512-0109(30573557).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Michael & Susan Kerr, 1245 Route 44-55, Clintondale, NY 12515, opposing

20150512-0110(30573561).pdf

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES
State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources 603-271-3483
19 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301-3570 603-271-3558
TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964 FAX 603-271-3433
www.nh.gov/nhdhrr/vslionudcr.nh.gov

April 8, 2015

Hope Luhman

Louis Berger
20 Corporate Woods Blvd
Albany, NY 1221

Re: Project Review: Northeast Energy Direct, Expand Pipeline through Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Rockingham Counties (DHR 16111)

Dear Ms. Luhman:

Thank you for providing the Division of Historical Resources (Division) with the supplemental information on description of impacts along the proposed pipeline route. In accordance with 36CFR\$00.4(bXI) the Division agrees with the additional survey needs for the proposed corridor, including temporary workspace area, areas needed for staging and access, plus the proposed trench line. Other pipeline projects have included an area of potential effect (APE) as a 100 foot corridor relating directly to direct construction activities and impacts.

The Division does find that the predictive model as presented does not present an accurate sensitivity assessment when using known archaeological sites as a data set to calculate sensitivity. Many areas, especially along the corridor in the southwestern portion of the state have had very few archaeological surveys as compared to the areas more centrally located and in closer proximity to larger rivers and streams. It would be beneficial to run the model without the additional input of known archaeological sites to determine if predictive modeling may change in areas considered as low sensitivity.

The Division suggests that a Phase IA report be submitted that should include information you have provided in this additional information document along with the background research.

Once again, thank you and we look forward to continued consultation on this project.

Sincerely,

Edna Feighner, Archeologist
Review and Compliance Coordinator

Cc: Michael Letson, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC
Eric Tomasi, FERC

20150512-0111(30573558).pdf

ARTICLE 8. To see if the **Town of Fitzwilliam** will adopt the following resolution regarding the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC project (the Northeast Energy Direct Project "Project") to construct and operate a 30-36 inch design capacity high pressure natural gas pipeline through the Town of Fitzwilliam projected to be co-located with a Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), now known as Eversource high voltage power transmission corridor, to wit. Whereas, because of the adverse impacts construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will have on the Town of Fitzwilliam, its historic, rural character and aesthetics; the threat the Project poses to Town surface waters, groundwater aquifers, wetlands, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; the threat of contamination of Town water supplies and the water wells of Town citizens; the threat to Town recreational and conservation areas, the threat of the taking Town and private property by eminent domain; and the threat to the economic well-being and tax base of the Town and to the property values of property owners, the threat to the health and safety of the Town residents and property posed by a large capacity high pressure gas pipeline carrying flammable liquid natural gas in close proximity to high voltage power transmission lines, and,

Whereas, the Project violates the carefully crafted letter and spirit of the 2012 Fitzwilliam New Hampshire Master Plan which bears the theme. "Growth is inevitable and desirable, but the destruction of community character is not. The question is not whether your part of the world is going to change. The question is how", and,

Whereas, the Project violates the carefully crafted provisions of the Town of Fitzwilliam Planning and Zoning Ordinances, and,

Whereas, the Project, because the preemptive effect of Chapter RSA 162-H, Energy Faakty Evaluation, Siting, Construction and Operation, violates the inherent nght of the people of the Town of Fitzwilkam to govern their own community, including, without limitation, the rights guaranteed by Article 1 of the New Hampshire Constitution-Bill of Rights that all government of nght onginates from the people, is founded in consent, and is instituted for the general good; and

Whereas, the people of the Town of Fitzwilkam find that the construction of the Project violates the nghts of the people of the Town of Fitzwilliam, their environment and neighborhoods by threatening their health, safety and welfare, and,

Whereas, by the adoption of this Warrant, the voters of the Town of Fitzwilliam direct the Board of Selectmen to challenge the Project in such Iudiaal, legislative and administrative bodies, both federal and state, as have lurisdiction over the project because:

1. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project will include drilling, blasting, rock crushing and excavation using heavy equipment and trucks, causing the contamination of surface and ground water from blasting emulsions and compounds, air contamination from dust and debris; and air contamination from diesel exhaust from crushers, heavy equipment and trucks; and,
2. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens injury and damage to the health and safety of Town residents and their property because of the proximity of a large high pressure gas pipeline carrying flammable natural gas to high voltage power transmission lines; and,
3. Operation and maintenance of the protect threatens injury and damage to wildlife and indigenous plants and trees because of the use of herbiades and poisons in the pipekne nght of way both from air born transmission and from leaching into surface and ground waters; and,
4. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens injury and damage to the irreplaceable historical and rural character of the Town and aesthetics of the Town, in violation of the letter and spint of the 2012 Fitzwilkam Master Plan, and Town Planning and Zoning Ordinances; and,
5. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Project threatens adverse impacts on Town lakes, nvers, streams, brooks, estuanes, wetlands, surface and ground waters; and,
6. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Protect threatens adverse impacts to Town forest lands, recreational and conservation areas, and,
7. Construction, operation and maintenance of the project will require the involuntary taking of Town property by the pipeline company, including premous conservation and recreation property, by eminent domain in violation of Article 12- a of the New Hampshire Constitution the provision that property cannot be taken for private use; and,
8. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Protect will require the involuntary taking of pnvate property by the pipeline company by eminent domain in violation of Article 12-a of the New Hampshire Constitution the provision that property cannot be taken for pnvate use; and,
9. Construction, operation and maintenance of the Protect threatens the economic well-being and aggregate tax base of the Town

Therefore, be it resolved that the Town of Fitzwilliam, acting through its Board of Selectmen, shall undertake such action as necessary to protect the Town of Fitzwilliam from the threat to the Town of Fitzwilliam's nght to govern theqnduct of within its borders and to protect the Town and its residents from the adverse impacts of the, prtgggt m such 'rojects 'udicial, legislative and administratwe bodies, both federal and state, as have lurisdiction in the matter, or take~ny action thereon

20150512-0112(30573560).pdf

Come to a Public Forum about the high pressure, fracked gas pipeline and compressor station proposed to be located in Schodack

Where: Maple Hill High School, 1216 Maple Hill Road, Castleton-on-Hudson

When: Tuesday, May 5th, 2015 at 6:30 pm.

Sponsored by: Stop NY Fracked Gas Pipeline

Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas pipeline companies propose to build a 36 inch diameter gas pipeline through Schodack. The pressure in these pipelines will be 1460 pounds per square inch, which is more than twice the volume and pressure in the existing 3 pipelines that go through our town. A large 90,000 horse-power compressor station, to push the gas along the pipeline, with three Titan 250 gas turbines is proposed on the Schodack/Nassau border {the existing Maiden Bridge compressor station is only 10,000 hp). This is an industrial structure that emits noise and light 24/7 and off-gases periodically to regulate the pressure. The proposed pipeline would carry fracked gas from Pennsylvania through Schodack, Nassau and Stephentown and end in Dracut, Massachusetts. In September 2015 Kinder Morgan plans to file its application for approval to build this pipeline from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission {FERC).

Considerable opposition to this pipeline is growing. Among the reasons are:

1. Pipelines leak methane and the toxic chemicals used in the fracking process. This can contaminate water, soil and air.
2. It's likely the pipelines will be located beyond the National Grid corridor. Property rights in the privately held land where the pipeline is proposed to be located can be taken by eminent domain, but landowners remain liable for taxes on the land.
3. In rural areas such as ours, pipeline safety standards are less stringent than in more densely populated places.
4. The National Transportation and Safety Administration found the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration {the agency which governs pipeline safety) to be under-funded and under-manned.
5. If an explosion occurs, there is nothing to do but let it burn between shutoff valves that are 10-12 miles apart. The economic vitality of our town is at stake. In a degraded, high-risk area, selling home, business or farm would be difficult. Property values would certainly go down.

If you want to learn more, you can visit www.stoonvoioeline.ora

For further information contact: John Serio, 518-733-GOD

Email: Lisa Zimmerman at lisaz11659CS@gmail.com

Becky Meier at 781-4686 or Bob Connors at 413-464-3345.~~

You can voice your concerns at a Schodack Town Board Meeting (on Schuurman Road), on the second Thursday of every month at 7 pm.

20150512-5002(30569845).txt

Samuel B. Whaley, East Nassau, NY.

This pipeline is not needed. There is no shortage of natural gas in the Northeast. This is mainly a profit opportunity for Kinder Morgan to export gas. The potential harm to the environment far exceeds the benefits of this pipeline. No one along the pipeline's route receives any benefit. They are asked however to assume all the risks. Kinder Morgan has not shown in the past that they can safely operate a pipeline of this magnitude. They have been cited by the PSMSA for not having adequately trained personnel or firefighting equipment.

20150512-5003(30569847).txt

Linda Underwood, Castleton, NY.

To the Members of FERC,

I would like to voice my concern over the proposed Northeast Direct Energy Pipeline and compressor station for the town I live in, Schodack, NY.

I am appalled that pipeline safety measures (thickness of the pipe, the space between shutoffs, etc.) are relaxed because our town is considered “rural” even though there will be at least three schools and many houses as close as 100 feet from this pipeline.

I am concerned about Kinder Morgan’s horrible safety record. At several points on this route, there will be three natural gas pipelines within each other’s blast zones. I can’t even imagine the damage to lives and property should one rupture and explode where these pipelines are near each other. And yet, there is no emergency response plan other than evacuation and letting the gas burn off.

I am appalled at the outright lying by KM representatives to citizens at the KM open house on April 13, 2015 at Green Meadow School in Schodack. I didn’t receive a single straight answer from anyone about any topic. From how many people would be employed to the route of the pipeline to the location of the compressor station, not one KM rep knew anything. Really? A project this big and not ONE detail is known at this point? I find that hard to believe. It begs the question - what are they hiding from the people?

I am dismayed that this pipeline will cross over our drinking water aquifer, the source of water that has been voted best in the Capital District of New York.

I am shocked that the estimated taxes paid by KM is a pittance compared to the risk we residents will be assuming so KM can make a profit.

I am horrified that the massive compressor station will run 24/7, light up the entire time, with no real security to protect against a potential terrorist attack.

I am troubled that our town, already plagued by a soft housing market, will see a massive sell-off of homes that will further depress housing and land values should a pipeline be built here.

I am disgusted that landowners whose property has been in the same family for generations might lose their land through eminent domain when this is not a project for the common good, but only for more profit for Kinder Morgan. This project does not benefit those of us who live in Schodack. We will assume all the risk and get no reward.

I urge you to deny this application. New York is already crisscrossed by other pipelines and I don’t see the pressing need for another from an energy perspective.

Sincerely,

Linda Underwood
9 Ransom Ave
Castleton, NY
12033
518 257-0096

20150512-5074(30571343).txt

Lisa Flagg, Andover, MA.

The Town of Andover voted last night to oppose the pipeline running through out town. As a resident, I strongly urge this project to be stopped. Allowing more gas lines to be run, only delays the inevitable change of alternative fuels. I ask that as an organization, you stop this work and advocate for alternative clean fuel development.

Respectfully, Lisa Flagg

20150512-5086(30571446).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

Please. Please do not allow this pipeline to happen. You know the reasons why it shouldn’t.

20150513-0019(30574668).pdf

Letter, Daniel T. Nolan, denying access to 126 Hubbard Pond Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071

20150513-5000(30572151).txt

SUSAN FERRI, DRACUT, MA.

May 6, 2015

RE: The Tennessee Pipeline Project, Docket # PF14-22

To Whom It May Concern:

My family and I live on Trout Brook Road in Dracut, MA, approximately 1900 feet from the site of a proposed compressor station if the proposed Tennessee pipeline is built by Kinder-Morgan.

We have been told by a local physicist that we are in the ‘incineration zone’ if the 36” gas pipe, the smaller lateral pipeline or the compressor station (all three will literally surround our beautiful, quiet neighborhood) has a major malfunction. We therefore oppose the development of this pipeline for not only safety reasons but also for the following reasons:

1. Environmental concerns that could affect our ground water and other natural resources;
2. The devaluation of our property and all properties along the route;
3. The fact that there are other more neighborhood friendly, low impact proposals out there if MA does in fact need more natural gas.

We chose to live in Dracut over 30 years ago because it is a relatively small town, and filled with farm lands, recreation lands, forests and a wonderful sense of community. If this project is approved, it will forever change the face of Dracut (and many other towns) and our environment. KM does not have enough customers signed up to substantiate a project of this size, so why would it be approved if it’s not necessary? This project only benefits Kinder-Morgan and its shareholders; the intended purpose of this pipeline is so that Kinder-Morgan can ultimately export the gas, not benefit the people of New England.

Please stand up for us – the people who have owned the land, paid taxes on the land, raised families in these neighborhoods and built a life here. Please do not allow such a devastating project to become reality when it’s not necessary. Instead, please consider other, less damaging options for our energy needs. Current and future generations will appreciate your safer, more environmentally friendly vision for our future.

Sincerely,

Susan Ferri

217 Trout Brook Road

Dracut, MA 01826

20150513-5004(30572219).txt

Patricia Zapert, DRACUT, MA.

May 12, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Subject: Northeast Energy Direct, PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose,

Please reject the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (TGC) Pre-Filing submission to FERC of the NED pipeline project as planned, specifically for the all facilities in the project terminus town of Dracut, Massachusetts. TGC needs to reassess the plans. They have provided incomplete, inaccurate, and poorly

planned information for the pipeline and associated facilities for Dracut.

Specifically:

Destruction of Property Values due to “Co-Location” with Existing Utilities.

TGC has presented that they are planning to “co-locate” with existing utilities throughout the project. TGC plans to place their Lynnfield Connector pipeline 5’ beyond the existing electric easement on the properties located on the street on which I live, Heather Road in Dracut. While I am not an abutter to this project, my home faces the properties that do abut the proposed pipeline. TGC wants to have a 50’ permanent easement for the new pipeline, which will infringe on the abutter’s properties on Heather Rd. The company also needs additional temporary easements for the installation. Compounding this poorly thought-out decision is the fact that this will require clear-cutting of a mature forest of trees that currently provides a visual buffer between the homes and the electric line. The NED project will require removal of the tree line that abuts Heather Rd which cannot be replaced. The landscape of the Heather Rd properties will be permanently altered and this, along with the end result of living across the street from a massive gas pipeline, will negatively affect the property values of every home on the street.

Although TGC’s pre-filing information and other presentations have claimed that this is “just preliminary” and “we are still engineering it” it was very clear that they had put quite a bit of thought into the execution of the project and have treated abutting and affected property owners with contempt. TGC representatives said that they anticipated difficulty in negotiating with the current electric transmission line easement holder. Apparently they feel they can use the FERC and the Eminent Domain process to bully their way into significant property impacts to all of the homeowners.

My husband and I bought our home in Dracut 34 years ago to provide an investment for our future. Like my neighbors, we have maintained and improved our homes greatly over those years, thereby significantly increasing their value. That value is now clearly threatened by this project. Despite assurances to the contrary and TGC providing outdated and non-New England property reports, the project as planned will devalue most properties in our vicinity solely to the benefit of Kinder Morgan, TGC and their shareholders. The project, as proposed, requires permanent destruction and disruption to our neighborhood and will destroy the property value of every home in the vicinity.

Are there alternatives for the location of this lateral gas line? Yes. There are non-residential areas of Dracut where this line could be routed, if the pipeline is actually needed. We could also be looking to upgrade existing infrastructure as well as continue to study other energy efficiency measures.

Overall Destruction of the Fabric of a Community

Dracut, Massachusetts is “ground zero” for the NED project. The primary “Market Line” is dubbed; Wright, NY York to Dracut, Mass. Pipeline Segment. Dracut sits at the confluence of two existing and two proposed gas lines in addition to the NED proposed Market Line.

The NED project has simply not provided FERC with the total, cumulative, and extensive impacts to the town of Dracut. They have “cherry-picked” FERC’s filing requirements and provided only minimal, or “to be provided later” information that is required by FERC’s rules and regulations.

The project as-planned will site a major, 23,000HP compressor station, connections to five (5) gas lines, new lines that slice through existing well-established neighborhoods, near schools, adjacent to churches, and through farmland. This project will undermine the character of the town and destroy the value of hundreds of homes throughout East Dracut where both the pipeline and compressor station are to be built.

There are grave concerns regarding the construction and operation of a compressor station that will run 24 x 7. A facility that will be a large structure near several neighborhoods with substantial night lighting and noise levels that range from 50-90 decibels at distance and which will exhaust gas and other chemical residues into the environment. This facility will further erode the value of the many properties in this neighborhood.

Safety Concerns

Kinder Morgan's safety record presents another serious concern about the routing of this 30 - 36" gas pipeline within feet of homes, schools and churches. They have had more than 20 accidents since 2003 that were serious enough to be reported to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. Their oversight and maintenance have been cited as lacking and in some cases has been reported as being intentionally lacking. Unfortunately all the risks associated with Kinder Morgan's lack of maintenance fall squarely on those whose homes and properties will be endangered by a leak or an explosion. What ability is there to respond and contain a catastrophic event such as an explosion when residents live in such close proximity?

In Summary

As a resident and property owner affected by the designated route of the pipeline as well as the compressor station, I ask you to stop the pre-filing process of the project now and send TGC "back to the drawing board".

20150513-5042(30572406).txt

Debbie A McCarthy, Andover, MA.

Dear Sirs or Madams,

I am Debbie McCarthy and a resident of Andover, MA and am writing concerning the Northeast Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF14-22-000) proposed by Kinder Morgan's Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.

I was first contacted in writing by Kinder Morgan in December, 2014 as an abutter to their gas pipeline proposal. The pipeline proposal plans to utilize a corridor used by National Grid for a set of high voltage power lines. This region also has many wetlands that feed into the town water supply of Andover as well as numerous private wells. In addition to the inherent extreme safety issue posed by running this high pressure pipeline in close proximity to the high voltage power lines, the proposal places the pipeline in our side yard 25 feet from our driveway in the wooded area where our kids play.

The pipeline also threatens the local water supply via its impact on wetlands. KM estimates demand for fuel in the region as much higher than is actually the case and likely will be exporting much of the gas to other regions outside of the United States thus driving up gas prices. This is the exact opposite effect of supposed low cost energy solutions. As a result of these concerns, and the total lack of consideration given to repairing leaking pipelines in Massachusetts as detailed in reference [1], I am strongly against this pipeline proposal. I have contacted all my State and Federal elected officials and voiced my opposition. They have sided with me on this issue. The town of Andover just recently voted against the proposed pipeline at their May 11th Town Meeting.

The main reason I am writing, however, is related to the manner in which Kinder Morgan is handling the process in the eyes of a potential abutter and a local citizen. Despite the words in their initial letter to me about wanting to be a "good neighbor", their actions are not conveying this intent. Two examples follow.

1. Kinder Morgan held an Open House in our area on February 17, 2015. This date fell within the Andover school vacation week and many interested families were not able to attend. A letter was written to Kinder Morgan requesting an alternate date by the Town of Andover as well as well as a letter signed by our local State Representatives and Congressman. Kinder Morgan ignored both letters and held their Open House on February 17.

2. I attended the Kinder Morgan Open House in our area on February 17, 2015 with my neighbor. I found their representatives totally apathetic towards our local concerns. As an example, their topological maps showing the pipeline path in some cases passing directly through residents properties! This was very disconcerting as this shows no sensitivity to the property of those impacted by the pipeline. It would have required very little effort to try to route the pipeline on the maps to show respect for personal properties.

As a result of these examples, I have serious concerns about Kinder Morgan's willingness to cooperate with town or residents impacted by their proposal. It clearly shows their priority is only the profit potential of this

pipeline. In my mind, their credibility is in serious question. I would seriously recommend the FERC consider this in their interactions with Kinder Morgan.

In conclusion, I am strongly against the Northeast Energy Direct Project (Docket No. PF14-22-000) by Kinder Morgan. The pipeline proposal's location in Andover, MA poses serious safety and environmental issues, and the company has been totally uncooperative in dealing with our government officials and the citizens of Andover.

Sincerely,

Debbie McCarthy
91 Bailey Road
Andover, MA 01810-4251

References

[1] Bell, Trudy E. Pipelines Safety And Security: Is It No More Than A Pipe Dream?,

20150513-5134(30573576).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

Please do not approve this pipeline. Eminent domain is wrong. Damage to water, aquifer, and environment is wrong. NH relies on tourism, and this pipeline could be damaged so easily by frost heaves, flooding, and even earthquakes. Please do not approve this pipeline.

Please do have scoping meetings in every potential town that could be impacted by this.

20150514-0035(30576937).pdf

Gas Branch 3, PJ-11.3
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

To whom it may concern,

We are strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-000)

We are requesting a scoping meeting for the town of Litchfield. We are a small bedroom community. We might be small but still we matter!

The pipeline will affect 67 of neighbors. Many of whom houses are directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline. They have small children. Most have moved away from the busy city life. They never expected to have a gas line in their back yards. Property values in Litchfield are high, with an incoming pipeline home values will plummet.

We're concerned with Kinder-Morgan's safety record. It is documented that there have been numerous accidents throughout the years. The pipeline will be too close to our 3 public schools. In closing, again we oppose the pipeline project and request a "scoping" meeting in Litchfield.

Karen and Kevin Hodge
192 Chas Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

20150514-0036(30576941).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Margaret Parent, 6 Talent Rd, Litchfield, NH 03052, opposing

20150514-0037(30576944).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Linda Gallant, 20 Wren St, Litchfield, NH 03052, opposing

20150514-0038(30576891).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Angela Kazarian, 158 Camp Sargent Rd, Merrimack NH 03054, requesting Scoping meeting in Merrimack

20150514-0039(30576887).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, Julie Akers, 48 Wintergreen Dr, Merrimack NH 03054, requesting Scoping meeting in Merrimack

20150514-0040(30576893).pdf

Hand written FERC comment form, David G. Akers, 48 Wintergreen Dr, Merrimack NH 03054, requesting Scoping meeting in Merrimack

20150514-0041(30576954).pdf

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Gas Branch 3, PJ-II.3
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Sir or Madame,

I am strongly opposed to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Northeast Energy Direct Project. (Docket No. PF14-22-000)

My grandmother, Taofila N. Lapin, immigrated to the United States in 1905 when she was 13 years old. She married and purchased a large, working farm in Litchfield, NH, with her husband, Alexander.

I live on this land, at 190 Charles Bancroft Highway, Litchfield, NH. My two sisters, and their families, also live on the original farmland, at 189 and 192 Charles Bancroft Highway. This land has been in our family over 100 years.

Our homes, and our farm land, are adjacent to the proposed pipeline through Litchfield. We take daily walks on this land, and see active beavers, coyotes, deer, ducks, geese, and birds, including bald eagles and hawks. There is a large portion of wetlands on this land. The proposed pipeline right of way passes through these wetlands, and will seriously impact the water by altering the ground water aquifer, silting during construction, spraying of herbicides for maintenance, and pipeline leakage. (Photos enclosed.)

My husband, Kelly Fraser, served in the Army for 29 years. During that time, we moved 15 times. When it came time to retire, we returned to the family land in Litchfield, with the thought that we would never have to move again. I do not want to be forced to move because Kinder Morgan is proposing to destroy the rural NH lifestyle we have chosen.

I feel the amount of natural gas proposed to flow through the pipeline is in excess of New England's needs now and into the future. The pipeline is not wanted, nor needed!

Thank you for your diligent consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely,

Jody Fraser
190 Charles Bancroft Hwy
Litchfield, NH 03052

{2 photos, not included here}

20150514-4005(30599252).docx

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No: PF14-22-000

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

May 14, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- Federak Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
- Cardno (Consultants for FERC)
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP)
- PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PA DCNR)
- PA Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC)
- NY Department of Agriculture
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
- NY State Parks and Recreation
- NY State Department of Public Health
- MA Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP)
- MA Department of Fish and Game (MA DFG)
- MA Department of Conservation and Recreation (MA DCR)
- MA Department of Public Utilities (MA DPU)
- NH Department of Environmental Services (NH DES)
- NH State Historic Preservation Office (NH SHPO)
- CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP)
- Berkshire Regional Planning Commission
- Nashua Regional Planning Commission
- Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee Gas)
- AECOM (Tennessee Gas contractor)
- Hatch Mott (Tennessee Gas contractor)
- Louis Berger (Tennessee Gas contractor)

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC's role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the general status of the schedule, field surveys, landowner coordination, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Topics discussed included:

- Resource Report Review and NOI Status
 - o Open Houses completed in April.
 - o FERC reviewing Resource Reports. Will be issuing the Data Request soon.
 - o Notice of Intent (NOI) will be issued in the next few weeks. FERC is waiting for compressor station locations from Tennessee Gas prior to issuing the NOI, opening the scoping comment period, and identifying scoping meeting locations.
 - o FERC identifying locations for scoping meetings. May reach out to regional groups to assist identifying venue locations.
 - o FERC is requesting feedback from agencies on cumulative impacts.
- Tennessee Gas Status update
 - o Tennessee indicated that the next set of draft Resource Reports has been delayed and will now be filed

in July, 2015.

o Surveys

- Approximately 79 miles of environmental surveys and 84 miles of cultural resources surveys have been completed
- Vernal pool surveys completed in CT. Surveys ongoing in NH and MA.
- Bat surveys completed in NY. Additional Bat Surveys will be initiated May 16 across project area.
- Threatened and Endangered (T & E) plant surveys will begin May 18th on NED West.
- Preparing for Phase 1 Bog Turtle surveys will begin mid- to late-June in NY.
- Developing T & E consultation letters to be sent to agencies based on access roads, compressor station sites, and route modifications.

o Meetings

- Met with NYSDEC on May 13.
- Meetings upcoming on May 19 with NH Fish and Game and May 21 with MA Natural Heritage.
- Tentative meeting scheduled on June 1st with MA DEP

o Aerial Flyovers

- Aerial flyovers completed on NED East as of May 10th.
- Flyovers of CT Loop and remaining laterals should be complete by May 18th

o Tribes

- Tennessee Gas is providing tribes with weekly updates – All tribes are invited to join the walk-throughs as long as they have taken the appropriate Tennessee Gas safety training.
- Tribes are currently reviewing survey data from Tennessee Gas.

Discussion

- FERC will send out cumulative impact question to all of the agencies to get feedback on appropriate Region of Influences for each resource.
- FERC indicated that it looking at major route alternatives, specifically the I-88 NY route, the Mass Pike Alternative, and the existing Line 200 alternative.

Next Call

- Agency call will be held every 2 weeks
- Next call is May 28th, 2015.

List of Attendees

Organization	Name
FERC	Eric Tomasi
FERC	Elaine Baum
FERC	Rafael Montag
FERC	Xiah (Shelia) Kragie
Cardno	Jackie Layton
Cardno	Jennifer Harris
USACE	Mike Dombrowskie
USACE	Kevin Kotelly
USEPA	Tim Timmerman
USEPA	Thomas Uybarreta
USEPA	Lingard Knutson
USFWS	Tim Sullivan

USFWS	Maria Tur
PADEP	Jim Kuncelman
PA DCNR	David Mong
PA SHPO - PHMC	Steven McDougal
NY Dept. of Agriculture	Matthew Brower
NYSDEC	Stephen Tomasik
NYSDEC	Bill Little
NYSDEC	Mark Wythall
NYSDEC	Patty Denoyer
NYS Parks and Recreation	Diana Carter
NYS Dept. Public Health	Jane Thapa
MA DEP	Michael Stroman
MA DFG	Tay Evans
MA DCR	Jennifer Howard
MA DPU	Stephen August
NH DES	Timothy Drew
NH SHPO	Edna Feigner
CT DEEP	Fred Riese
Berkshire Regional Planning Commission	Tom Matuszko
Nashua Regional Planning Commission	Sara Siskavich
Tennessee Gas	Howdy McCracken
Tennessee Gas	Mark Hamarich
Tennessee Gas	Jacquelyne Rocan
Tennessee Gas	Kasia Ingram
Hatch Mott	John M. Quinlisk
Hatch Mott	Theresa Albanese
Louis Berger	Hope Luhman
AECOM	Eileen Banach

20150514-5056(30575964).txt

Jan A. Griska, Rindge, NH.

Gas to Electron Conversion:

An environmentally friendly, cost effective power transmission process.

Have you ever looked at the environmental foot print of a gas transmission line and an electrical transmission line in a wetland area? I hope all of the paper's readers have seen the pictures that Kinder Morgan frequently publishes of a large gas line being installed. Even wondered why you don't see pictures of a pipeline installed in a wetland?

Kinder Morgan doesn't publish such pictures because when they can get away with it, it is an ugly process, it isn't pretty to watch a Vernal Pool being bulldozed over. It is expensive (from Kinder Morgan's point of view) to drill under a wetland, ponds and or rivers. Did you know that the NED pipeline will cross the Souhegan River 5 times, in the pipeline's march to Dracut, Ma? I've fished, canoed and birded all 31 miles of that river and have a hard time living with the damage they will do to that water shed.

Now on the other hand, stop and look at a power transmission line that crosses a wetland. They aren't hard to find in the Monadnock Region. Those power lines gracefully arc over ponds, lakes, streams etc. without the impact a pipeline would bring to the same area.

So, let's now look at the dollars and cents side of this issue as our Governor would like us to do. Picture the gas from the Marcellus Shale going to gas fired power generating plants in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and said power supplied to the existing grid. Would we need an expensive, environment impacting pipeline?

Meaning the pipeline wouldn't have to march from the Marcellus Shale to Dracut MA.

More food for thought, who has signed contracts with Kinder Morgan? Answer, not one single electricity generating utility, none of the gas that will move up that pipeline will be used to generate power in New Hampshire. Yet Kinder Morgan continues to push the idea that NED will reduce the cost of New Hampshire electricity...

If you want lower electric rates, get behind Access NE, the Eversource, Spectra and National Grid partnership that will improve an existing pipeline that will be providing gas to Utilities, said gas will be used to generate electricity here in New Hampshire.

Thank You,

Jan A. Griska (abutter)

Rindge, N.H.

20150514-5182(30576909).pdf

Drummond Woodsum
Attorneys at Law

Joanna B. Tourangeau
207.253.0567 Direct
jtourangeau@dwmlaw.com
84 Marginal Way, Suite 600
Portland, ME 04101-2480
207.772.1941 Main
207.772.3627 Fax

May 14, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
(-Commission") Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The **Town of Merrimack** (-Town-) prepared the enclosed letter from the Town's Community Development Director to AECOM, consultant to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (-TGP-), wherein the Town provides a brief and preliminary list of the numerous sensitive environmental areas impacted by the proposed route of the Northeast Energy Direct Project ("NED Project-) through the Town toward Dracut, Massachusetts.

TGP justifies revising its proposed pipeline route to select the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative instead of the Massachusetts Alternative because use of the Massachusetts Alternative "will result in greater environmental impacts when compared to co-location with an existing linear utility corridor.- Northeast Energy Direct Project Docket No. PF14-22-000, Draft Environmental Report Resource Report 10: Alternatives dated March, 2015 at 10-27 (-Resource Report"). However, based upon even just the very preliminary information the Town has collected to date in the attached, it appears that TGP's analysis of the environmental impacts associated with the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative, at least as it passes through the Town, is woefully deficient. For example, there is no mention of the fact that the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative traverses the Town aquifer and wellheads. Further, the Town is aware that multiple rare and uncommon species have been identified within the area of the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative as it passes through Town. However, these issues are not identified in the Resource Report.

The Town will actively participate in this process in order to ensure that the alternatives analysis includes a

complete review of impacts.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

Joanna B. Tourangeau

JBT/as

Enclosures

Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire

Community Development Department

Baboosic Lake Road

Town Hall - Lower level - East Wing

603 424-3531

Fax 603 424-1408

www.merrimacknh.gov

Planning - Zoning - Economic Development - Conservation

March 5, 2015

Lori Ferry, Project Manager

AECOM

10 Orms Street, Suite 405

Providence, RI 02904

RE: Information Request, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Northeast
Energy Direct Project, FERC Docket No. PF14-22

Dear Ms. Ferry:

The Town of Merrimack ("Town") received and reviewed the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC ("TGP") January 26, 2015 request that the Town identify whether sensitive environmental areas within 0.25 or 0.50 miles (dependent on the nature of the sensitive area) of the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project ("NED Project") - a natural gas pipeline which will traverse the Town.

Given that the NED Project as currently proposed impacts multiple conservation areas, wellhead protection areas (including the aquifer that provides more than half of the Town's water) and crosses one of the Town's major sewer interceptor lines, two major protected rivers and may have impacts to the NH Plating Site (a Federal Superfund Site), scenic areas, habitat for identified endangered species, recreational areas and the residences and private water supplies of many of the Town's citizens, it is vital to the Town that all such areas be accurately assessed and identified so as to ensure that all impacts to such sensitive receptors are avoided and/or mitigated. To this end the Town is highly motivated and willing to assist in accurate identification of these areas. As such, we have enclosed a preliminary list of such areas.

Unfortunately, the Town's resources are limited and the TGP request imposes a significant burden with regard to both staff and financial resources. The Town, must, therefore, request additional time and assistance from TGP to supplement these materials. We look forward to a public meeting with TGP to discuss how to best establish a process that will allow these areas to be fully identified and addressed.

The Town also asks that TGP provide the Town with an opportunity to review and comment upon any such materials prepared for submission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the above captioned matter in advance of such filing.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Thompson, AICP

Community Development Director

cc: Eileen Cabanel, Town Manager

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Attachment: Preliminary List of "Sensitive Environmental Areas" within 0.25 or 0.50 Miles of NED

“Study Corridor”

- Two Town-owned parcels of conservation land are crossed by the proposed route:
 - Horse Hill Nature Preserve; and
 - Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest;
- At least 12 wetland areas (including Naticook Brook and the Merrimack River) are crossed by the proposed route
 - At least 4 ponds and small streams are located on the Horse Hill Nature Preserve property, providing important habitat area for several endangered/threatened species;
 - An area of Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest contains an area of sensitive vegetation/habitat that will be explained further in future responses;
 - Of particular concern regarding the Merrimack River is the construction of the pipeline under the river, the permanence of the installation under the river as it may be affected by flow or river course changes over time, and the safety history of such river crossings.
 - The Lower Merrimack River is a Designated Protected River under NH RSA 483 in accordance with the State’s Rivers Management and Protection Program.
- The Town’s highest yield aquifer is located within the study area, which is part of both a Wellhead Protection Area and Aquifer Conservation District (see also attached letter and map from MVD);
 - 2 of the Merrimack Village District (MVD) water supply wells are located in close proximity to the proposed route (MVD Well #2 is approximately 550 feet from the proposed route, MVD Well #3 is approximately 2500 feet from the proposed route);
 - This aquifer and pair of supply wells provide more than half of the water service to the Town;
- The proposed route would cross MVD waterlines in at least 10 locations;
- The propose route would cross municipal and private sewer lines in at least 4 locations:
 - Camp Sargent Rd (across from Talant Rd);
 - The private Merrimack Premium Outlets’ sewer lateral;
 - The entrance to Elbit Systems on Rt. 3 (Daniel Webster Highway); and
 - The Town’s main sewer interceptor line along the B&M Railroad tracks/right-of-way
- The proposed route is within 0.25 and 0.50 miles of several residential neighborhoods, some of which rely upon private wells and septic systems.

MERRIMACK VILLAGE DISTRICT

March 3, 2015

Mr. Timothy J. Thompson
Community Development Director
Town of Merrimack
6 Baboosic Lake Road
Merrimack, NH 03054

RE: AECOM Information Request for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (NED Project) Docket Number: PF14-22

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Information Request that was submitted to the Town of Merrimack by AECOM on behalf of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC. As you know, the Merrimack Village District is responsible for providing potable water to 25,000 residents in the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire. All of our water resources are derived exclusively from groundwater that is pumped

from a series of high-yielding wells sited in three stratified drift aquifers. On an annual basis, we provide approximately 800,000,000 gallons of clean, potable water to our customers. The intent of this letter is to make it clear that the proposed pipeline route would directly cross sensitive environmental areas (designated protected aquifers, Wellhead Protection Areas, and surface water bodies that contribute to the availability of potable groundwater resources) that are critical to the Districts' groundwater resources.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC is in the pre-filing process of siting a pipeline route (identified as the NED Project) through the Town of Merrimack. One of the proposed routes of the NED gas pipeline crosses through the center of one of the principal aquifers utilized by the MVD (approximately pipeline mile marker 168), known locally as the Naticook Brook Aquifer. The MVD currently operates two Production Wells (MVD-2 and MVD-3) that pump groundwater from this Aquifer, which provides approximately 50% of the MVD's water supply capacity. This Aquifer is protected by the Town of Merrimack through an Aquifer Protection Overlay District and the contributing area for the two Production Wells is a registered Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) with the State of New Hampshire. Loss of use of such a critical resource would have devastating consequences on our ability to provide a reliable source of water to the residents and businesses in the Town of Merrimack. The District is very opposed to the siting of a petroleum product pipeline through the WHPA in such close proximity to its Production Wells.

The proposed route of the pipeline also crosses Naticook Brook (pipeline mile marker 167.9-168) and is approximately 0.25 miles from Greens Pond. These two surface water bodies are hydraulically connected to the underlying sand and gravel Naticook Brook Aquifer. Recharge from these two surface water bodies plays an important role in maintaining groundwater levels in the Aquifer. Any contamination or adverse impacts to either of these two water bodies will also likely impact groundwater quality.

Another major Aquifer (Witches Brook Aquifer) provides 33% of the MVD's groundwater capacity and is located in the towns of Amherst, Hollis, and Merrimack. The proposed pipeline route crosses this municipally designated Aquifer in the Town of Amherst between pipeline mile marker 161.5 and 165. Although the WI-IPA for these MVD Production Wells is about a mile from the proposed pipeline route, the MVD wants to also emphasize the importance of this regional Aquifer as a source of potable water for thousands of people in the local area.

The MVD has a mutual aid agreement with Pennichuck Water Works, Inc. to provide water in the event of an emergency when the MVD cannot meet demand. The proposed natural gas pipeline route crosses through a large swath of land that is part of the watershed for the surface water that Pennichuck Water relies on to meet the needs of its 86,000+ customers.

In summary, the proposed natural gas pipeline route crosses directly through the Wellhead Protection Area for the Naticook Brook Aquifer that provides 50% of the groundwater resources available to the MVD. It also crosses through a regional aquifer (Witches Brook Aquifer) that the MVD relies upon for another 33% of its groundwater capacity. Finally, the proposed pipeline is also located within the surface watershed for Pennichuck Water Works, Inc., a mutual-aid water supplier to the MVD. In total, approximately 83% of MVD's total water capacity is derived from the District's existing Production Wells that are located within close proximity to the proposed pipeline route. Loss of use of either of these Aquifers would have catastrophic consequences for the MVD. Based upon the results of previous groundwater investigations, it appears very unlikely that these existing wells of such high yield capacity could be relocated anywhere else in the Merrimack Service Area.

Best regards,

P.onald Miner, Jr.
Superintendent

CC: MVD Board of Commissioners
Timothy Thompson, Community Development
Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations

Attachment

{map, not included here}

20150515-0030(30586444).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: April 23, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

2 Winterberry Rd
Pelham, NH 03076

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Jan M. Sullivan

20150515-0031(30585424).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: April 23, 2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

4 Winterberry Rd, Pelham, NH

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Anothy Viscomi

20150515-0032(30586277).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/17/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

12 Winterberry Rd, Pelham, NH 03076

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Paul E. Germain

20150515-0033(30586445).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4/23/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

15 Winterberry Rd, Pelham, NH
Mr. & Mrs Anthony Gordon

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Ella J. Gordon

20150515-0034(30586482).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 5/2/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

14 Cara Lane
Pelham, NH 03076

i am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Michelle Pedi

20150515-0309(30616893).pdf

Hand written card, Elizabeth Thoms, 97 Main, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150515-0310(30604912).pdf

Hand written card, Heidi Graff, 111 Sunridge Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150515-0311(30616894).pdf

Hand written card, Heidi Graff, 111 Sunridge Rd, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150515-3033(30579696).pdf

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

OFFICE OF ENERGY PROJECTS

In Reply Refer To:
OEP/DG2E/Gas Branch 3
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
Northeast Energy Direct Project
Docket No. PF14-22-000
§ 375.308(z)

May 15, 2015

Mr. J. Curtis Moffat
Deputy General Counsel and Vice President
Gas Group Legal
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC
1001 Louisiana Street, Suite 1000
Houston, TX 77009

Re: Comments on Draft Resource Reports

Mr. Moffat:

The enclosure contains the comments of the FERC staff on Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC's (Tennessee Gas) draft environmental resource reports (RRs) filed on March 13, 2015 for the planned Northeast Energy Direct Project (Project). The comments ask for clarifications of discrepancies and identify missing information that we believe necessary to begin substantive preparation of the draft environmental impact statement for the Project.

Due to the large number of public comments and the complexity of the Project, we are requesting that Tennessee Gas incorporate the requested information in the revised RRs. In addition, when Tennessee Gas files its full set of revised draft RRs please ensure that the comments identified in the enclosure are fully addressed. To facilitate review of the revised draft RRs, Tennessee Gas should include a matrix that identifies the specific locations in the RRs (i.e., section and page number) where the information requested in these comments may be found.

When filing documents and maps, prepare separate volumes as outlined on the Commission's website at <http://www.ferc.gov/help/filing-guide/file-ceii/ceiiguideguidelines.asp>. Any plot plans showing equipment or piping details or other Critical Energy Infrastructure Information should be filed as non-public and labeled "Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information – Do Not Release" (18 CFR 388.112). Cultural resources material containing location, character, or ownership information should be marked "Contains Privileged Information – Do Not Release" and should be filed separately from the remaining information, which should be marked "Public."

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 502-8097.

Sincerely,
Eric Tomasi
Environmental Project Manager
Office of Energy Projects

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

Northeast Energy Direct Project (Project)
Docket No. PF14-22-000

Comments on Draft Resource Reports

General

1. General – Include the information requested for draft Resource Reports 1 and 10 as described in our comments dated February 27, 2015. If any of the requested information cannot be included within the next draft filing, indicate when that information will subsequently be filed.
2. Respond to the questions from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) included as Attachment A; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service included as Attachment B.
3. Tennessee Gas should respond to the specific comment letters identified below:
 - a. The Town of Northfield, Massachusetts (and attachments), filed on April 1, 2015;
 - b. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, filed on April 1, 2015;
 - c. The Town of Amherst, New Hampshire, filed on March 24, 2015;
 - d. The Town of Townsend, Massachusetts, filed on March, 24, 2015;
 - e. The Town of Warwick, Massachusetts, filed on March 9, 2015;
 - f. The Town of Mason, New Hampshire, filed on February 4, 2015;
 - g. The Town of Ashby, Massachusetts, filed on November 23, 2014;
 - h. The Town of Wilmington, Massachusetts, filed on January 20, 2015;
 - i. The Town of Wilmington, Water and Sewer Department, filed on January 28, 2015;
 - j. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Historical Commission, filed on May 1, 2015;
 - k. The Heritage Commission of the Town of Richmond, New Hampshire, filed on February 6, 2015;
 - l. The Town of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, filed on April 27, 2015;
 - m. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Upstate New York Section, filed on April 24, 2015;
 - n. The Berkshire Planning Commission, filed on May 7, 2015; and
 - o. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, filed on May 12, 2015.

Resource Report 1 – Project Description

1. Provide the locations and details for new compressor stations. Provide a large scale (1:3,600 or greater) plot plan identifying the proposed engine/compressor units, buildings, piping and other equipment, site property line, and nearby noisesensitive areas (such as residences, farms, or schools). In addition, provide the mailing list for all landowners within 1/2 mile of the property boundary of the facility.
2. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 1 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. the location and configuration or temporary workspaces, including justifications for any within 50 feet of wetlands;
 - b. locations and details for meter stations, mainline valves (MLV), pig launchers and receivers, cathodic protection systems, non-jurisdictional facilities, access roads, contractor yards, and other appurtenant facilities;
 - c. updated aerial imagery for the Project area;
 - d. updated acreages for lands affected by the Project;
 - e. environmental construction plans (ECPs), blasting plan, and state-specific invasive species management

- plans;
 - f. site-specific waterbody and wetland plans and associated crossing techniques;
 - g. site-specific residential construction plans;
 - h. locations and details for horizontal directional drills (HDD);
 - i. complete alignment sheets;
 - j. detailed construction schedule;
 - k. location of shallow bedrock, steep slopes, and side slopes; and
 - l.
3. proposed modifications to the Commission’s Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan (Plan) and Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures (Procedures) Plan and Procedures; Section 1.0 (page 1-2) – Clarify the statement that “Tennessee’s current proposed pipeline alignment along utility corridors is proposed to be generally located five (5) feet outside the existing utility easement.” Indicate whether the construction and permanent right-of-way would directly abut existing easements where possible. Include a descriptive table, with explanations included, for each area where a generally co-located Project segment would temporarily deviate away from other co-located utilities. Include a discussion in Table 1.1-2 regarding the status of negotiations between Tennessee Gas and the owners of other utilities regarding the potential for use of a portion of those entities’ rights-of-way by Tennessee Gas during construction and/or operation.
 4. Section 1.1.2.2.1 (page 1-13) – Confirm whether all temporary workspace needed for the modifications at Station 319 are already owned by Tennessee Gas. In addition, provide a description of work/upgrades that would take place at Station 319 due to the Planned/Proposed Susquehanna West Project.
 5. Section 1.2.3 (page 1-48) – Include any measures to be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts on sensitive resources, such as wetlands and forest, along new access roads.
 6. Table 1.2-5 – Indicate whether forest, wetlands, waterbodies, or other sensitive resources would be affected by use of the contractor yards. Update draft Resource Reports 2 and 3 appropriately.
 7. Section 1.3.1.13 (page 1-63) – Include a discussion regarding how ridge top areas used during construction would be restored and how post-construction contours may be different than their original condition (this may require an alternative to the FERC Plan Section V.A.5). In addition, describe the source of imported soils during restoration and plans to address potentially associated issues such as the spread of invasive plant species, soil type compatibility, and rock content. Describe any measures that would be employed to avoid allowing backfilled rock to directly contact the pipe. Update Resource Reports 6 and 7 appropriately.
 8. Section 1.3.1.14 (page 1-64) – Confirm whether Tennessee Gas would use a spray diffuser to discharge hydrostatic test water directly into a waterbody where applicable, in lieu of discharge overland based on the potential for reduced environmental impacts on the receiving waters. Indicate whether biocides or other additives would be added to hydrostatic test water. Update Resource Report 2 appropriately.
 9. Section 1.3.2.1 (page 1-73) – Include a discussion of any special measures that Tennessee Gas would use in rugged terrain to address potential issues such as erosion control, rocks rolling off of the right-of-way during construction, and postrestoration slips and landslides.
 10. Section 1.3.2.2 (page 1-76) – Indicate whether Tennessee Gas would coordinate with local and state authorities regarding potential impacts to roads and traffic patterns, as well as a commitment to repair all road damage caused by the Project.
 11. Section 1.3.2.2 (page 1-76) – Include Project-specific plans for burning slash if applicable, and detail measures to be implemented to protect forest, waterbodies, wetlands, air quality, nearby residents, and other sensitive resources in areas where slash would be burned.
 12. Section 1.3.2.3 (page 1-77) – Include in Section 1.3.2.3 a description of what equipment would be used to remove excess rock from agricultural soils and what size of rock would be removed.

13. Section 1.3.2.5.2 (page 1-79) – Discuss whether Tennessee Gas, in certain circumstances, may be able to pull back an HDD section in sub-sections, thereby increasing flexibility, minimizing the false right-of-way, and precluding the requirement of pulling one continuous section.
14. Section 1.3.2.6 (page 1-81) – Include a discussion regarding whether blasting would be used in areas of limestone or karst geology.
15. Section 1.3.2.7 (page 1-82) – Evaluate the feasibility of additional HDDs in sites containing forested wetlands with an impact of more than 0.5 acre per crossing or in sites containing any high quality or specially designated forested wetland.
16. Section 1.3.2.8 (page 1-82) – Evaluate the potential for using HDDs at all major waterbodies (e.g., Schorharie Creek). In addition, evaluate the feasibility of additional HDDs in sites where the following characteristics are present:
 - a. waterbody crossings greater than 30 feet wide where a dry construction method is not feasible; and
 - b. waterbodies listed as sensitive or high quality.
17. Section 1.3.2.9.2 (page 1-83) – Indicate whether Tennessee Gas would to the extent possible, position temporary workspace to avoid upland and wetland forest as well as other sensitive resources.
18. Section 1.3.3.6 (page 1-85) – Indicate whether Tennessee Gas would install communication towers as part of the Project, and if so describe their location and features.
19. Section 1.3.5 (page 1-86) – Include a discussion regarding whether Tennessee Gas intends to fund a third-party compliance program that would operate at the direction of the Commission staff.
20. Section 1.4.1 (page 1-87) – Include a detailed description and table listing the nature and frequency of all patrols and inspections that would be used during operation of the pipeline by facility type.
21. Section 1.4.2 (page 1-88) – Confirm that Tennessee Gas would not use herbicides to maintain the permanent right-of-way for purposes other than invasive plant species control.
22. Section 1.7 (1-129) – Identify any non-jurisdictional facilities associated with the Project. If there are any non-jurisdictional facilities that would be built as a result of the new gas volumes associated with this Project, include the following detailed information for each facility:
 - a. company/owner;
 - b. type of facility;
 - c. dimensions (pipe diameter, length, horsepower, etc. as appropriate for pipeline and land area for other facilities);
 - d. maps showing locations;
 - e. federal permits required and their status;
 - f. status of local and state permits required; and
 - g. any environmental reviews required for local, state, or federal permitting authorities.
23. Section 1.8 (page 1-129) – Include landowner specific parcel or tract identification numbers within the referenced Landowner Line List.
24. Section 1.8.1 (page 1-131) – Update the section to include the results for wetland and waterbody field surveys conducted or identify when they will be included. Section 1.9.3 (page 1-146) – In the forthcoming table listing projects that may contribute to cumulative impacts, also include data columns for watershed identification, air quality control region, and basic information (and/or internet links) regarding impacts where available such as number of waterbodies crossed, acres of wetlands affected, acres of forest affected, and number of crossings of the Appalachian Trail.

Resource Report 2 – Water Use and Quality

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 2 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule

for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

- a. discussion regarding groundwater classification in the New Hampshire portion of the Project, post-consultation with New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services;
 - b. locations of new compressor stations and associated potential impacts to groundwater;
 - c. location of public and private drinking water wells and springs located within 150 feet of any Project workspace area;
 - d. avoidance and mitigation measures that would be taken around wellhead protection areas (WHPAs);
 - e. exact locations of pipeyards and contractors yards, as well as their potential resource impacts;
 - f. impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for waterbodies containing fisheries resources and how timing restrictions on those waterbodies may impact the Project schedule;
 - g. results of database search for contaminated sediments;
 - h. locations of potable water intakes within three miles downstream of any proposed waterbody crossing;
 - i. hydrostatic test water sources, quantity needed, as well as discharge location;
 - k. description and evaluation for any clearing and disturbance related to obtaining water for the HDD or for installation of the HDD guide wires;
 - l. field survey results and wetland delineation reports;
 - m. identification of wetland impacts associated with each facility;
 - n. wetland mitigation provisions;
 - o. State Wetland Classifications; and
 - p. wetland-specific crossing methods.
2. General – Include justification for all modifications to the Commission’s Procedures including but not necessarily limited to:
- a. Section 2.2.1.2 (page 2-44) – waterbodies containing sensitive fisheries;
 - b. Section 2.2.2 (page 2-73) – construction of aboveground and pipeline appurtenant facilities;
 - c. Section 2.2.9.1 (page 2-81) – crossing methods for sensitive surface waters;
 - d. Section 2.3.5.1 (page 2-156) – site-specific locations of additional temporary workspace (ATWS) within 50 feet of wetlands; and
 - e. Table 2.3-12 (page 2-161) – any site-specific locations where a construction workspace greater than 75 feet would be utilized in wetlands.
3. Section 2.1 (General) – In the groundwater descriptions, include a detailed description of the aquifers in each state including the names, beginning and ending MPs for each crossing, confining layers, principal use, depth to water, and general water quality. Update Table 2.1-2 to include aquifer, well depth, and yield.
4. Section 2.1.1.2.1 (pages 2-4 to 2-6) – Clarify which aquifer system is associated with the sole source aquifer (SSA). Confirm that “Total Mileage” is equivalent to the proposed crossing length of the SSA.
5. Section 2.1.1.2.3 (pages 2-7 to 2-8) – Define the groundwater designation ‘Class GA.’
6. Section 2.1.1.3.1 (page 2-8) – Include a discussion and complete citations for the U.S. Geological publications Survey publications that characterize the aquifers in the Project area.
7. Sections 2.1.1.3, 2.1.1.5, and 2.1.6 (page 2-8, 2-11, and 2-19) – Confirm whether Massachusetts and Connecticut have a Wellhead Protection Program and identify WHPAs accordingly. Discuss construction/operations precautions that would be implemented near WHPAs as well as any mitigation measures that may be required by wellhead protection area managers.
8. Section 2.1.1.3.2 (page 2-9) – Confirm whether the Project would impact the drinking water well protected by the Massachusetts Source Water Assessment Program (located in the Town of Erving).

9. Section 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 (page 2-15 and 2-19) –Include a discussion of all surface water protection areas depicted in Figure 2.1-4 that could be impacted by the Project and mitigation measures for work conducted within surface water protection areas.
10. Section 2.1.6 (page 2-19) – Confirm whether Tennessee Gas would provide preand post-construction testing of water quantity and quality to landowners with wells or springs located within 150 feet of any workspace.
11. Section 2.1.6 (page 2-19) – Include a discussion of potential aquifer impacts resulting from ground disturbing activities (e.g., HDD drilling, blasting). Include mitigation measures for potentially impacted springs and aquifers.
12. Section 2.2 – Update section to include results from waterbody field surveys. Discuss typical staging area requirements at waterbody crossings that would be crossed in each state. Identify all waterbodies crossed within karst-prone areas and their crossing methods.
13. Update Tables 2.2-4, 2.2-5, 2.2-6, 2.2-7, and 2.2-8 showing waterbodies crossed by the Project to include the correct crossing width, crossing method, timing restrictions, and any information that is missing or marked as “TBD.” Provide clarification on why some waterbodies have “unknown” listed under type of waterbody and clarify what the term “unknown” indicates.
14. Section 2.2.5 (page 2-73) – Identify all areas with known or potentially contaminated sediments.
15. Section 2.2.6 (page 2-76) – Update text based on agency consultations regarding the presence of public/private wells, surface water intakes, and springs in the vicinity of the Project.
16. Section 2.2.7 (page 2-79) – Include data for hydrostatic test pressure, volume (in gallons) of hydrostatic test water by specific source location (waterbody and milepost [MP]), the expected month water would be withdrawn and discharged, and source alternatives. Identify if any chemicals that may be added to the test water and include proposed treatment and/or disposal method for treated discharge water. Include specific locations of the test water discharges. Include a Hydrostatic Test Plan.
17. Section 2.2.9 (page 2-88) – Provide updated information on sensitive waterbodies and identify mitigation measures for potential impacts to sensitive waterbodies and fisheries. Section 2.2.10 (page 2-89) – Discuss potential surface water impacts resulting from the operation of the Project (e.g., increased runoff resulting from increased impervious surface).
18. Section 2.2.11 (page 2-90) – Include the rationale that a minimum cover depth of 5 feet is adequate for all waterbodies.
19. Section 2.3 (General) – Update the wetlands section to include results from wetland field surveys. Include the Wetland Delineation Report or an estimate of when Wetland Delineation Report will be included. Clarify how construction impact acreages were calculated. In each table, include specific construction right-of-way widths for each wetland crossed and note any wetlands with irregular workspaces which would create impacts greater than simply calculating length multiplied by width.
20. Update Tables 2.3-1, 2.3-3, 2.3-5, 2.3-7, and 2.3-9 showing wetlands crossed by the Project to include crossing methods, state wetland classification, crossing length, and any information that is missing or marked as “TBD”.

Resource Report 3 – Fisheries, Wildlife, and Vegetation

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 3 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. copies of additional or continued state and federal agency correspondence with state and federal agencies regarding potential Project-related impacts on existing aquatic, wildlife, vegetation resources (including state- and federally protected species) and associated mitigation measures. The topics addressed in these correspondences should include, but not necessarily be limited to:
 - i. fisheries of special concern;

- ii. water quality designations;
 - iii. construction timing restrictions;
 - iv. Priority Habitats mapped by Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP);
 - v. the incorporation of Massachusetts BioMap 2 data in agency analyses;
 - vi. mitigation measures to protect interior forest breeding birds and other wildlife;
 - vii. crossing methods that would be used in significant or sensitive wildlife habitats;
 - viii. vegetative communities of special concern; and
 - ix. protected species with the potential to occur within the Project area.
- b. a discussion and figures of the interior forest blocks that would be crossed by the Project, as mapped by Tennessee Gas;
 - c. results of field surveys conducted to characterize the disposition landscape where the Project would cross the Appalachian Trail as well as a crossing plan for the same location;
 - d. a determination of whether or not the Project would cross the Talcott Mountain State Forest in New Hampshire and associated impacts and mitigation if appropriate;
 - e. a list of vegetative community types that would be crossed by the Project area based on National Land Cover Database mapping for the entire Project area;
 - f. a discussion of impacts associated with the temporary or permanent replacement of established, woody, or scrub/shrub vegetation with herbaceous growth, if applicable;
 - g. a discussion of potential construction and operation impacts on vegetation associated with aboveground facilities and appurtenant facilities (MLVs, pig launchers and receivers), temporary and permanent access roads, pipe and contractor yards, cathodic protection systems, and alternating current (AC) mitigation systems;
 - h. copies of consultations with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), local soil and water conservation districts, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding right-of-way re-seeding recommendations;
 - i. state-specific Invasive Species Management plans; and
 - j. locations, timing, and results of species-specific surveys conducted for protected species and their habitats within the Project area.
2. General – Regarding the April 1, 2015 listing of the northern long-eared bat as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), update the following information:
 - a. species current status and implications for the Project;
 - b. revised or additional protection and mitigation measures recommended by state and federal agencies, including requests for surveys. Include updated agency correspondence.
 - c. Table 3.2-1 (3-23) and Table 3.4-1 (page 3-86) – Table 3.2-1 shows northern long-eared bats as being a common wildlife species potentially present in upland and forested wetland habitat types crossed by the Project in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. However, Table 3.4-1 shows New York as the only state in which the species could potentially occur within the Project area. Clarify this apparent discrepancy.
 - d. Section 3.4.2.1.2 (page 3-103) – Section 3.4.2.1.2 states that the USFWS recommends that Tennessee Gas perform biological surveys in the vicinity of the Project alignment to determine potential effects. Confirm whether or not Tennessee Gas plans to conduct these surveys, and provide a timeline for their completion, if applicable.
 3. Section 3.0 (page 3-2) – Section 3.0 states that 80% of the pipeline will be colocated with other rights-of-

way, while Section 3.2.2.6 states 83% will be colocated with other rights-of-way. Address this discrepancy.

4. Section 3.1 and 3.3 (general) – Include copies of the following agency correspondence referenced in the text:

- a. Pennsylvania Game Commission. September 24, 2014 and January 21, 2015;
 - b. New York Natural Heritage Program, October 3, 2014;
 - c. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, October 16, 2014;
 - d. Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, October 16, 2014;
 - e. USFWS, October 17, 2014;
 - f. U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 28, 2015; and
 - g. Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions, February 6, 2015.
5. Table 3.1-3 – Update table with a more recent reference and update the reference section accordingly.
6. Section 3.1.3 (page 3-15) – include a discussion of the methods that would be used revegetate waterbody banks and restore them to their pre-construction conditions.
7. Section 3.2.1.3 (page 3-20) – Clarify whether successional palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) areas are considered wetlands or open land. .
8. Table 3.2-4 – Include data regarding interior forest and edge forest crossed by the Project.
9. Section 3.2.2.3.3 (page 3-40) – Define “disposition landscape”.
10. Section 3.3.2.3.2 (page 3-76) – Include a source for the statement that “the Massachusetts Audubon Society identifies the most serious threat to this ecosystem as natural ecological succession, and that regular mowing and/or burning of vegetation is necessary to maintain existing grassland and pitch pine communities.”
11. Section 3.3.2.3.2 (page 3-76) – Confirm whether Tennessee Gas is coordinating with appropriate state agencies regarding vegetation communities of special concern located throughout the Project area.
12. Section 3.3.2.3.3 (page 3-76) – Confirm whether or not the Project (including temporary construction workspace) would cross any Terrestrial Hemlock Ravine natural community.
13. Section 3.3.2.5 (page 3-78) – Clarify whether the floodplain forest habitat along the Farmington River along Segment S would be impacted by the HDD crossing at this location. Confirm that the text and Table 2.2-8 agree on the location, crossing methods and potential impacts.
14. Section 3.3.4.1 (page 3-80) – Include a description of the circumstances in which a tree located within an area slated for vegetation clearing would not be felled.
15. Discuss how Tennessee Gas intends to address the bat hibernacula present near the Wright Compressor Station.

Resource Report 4 – Cultural Resources

All material filed with the Commission containing location, character, and ownership information about cultural resources must have the cover and any relevant pages therein clearly labeled in bold lettering: “CONTAINS PRIVILEGED INFORMATION--DO NOT RELEASE.”

1. Include all information in first draft Resource Report 4 labeled as “TBD” or pending, not necessarily limited to:
- a. Table 4.4-4 (Parcel), Table 4.4-6 (Parcel), Table 4.4.18 (Parcel), Table 4.4- 20 (Parcel), and Table 4.4-21 (Parcel); and
 - b. Data missing from the first draft Resource Report 4, such as tables for the Susquehanna County PA Supply Path Head Station, Delaware County NY Supply Path Mid Station, Schoharie County NY Supply Path Tail Station, Schoharie County NY Market Path Tail Station, Rensselaer County NY Market Path Mid Station, Maritimes Delivery Line in Middlesex County MA, Concord Delivery Line in Middlesex County

MA, Fitchburg Lateral Extension in MA, North Worcester Lateral in MA, Market Path Station 2 in Berkshire County MA, Market Path Mid Station 3 in Franklin County MA, Market Path Tail Station in Middlesex County MA, Wright to Dracut Pipeline Segment in NH, portion of Haverhill Lateral in NH, portion of Fitchburg Lateral in NH, Market Path Mid Station 4 in Hillsborough County NH, the 300 Line Loop in CT, and the Samford Loop in CT.

2. Include all new and previously unfiled correspondence, meeting notes, phone logs, or emails between Tennessee Gas and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). This should include copies of comments from the Massachusetts SHPO dated October 1, 2014 and January 26 and April 22, 2015,
3. Include all new or previously unfiled correspondence, meeting notes, phone logs, or emails between Tennessee Gas and interested Indian tribes. This should include copies of notes from the March 18 and April 27, 2015 meetings with Indian tribes. Update Table 4.2-1 accordingly.
4. Attachment 4a – Pages 239 through 418 appear to be duplicates of pages 59 through 238. Update the attachment to remove any duplicated correspondence from SHPOs and tribes.
5. Include copies of first draft work plans-research designs produced for each state. Document that the research designs-survey protocols were submitted to the SHPO for each state, and interested Indian tribes, and file the comments of the SHPOs and tribes on the work plans. File revised work plans for each state that address the comments of the SHPOs and tribes.
6. Include copies of the draft Unanticipated Discovery Plan for each state. Document that the Discovery Plans were submitted to the SHPOs and interested tribes. File comments from the SHPOs and tribes on the Discovery Plans. File revised plans that address the comments of the SHPOs and tribes.
7. Explain how Native American monitors or survey crew members would be incorporated into the on-the-ground cultural resources inventories conducted through Tennessee’s consultant, Louis Berger. Include copies of the results of investigations by Indian tribes to identify traditional cultural properties, ceremonial stone landscapes, burials, sacred sites, or other properties of cultural or religious importance to tribes that historically used or occupied the Project area.
8. At a minimum, Resource Report 4 should include an Overview Report that complies with Section V of the staff’s “Guidelines for Reporting on Cultural Resources Investigations for Pipeline Projects,” and includes the results of a literature review and site file search. Revise all the tables listing previously recorded archaeological sites and aboveground historic sites to cover all sites within 0.5 mile of the proposed facilities, including Smithsonian site number, site name if known, site type, segment, parcel, milepost or location, distance in feet from centerline, recorder and date, evaluation, and SHPO opinion of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and the date of that determination.
9. Include a schedule for the conduct of cultural resources surveys, and the filing of the results of those investigations. Also, include a table that lists all Project segments covered by a cultural resources survey, the date of the survey, and the archaeological or historic standing structures recorded within each inventoried segment, by state. The data in the table of newly identified sites should include Smithsonian site number, site name if known, site type, segment, parcel, milepost or location, distance in feet from centerline, company/recorder and date of recordation, NRHP evaluation, and recommendation for future work. File copies of all cultural resources survey reports and the comments of the SHPOs and Indian tribes on those reports.
10. Include a response to the February 9, 2015 letter from the town of Milford, New Hampshire, indicating how historic resources would be identified along the pipeline route through the town, and addressing how the town would be included as a “consulting party” in the Section 106 compliance process.
11. At a site visit of the planning crossing of the Hudson River, FERC staff identified a small graveyard approximately 400 feet from the west bank of the river. Currently the pipeline centerline would be very near the site. Provide an avoidance plan for this site.
12. Document that Tennessee Gas has submitted a revised research design for Massachusetts in response to comments from the SHPO on the first draft.

Resource Report 5 – Socioeconomics

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 5 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to: Section 5.8 (page 5-12) – Environmental Justice discussion for aboveground facilities. Include a table that includes a breakdown of minority and low-income populations near each facility.
2. Section 5.1.3 (page 5-3) – Include an estimated percentage of the non-local workers that would be relocating to the Project area with their families. Include an estimate of the total population increase to the Project area.
3. Section 5.1.3 (page 5-3) – Include an estimate of the average construction workforce and peak construction workforce by year for pipeline facilities and for above ground facilities.
4. Table 5.2-1 (page 5-5) – In footnote number 2, clarify how Rental Vacancy Rate is determined including the units.
5. Section 5.3 (page 5-7) – For each county in the Project area, include the following:
 - a. number of police departments;
 - b. number of fire departments;
 - c. number of school districts and total enrollment; and
 - d. number of hospitals and total number of hospital beds.
6. Section 5.4 (page 5-9) – Specify the typical and maximum duration of a complete road closure when no detour is available, and include mitigation measures to ensure emergency access during these periods.
7. Section 5.4 (page 5-10) – Discuss the likelihood or provide an affirmative statement of whether “contractors may utilize buses” for worker transportation (emphasis added). Include locations of any “Park-N-Ride areas” and discuss traffic management and mitigation measures at these areas.
8. Section 5.8 (page 5-12) – Include an environmental justice analysis (please refer to guidance and comments by the EPA) and discussion for the pipeline portion of the Project. Include a table that includes a breakdown of minority and low-income populations for each state and county crossed by the Project.

Resource Report 6 – Geological Resources

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 6 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. mines reported along the proposed pipeline routes based on state databases;
 - b. oil and gas well locations;
 - c. areas of severe erosion;
 - d. faults crossed by Project pipeline facilities;
 - e. steep slopes (15 to 30 percent) crossed by Project;
 - f. blasting locations by MP; and
 - g. Paleontological Resources Plan.
2. General – Clarify whether Tennessee Gas will be conducting geotechnical field surveys. Include the following information regarding field surveys for assessing potential hazards from karst, karst features within the right-of-way (ROW), steep slopes, and landslides:
 - a. what areas would be surveyed;
 - b. a schedule for both when surveys would be conducted and when results would be made available;
 - c. who would conduct the surveys, e.g., a geotechnical engineer or certified geologist; and
 - d. if site specific recommendations for construction techniques would be developed for areas identified as having a hazard.

3. Section 6.2 (pages 6-67 to 6-73) – Include the following information is incorporated into the blasting plan, Resource Report 6, and other Resource Reports as appropriate:
 - a. Federal and state regulations that would be adhered to if blasting would be needed;
 - b. monitoring of blasting including peak particle velocity;
 - c. the monitoring of wells and springs within proximity to blasting activities including the type of monitoring, when monitoring would take place, and any specific testing that would take place;
 - d. damage mitigation measures including under what conditions the measures would be used (e.g., blasting mats); and
 - e. how Tennessee Gas would handle damage potentially caused by blasting and damage claims.
4. Section 6.3 (pages 6-73 to 6-82) – If any mines surface and/or underground are located proximal to, or would be crossed by, the Project. Include a detailed discussion of measures that would be taken to minimize hazards to the pipeline from mining operations. Include a discussion of:
 - a. how hazards occurring due to blasting would be minimized;
 - b. measures that would be used to prevent potential damage from excavation;
 - c. discussion of unstable surfaces, landslides, and slumping in mining areas; and
 - d. measures to prevent contamination from mine tailings.
5. Section 6.3 (page 6-73 to 6-82) – Include a table and discussion of oil and gas wells located within 0.25 mile of the pipelines, ATWS, aboveground facilities, and access roads by MP. Include the following information:
 - a. the total number of active, inactive (plugged), and proposed wells that would be within 0.25 mile of the Project;
 - b. identify any natural gas storage facilities that would be located with 0.25 mile of the Project;
 - c. measures that would protect any well that may be located within the working area and/or located proximal to the working area; and
 - d. measures that would be taken if an unknown and unmapped well is encountered during construction.
6. Section 6.4.1.2 (pages 6-92 to 6-96) – Include US Geological Survey (USGS) probability estimates for both 2 percent and 10 percent exceedance for all states. Include a figure that displays the Project and the seismic probability zones for both 2 percent and 10 percent exceedances in 50 years.
7. Section 6.4.1.2.1 (page 6-93) – Include a citation for the second bulleted statement in this section.
8. Section 6.4.1.2.1 (page 6-93) – Define “small to moderate.” in the third bulleted statement in this section.
9. Table 6.4-3 – Include the type of fault, a class category for the listed faults, identify if the faults are class A, B, C, or D within the USGS fault data base, and include the age of the most recent movement or displacement for each.
10. Section 6.4.1.3.3 (page 6-96) – Table 6.4-3 identifies numerous faults crossed by the Project in Massachusetts; however, the text in Section 6.4.1.3.3 states that the Project would potentially cross three fault lines in Massachusetts. Clarify this discrepancy.
11. Section 6.4.1.4.7 (page 6-112) – As part of mitigation measures for Project areas located in areas of potential karst terrain prepare a karst mitigation plan that identifies who would be responsible for identifying karst features during construction, who would be notified of the karst features discovery, general karst remediation measures that could be used, and if a geotechnical expert, such as a certified geologist, would be employed to evaluate the karst feature and include site specific remediation recommendations.
12. Section 6.4.1.4.7 (page 6-114) - Prepare and include a mitigation plan for postconstruction karst development within the ROW
13. Section 6.4.1.5 (page 6-115) - Provide a table of landslide susceptibility/incidence showing the MP inter-

vals of areas crossed by the pipeline that are prone to landsliding where construction would take place along the toes of slopes and/or on side-slopes.

Resource Report 7 – Soils

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 7 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

- a. acreage of prime farmland soils that would be affected by construction and operation associated with compressor stations and MLVs;
- b. state-Specific ECPs; and
- c. proposed mitigation to minimize impact on soils.

2. General – Include justification for any modifications to the Commission’s Plan.

3. General – Include a table and discussion of vulnerable soils crossed by the Project based on NRCS guidelines.

4. General – Include summary tables that identify soil limitations that would be impacted by construction of the Project for pipeline facilities, aboveground facilities (including compressor stations, meter stations, and MLVs), temporary access roads, permanent access roads, and contractor yards by segment, MPs, state and county in acres. Include a table for both permanent impacts and temporary impacts. An example of a summary table is provided below.

County	Potential Water Erosion(a)	Potential Wind Erosion(b)	Stony/Rocky Soils(c)	Shallow Depth to Bedrock(d)	Soil Compaction Potential(e)	Poor Revegetation Potential(f)	Poor Drainage Potential(g)	Prime Farmlands(i)
/State								
State								
County								
(sub-total)								
Project Total								

5. General – Include a Section addressing invasive plant species and soil pests. The Section should address development of procedures, in coordination with the appropriate state and local agencies, to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive species, noxious weeds, and soil pests resulting from construction and restoration activities.

6. General – Include the mitigation measures that Tennessee Gas would incorporate into its state-specific ECPs to mitigate impact to soils including erosion prone soils, stony/rocky soils and shallow depth to bedrock, soil compaction, low revegetation potential, poor drainage, hydric soils, and prime farmlands.

7. General – Include a discussion on ground heaving and any potential hazards it might pose to the Project.

8. General – Include a discussion of stony / rocky soils and include this soil limitation in Tables 7.1-1 through 7.1-3, 7.2-1, and 7.3-1.

9. Section 7.3 (page 7-5) – Include a table describing the extent of prime farmlands including the Project facility, state, county, and MPs.

10. Section 7.3 (page 7-5) – Include a summary table of impacts to prime farmlands and farmlands of state wide importance by type. See the preferred format below.

Impacts on Prime Farmlands and Farmlands of Statewide Importance (in acres) etc

	Farmland Type									
	Total Farmland Impacts		Land		Field		Managed Forest Land		Open Field/Open Land	
Farmland Classification	Constr. Impacts	Operation Impacts	Constr. Impacts	Operation. Impacts	Constr. Impacts	Operation. Impacts	Constr. Impacts	Operation. Impacts	Constr. Impacts	Operation. Impacts
STATE										
Pipeline										

Access Roads

Compressor

Station

Meter Stations

Contractor

Yards

State Subtotal

Project Total

11. Section 7.4.3 (page 7-8) – Clarify whether Tennessee Gas would use timber or board mats to prevent compaction instead of coconut fiber mats and geotextile fabric.
12. Section 7.4.3 (page 7-8) – Specify at what interval Tennessee Gas would conduct soil compaction tests in agricultural and residential areas.
13. Section 7.5.2 (page 7-10) – Delete the word “annually” in the first sentence of this Section. Delete the word “cultivated” and replace with the word “managed” in the second sentence of this Section.
14. Section 7.5.2 (page 7-11) – Add another bullet to the first bulleted list in this section addressing stabilization of the topsoil windrow.
15. Attachment 7B (page 7b-1 to 7b-101) – In Tables 7.1-1, 7.1-2, and 7.1-3, include the revegetation potential as either low, moderate, and high instead of as “yes” or “N/A” and define these ranges.
16. Attachment 7B (page 7b-1 to 7b-101) – Increase the font size of the footnotes for Tables 7.1-1, 7.1-2, and 7.1-3.
17. Attachment 7B (page 7b-1 to 7b-66) – In Table 7.1-1, several soil series including but not limited to Holly Soils, Udifluvents, cobbly, and Medisaprists, ponded have a revegetation potential listed as N/A. Confirm whether or not these soil series are not revegetation potential is not applicable for each of these soil series, and, if so, identify why the revegetation potential is not applicable.
18. Attachment 7B (page 7b-67 to 7b-73) – In Table 7.1-2, clarify why all aspects of the table are listed as N/A for Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. 19. Attachment 7B (page 7b-67 to 7b-73) – In Table 7.2-1, include the type of facility (e.g., MLV, compressor station).

Resource Report 8 – Land Use, Recreation and Aesthetics

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 8 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. Section 8.1.1.3 (page 8-3) – Locations of each ATWS and justifications for any modifications to FERC’s Plan;
 - b. Table 8.1-2 (pages 8-6 to 8-8) – Missing acreages for various Project facilities;
 - c. Table 8.1-3 (pages 8-9 to 8-12) – ROW cross-section diagram;
 - d. Section 8.1.2 (page 8-13) – Locations of aboveground and appurtenant facilities within the text, Table 8.1-5, and associated updates to Volume II, Appendix F;
 - e. Section 8.1.3 (page 8-17) – Locations of additional pipe and contractor yards within the text, Table 8.1-6, and associated updates to Volume II, Appendices E and F;
 - f. Table 8.1-6 (pages 8-18 to 8-19) –Locations of new contractor and pipe yards within New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts;
 - g. Section 8.1.4 (page 8-20) – Locations of additional access roads in section, Table 8.1-7 and Volume II, Appendices E and F;
 - h. Section 8.1.6.1 (page 8-25) – ECPs;
 - i. Table 8.1-11 (page 8-29) – Railroad crossings for the Project;

- j. Section 8.2.1 (page 8-31 to 8-35) –Updated correspondence with planning agencies regarding planned development and impacts and avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.
 - k. Table 8.2-1 (page 8-32) – Updated information regarding locations of newly identified planned developments;
 - l. Section 8.2.1.6 (page 8-35) –Information regarding the potential for conflicts with other construction projects;
 - m. Table 8.2-2 (page 8-36) – Residences and commercial buildings within 50 feet of the Project workspace;
 - n. Section 8.2.2.1 (page 8-37) – Site-specific drawings for all residences within 50 feet of the Project workspace;
 - o. Section 8.3 (page 8-38) – Recently identified public land, recreation, and other designated areas;
 - p. Section 8.3.1.1.1 (page 8-45) – Updated consultations with federal agencies to determine whether federal lands would be impacted by the Project;
 - q. Section 8.3.1.1.2 (page 8-45 to 8-52) – Updated consultations with state agencies;
 - r. Section 8.3.2.1.2 (page 8-61) – Crossing methods of scenic rivers;
 - s. Table 8.3-2 (page 8-62) – Updated list of properties covered under NRCS and Farm Service Agency programs for New Hampshire and Connecticut;
 - t. Table 8.3-4 (page 8-80) – New York 480/480A properties located in the vicinity of the Project;
 - u. Table 8.3-5 (page 8-88) – Hazardous waste sites for Massachusetts;
 - v. Section 8.3.5 (page 8-92) – Information on specialty farm lands identified as crossed by the Project;
 - w. Section 8.4 (page 8-93) –Visual resources discussion for all Project components and special recreation areas; and
 - x. Section 8.6 (page 8-93) – Cumulative impacts associated with land use, recreation, and aesthetics.
2. General – Revise the land use categories and definitions as listed in Section 8.1 to be consistent with the guidance in Section 8.1 of the FERC Guidance Manual for Environmental Report Preparation. The categories should include agricultural land, forest/woodlands, rangeland, open land, residential land, industrial/commercial land, and open water. Update all discussions and tables that reference land use types to include these land use categories.
3. Table 8.1-2 – Update the table to include acres of impacts to each land use type by Project Segment (e.g., Pennsylvania to Wright), Project component (e.g., right-ofway, ATWS, access roads, compressor stations), state, and county.
4. Table 8.1-3 – Update the table to include a column that identifies the existing right-of-way utility that the Project would overlap.
5. Section 8.1.1.2 (page 8-3) – Identify any locations where looping pipeline would be more than 25 feet from the existing pipeline. Include this information in a separate table, along with an explanation.
6. Section 8.1.2 (page 8-13) – Include the following information on aboveground facilities:
- a. specify whether land for aboveground facilities is currently owned or would be acquired by lease or purchase;
 - b. identify all aboveground facilities that would be within the permanent ROW;
 - c. identify how much land surrounding the compressor station sites would be held as a buffer and what the land use would be for the buffer following construction;
 - d. for all new aboveground facilities that would occupy more than 5 acres, consult with the county office of the NRCS to determine the acreage of prime farmland soils that would be affected; and
 - e. consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine if the new facilities would be within desig-

- nated floodplain or flood storage areas. Identify mitigation is required.
7. Section 8.1.3 (page 8-17) – If additional pipe and contractor yards are unknown or are not yet established, identify the yard requirements, approximate locations, and the anticipated number of additional yards that would be needed.
 8. Table 8.2-1 – Update the table to include all ongoing or planned projects within 0.25 mile of the Project workspace instead of the Project centerline.
 9. Identify any open pit mines or nuclear facilities within 1/2 mile of the Project facilities.
 10. Table 8.2-2 – Update the table to include all residences, commercial buildings, and structures (e.g., sheds, pools, barns, garages) within 50 feet of construction workspace. Include a column for county and state for each residence, building, and structure.
 11. Section 8.2.2.1 (page 8-37) – Describe how landowners would be notified of construction activities and how hazards from open ditches would be minimized when active construction is not occurring. Describe whether the pipeline centerline would occur within 25 feet of a residence. If this could occur, describe the procedures that would be followed to ensure that the trench would not be excavated until the pipe is ready for installation and that the trench is backfilled immediately after installation.
 12. Section 8.3 (pages 8-38 to 8-93) – Include the results of consultations and coordination with agencies and landowners. For public lands, summarize the status of the negotiations for the special-use permits or right-of-way grants.
 13. Section 8.3 (pages 8-38 to 8-93) – Describe the types of mitigation measures expected to be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts on public lands, recreation areas, and other special land.
 14. Section 8.3 (pages 8-38 to 8-93) – For each special recreation area affected, identify the primary uses, peak use periods, and any seasonal restrictions.
 15. Section 8.3.1.1 (page 8-38) – The text states that “Initial tree felling on these lands will likely occur in the first quarter of 2017” (italics added). Describe what mitigation would be implemented if this schedule is not adhered to.
 16. Section 8.3.4 (page 8-92) – Include details regarding the status and consultations for the coastal zone consistency application for the New York State Department of State.
 17. Identify all conservation lands affected by permanent or temporary right-of-way, identify type, and acres by county.
 18. Section 8.4 (page 8-93) – Include in the visual resources discussion the following details:
 - a. a discussion of visually sensitive areas in the vicinity of pipeline crossings and aboveground facilities;
 - b. use established visual classification systems where appropriate to quantify potential impacts; and
 - c. for all designated or sensitive scenic areas, address mitigation proposed to reduce visual impacts.

Resource Report 9 – Air and Noise Quality

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 9 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. direct and indirect estimated per year criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from construction of the Project by state; as well as assumptions, data, and emission factors;
 - b. criteria emissions and GHG emissions from construction per year for all nonattainment counties; as well as assumptions, data, and emission factors;
 - c. air emission estimates for the compressor stations for all criteria pollutants, speciated hazardous air pollutants, and greenhouse gases;
 - d. fugitive methane emissions from aboveground facilities (compressor stations, meter/regulation stations, valves, pig launcher/receivers, as well as estimated methane losses from the pipeline per year.

- e. dispersion modeling to estimate air concentrations resulting from compressor stations, and demonstration of compliance with the NAAQS;
 - f. discussion on air regulatory requirements to which the Project would be subject;
 - g. ambient noise surveys for each compressor station location and meter stations (meter stations with homes within 1/2 mile),
 - h. acoustical analysis to determine the noise contribution at each NSA for each compressor stations;
 - i. construction noise impacts at compressor stations and meter and regulation stations at nearest NSAs;
 - j. compressor station noise mitigation requirements;
 - k. applicable state and local noise ordinances at compressor station locations;
 - l. proposed modifications or proposed equipment at all meter and regulation stations;
 - m. location of all HDD sites, ambient noise survey and the noise impacts of these locations with NSAs within 1/2 mile; and length of time of drill;
 - n. noise survey and acoustical analysis at each HDD entry and exit site;
 - o. noise mitigation requirements for each meter station, including baseline noise surveys;
 - p. blowdown silencer performance targets along with estimated sound level contribution at each NSA; and
 - q. discussion of the Project's cumulative analysis as identified in our February 27, 2015 comment letter.
2. Section 9.1, Table 9.1-1 (page 9-2) – Include the ambient air quality standard for lead, and both 1997 and 2008 standards for ozone.
 3. Section 9.1.1.2 (pages 9-5 to 9-8) – Update the existing ambient air quality discussion to include the distance and direction to the cited monitoring stations from each compressor station.
 4. Section 9.1.1.2 (pages 9-9 to 9-12) – Verify whether or not there are any maintenance areas in the Project area and for which pollutant. If there are maintenance areas in the Project area, include a discussion of provisions that would be applicable within the maintenance area, or verify that no related provisions would apply to the Project.
 5. Section 9.1.2.1 (page 9-13) – Include the distance to the nearest federal Class I area from each compressor station, and discuss potential impacts and mitigation.
 6. Section 9.1.2.5.5 (page 9-21) – Include a discussion of any Connecticut state air quality provisions for construction emissions.
 7. Section 9.1.3.1 (page 9-21) – Verify whether or not there would be open burning. If so, include emissions estimates in construction emissions.
 8. Section 9.1.3.3 (page 9-25) – Include construction emissions by county for all maintenance or nonattainment areas.
 9. Section 9.2.2 (page 9-32) – Include identification of NSA's within one mile of each compressor station.
 10. Section 9.2.2.2.1 (page 9-32) – When conducting the acoustical analysis for existing conditions at the existing compressor station, ensure that the existing compressors are operating at full load.
 11. Section 9.2.4 (page 9-67) – Include methods to mitigate noise and vibration impacts on NSAs in the Project Blasting Plan.
 12. Section 9.2.6 (page 9-73) – Include a description of the likelihood of a pipeline blowdown event. This discussion should include the cause and frequency of a blowdown event, the approximate time it would take to evacuate gas from the pipeline, and the potential noise associated with the MLV based on the nearest NSA's distance from the noise source.
 13. Provide an air quality screening (AERSCREEN) or refined analysis (AERMOD or EPA-approved alternative) of the Station 319 compressor station demonstrating that the incremental increase in emissions of criteria pollutants do not result in local exceedance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

(NAAQS); state ambient air quality standards; or cause or contribute to additional violations of the NAAQS. This modeling should:

- a. identify existing emission rates of criteria pollutants from the station, and provide modeling results to identify existing local impact levels of criteria pollutants; and
- b. identify proposed emission rates of criteria pollutants from the station and provide modeling results to identify the local impacts of the new turbines in addition to the existing equipment at the compressor station.
- c. Include all input parameters (emission rate, stack height, stack temperature, exit velocity, etc.) and justify bases for any assumptions. Provide a narrative describing and justifying the modeling basis, and all inputs (meteorological data, terrain data). For any mitigation measures, or air pollution control equipment, provide data to justify control efficiency. Provide output data showing maximum impacts outside the fenceline (the EPA-defined ambient air boundary), and at sensitive receptors in the area (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc).

Resource Report 10 – Alternatives

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 10 as pending or “TBD” (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
 - a. locations and details for alternative compressor station, meter station, mainline valves, and contractor yard sites;
 - b. additional evaluation of major and minor route alternatives, and minor route deviations; and
 - c. information regarding Article 97 properties, including information from state agencies.
2. Section 10.1 (page 10-2) – List the “other shippers” mentioned in Section 10.1.
3. Section 10.1 (page 10-2) – Include an evaluation of the facilities, equipment, and processes that would be required to transport a Project-equivalent volume of natural gas from the supply area to the destination locations via alternative modes such as truck and rail.
4. Section 10.3 (page 10-14) – Include data categories in all alternatives comparison tables for streams with drinking water use designation, important bird areas, and Audubon forest blocks of importance.
5. Section 10.3.1 (page 10-25) – Include a detailed analysis specifically assessing alternative crossing locations for the Appalachian Trail to minimize impacts.
6. Section 10.3.1.8 (page 10-40) – Describe potential impact avoidance (such as HDD), minimization, and mitigation measures that could be used to address impacts to Article 97 properties.
7. Figure 10.2-5 and Figure 10.3-5 – Add the Portland Natural Gas System (and other applicable figures), and clarify a potential mapping error for Figures 10.3-5 and 10.3-7 (the alternative routes depicted appear to be identical).
8. Provide a discussion of the feasibility of using electric-motor-driven compressors at the proposed new compressor stations. Provide the rate of electricity required and the number of electric motors required. Compare the size of the electric transmission line necessary under the current proposal with what would be required for the electric motors.
9. Include in a table similar to table 10.3-10, a comprehensive list, assessment, and conclusion for all stakeholder-requested minor route deviations filed at any time in the pre-filing docket. Also include in the list any stakeholder comments where a minor route deviation may not be specifically requested, but where a specific resource concern (e.g., Project proximity to a home, well, spring, wetland, future residential development, etc.) is identified that would potentially benefit from a resource avoidance/impact minimization analysis by Tennessee Gas. Evaluate routing, workspace, and construction method alternatives as appropriate. The analysis should be based on direct stakeholder discussions and on-site evaluations, if the landowner is willing, and on available desktop imagery and data if landowner access is denied. At a minimum, the table should include columns for tract/parcel number, segment identification and milepost, description of the requested

minor route deviation, Tennessee Gas's assessment of and conclusion for the minor route deviation (including adequate descriptive text as well as comparison tables and maps where appropriate), and a statement regarding whether the stakeholder's routing concerns have been resolved. Also, provide an identical table listing stakeholder routing and/or resource avoidance concerns reported to Tennessee Gas, but which do not appear within comments filed to the PF docket.

10. Identify any structural or engineering changes on the existing 200 Line, that could accommodate all or a portion of the NED planned gas volumes. This may include, but should not be limited to: additional compression, pipeline uprates, replacements, looping or a combination of these.

11. Prepare additional environmental, engineering, and economic analysis of the (1) Existing Line 200 Alternative combined with the New York Alternative and (2) Massachusetts Turnpike Alternative combined with the New York Alternative. The analysis should include the following information so that a quantitative comparison can be made with Tennessee Gas' planned route:

- a. identify the total length of each pipeline alternative in miles;
- b. the temporary and permanent acreage impacted by land use/vegetation type;
- c. identify the number of contiguous forest tracts greater than 100 feet long;
- d. identify the number of landowners affected;
- e. identify threatened and endangered species critical habitat that the pipeline would traverse, or would be within 1/4 mile of the right-of-way;
- f. the number of residents within 50 feet of the edge of the construction ROW;
- g. identify the number of Major rivers (greater than 100 feet); Intermediate streams/rivers (between 10-100 feet); number of warm water and cold water fisheries; and wild and scenic rivers;
- h. delineate the wetland linear feet and acreage by wetland type, identify those dominated by exotic non-native species;
- i. identify what facilities are defined as "environmental hazards". Narrow the focus radius to 1/4 mile around the pipeline ROW.
- j. identify mines, quarries, and other geological hazards within 1/4 mile of the pipeline ROW;
- k. identify any scenic areas, or historic viewsheds that the alternatives would cross;
- l. provide information for evaluation of environmental justice concerns such as: low-income populations, minority populations, or tribal communities;
- m. identify the number, relative locations, and horsepower of compressor stations that would be required for the alternative;
- n. identify on a map what laterals would be required to meet delivery points, if different than the planned current laterals; and
- o. Provide mapping of each alternative using the most up to date U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute-series topographic maps with mileposts; maps from the Massachusetts Office of Geographic Information (MASSGIS) system; and current aerial photography..

The above information should include all assumptions, (ex. 50 foot permanent ROW, overlap with existing ROW, etc)

Resource Report 11 – Reliability and Safety

1. General – Include all information listed in Resource Report 11 as pending or "TBD" (or include a schedule for submittal), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to US DOT class locations and high consequence areas.

2. Section 11.2.1 (page 11-2) – Describe how Tennessee Gas would monitor for changes in population density around the pipeline. If population density changes such that higher classification standards of safety

must be met, discuss how and when Tennessee Gas would be required to meet the new standards.

3. Section 11.2 (page 11-2) – Describe any Project safety features that would result in facilities or measures that are more stringent than required by the U.S. Department of Transportation.
4. Section 11.2.1 (page 11-4) – Clarify whether each of the MLVs would be automated and/or remotely controlled.
5. Section 11.2.2 (page 11-6) – Specify each segment of the Project’s mainline pipeline and laterals that would have odorized gas, and identify the odorization location.
6. Section 11.2.5 (page 11-7) – Describe the location of Tennessee Gas’s area offices along the Project facilities which can provide a “quick response to any emergency situations” and indicate what the expected maximum response times would be. Further, clarify if these personnel would be available at all times.
7. In responding to landowner concerns, indicate whether Tennessee Gas would voluntarily construct the pipeline to a higher US DOT Class location category in any area where a residence would be within the potential impact radius.

Volume II Appendix F – Alignment Sheets

1. The following are general inconsistencies in the alignment sheets:
 - a. Overhead transmission lines are not documented on map; and
 - b. In general, there are several instances where the proposed access roads do not intersect with the ROW or centerline of the Project. These have been identified as roads that were likely used for the Constitution or adjacent projects. Lengths and acreages (as well as display on maps) should be adjusted to show full extent and connection with new ROW for the Project.
2. The following are inconsistencies between Table 2.3-1 and the alignment sheets:
 - a. Wetland BD-K-W008 (PFO) at MP 8.46 is labeled in the alignment sheet as “Wetland.” Please add Wetland ID to the label in the alignment sheet.
 - b. Wetland BD-K-W004 does not appear to be impacted in the alignment sheet, but appears in Table 2.3-1. Please confirm.
3. In Table 2.3-1, Wetland BD-M-W008-PEM is labeled as BD-M-W008.
4. Please identify the two “unknown” wetlands in Table 2.3-3 in Segment F at MP 21.28 and 21.48.
5. The NWI wetland at MP 22.3 in Segment F in the alignment sheet does not have a wetland ID and does not appear in Table 2.3-3.
6. Wetland AL-D-W026 appears in the alignment sheet as being impacted by ATWS, but does not appear in Table 2.3-3.
7. Identify “unknown” wetland in Table 2.3-3 in Segment F at MP 26.89.
8. Wetland RE-L-W002 does not appear to be impacted in the alignment sheet, but appears in Table 2.3-3. Please confirm.
9. Wetland NWI-157 does not appear to be impacted in the alignment sheet, but appears in Table 2.3-5. There is a wetland with no ID being impacted at approximately the same point that does not appear in Table 2.3-5. Please confirm.
10. The ‘Begin Milepost’ values for NWI-616 and NWI-617 for Segment K are incorrect.
11. Wetland NWI-619 does not appear to be impacted in the Alignment Sheet, but appears in Table 2.3-5. Please confirm.
12. The pages in the alignment sheets for Segment P are out of order.
13. Wetland NWI-755 in Table 2.3-5 beginning at MP 4.25 is labeled as Wetland NWI-751 in the alignment sheets. Please address this discrepancy.
14. An NWI wetland appears to be impacted by the ATWS at the end of Segment Q, but is not labeled and

does not appear in Table 2.3-5.

15. There are a number of NWI wetlands that are impacted by workspaces but are not labeled with a unique ID and do not appear in Table 2.3-7.

16. Wetland WI-P-W002 at MP 13.67 of Segment S does not appear in Table 2.3-9.

17. Update the alignment sheets to include the following information regarding ATWSs:

- a. all ATWSs should be labeled with a unique identifier, as listed in Table 8.1-4;
- b. depict the full dimensions of each ATWS in the alignment sheets consistent with what is listed in Table 8.1-4;

18. The following are inconsistencies between Table 8.1-7 and the alignment sheets:

- a. Segment B: “AR 23 - TGP 300” does not connect to an existing road or other feature and is viewed as hanging out in empty space. Update to connect to existing infrastructure and update length and acreage;
- b. Segment C:
 - i. “AR 34 – CON” does not connect to an existing road. Update to connect to existing road surfaces and update length and acreage accordingly;
 - ii. “AR 36 – CON” and “AR 37 – CON” are in close proximity.

Verify that both features would be utilized;

c. Segment D:

- i. “AR 72 – CON” is listed in the table but not shown on map;
- ii. “AR 73 – CON” extends past ROW. Verify length and acreages to ensure that only required distance is represented and update alignment sheet;

d. Segment E: “AR 98 – CON” shown on table but not found in the alignment sheets;

e. Segment F:

- i. “AR 109 – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- ii. “AR 110 – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- iii. “AR 111 – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- iv. “AR 118A – TGP 200” does seem necessary since it overlays an existing road “Pitcher Lane.” Confirm that the road would be utilized;
- v. “AR 124 – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- vi. “AR 134 – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- vii. “AR 135A – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;
- viii. “AR 139A – TGP 200” does not connect with ROW centerline. Update and revise length and acreage accordingly so that the road reaches the construction area;

f. Segment S: “AR 317A – TGP 300” and “AR 317B – TGP 300” are occurring on opposite sides of the ROW at the same MP. Confirm that both options would be utilized; and

g. Segment T: “AR 323 – TGP 300” extends past ROW. Verify length and acreages to ensure that only required distance is represented and update alignment sheet.

19. The following are inconsistencies between Table 8.1-9 and the alignment sheets:

a. Segment A:

- i. General – Driveways are not consistently identified in the table or in the alignment sheets;
- ii. “Unknown Road” at MP 2.57 identified in table, but not in the alignment sheets;

- iii. Apparent unidentified crossing near MP 22.7. Feature is visible in imagery but identified in table or in alignment sheets;
- b. Segment B:
 - i. “Private Road” near “AR 25 – TGP 300” is not identified in the table;
 - ii. General – Driveways are not consistently identified in the table or in the alignment sheets;
- c. Segment C:
 - i. Crossing of “Driveway” at MP 2.21 reported in table but no identification in the alignment sheets;
 - ii. Driveway crossed at MP 8.6 not identified in table or in the alignment sheets but is visible in imagery;
 - iii. “Road No. 171” crossed at MP 34.9 identified in the alignment sheets but not found in table;
- d. Segment D:
 - i. Driveway crossed at MP 11.5 not identified in table or in alignment sheets but is visible in imagery;
 - ii. Second crossing of “Bundy Hollow Road” at MP 23.25 visible in the alignment sheet but not identified in table;
 - iii. Driveway crossed near MP 40.0 not identified, but visible in imagery;
- e. Segment E: Sheet 22 of file 2 of 2, has an errant placeholder label “XXXX”;
- f. Segment F:
 - i. “Unknown Road” crossing at MP 1.64 not shown in the alignment sheet;
 - ii. Crossing of “Pitcher Lane” at MP 10.1 not identified in table;
 - iii. Driveways crossed at MP 14.0, 18.7, 21.2, 37.9 are not identified in the alignment sheets or table but are visible in imagery;
 - iv. “Existing Road” crossed at MP 20.1 not identified in table;
 - v. “Driveway” crossed at MP 33.8 not identified in the alignment sheet;
 - vi. “Mud Pond Road” crossing at MP 41.31 not identified in the alignment sheet;
- g. Segment G:
 - i. Driveway crossed at MP 8.5 is visible on imagery but identified in table or in the alignment sheets;
 - ii. “Plains RD” crossing at MP 13.47 not identified in the alignment sheets;
- h. Segment I:
 - i. “Stone Mountain Road” and “Attleboro Road” feature not clearly visible in the alignment sheets;
 - ii. “Unknown Road” crossings at MP 13.5 and 19.2 not identified in table;
- i. Segment J:
 - i. Due to error in the table, the crossings listed for MP 1.99, 2.06 and 2.2 need to be removed;
 - ii. Crossing at MP 1.63 needs to be attributed to “NH-124”;
 - iii. “Unknown Road” crossings at MP 14.8 and 16.5 are not identified in table;
 - iv. “Thoreau LN” crossing at MP 18.32 not shown in the alignment sheets;
 - v. Remove “Unknown Road Crossings” at MP 19.00 and 18.94;
 - vi. Add “Hertzgar DR” crossing at MP 18.95;
 - vii. “Existing Road” crossing at MP 22.5 not shown in table;
 - viii. Driveways need to be identified throughout;
 - ix. “Greens Pond Drive” crossing at MP 24.71 not identified in the alignment sheets;
 - x. “Unknown Road” crossing at MP 35.6 not identified in table;
- j. Segment N:
 - i. “Snowberry Road” crossing at MP 0.19 needs better identification of the feature
 - ii. “Cecilia Cr” crossing at MP 1.83 not identified in the alignment sheets;
- k. Segment P:
 - i. Sheets in provided PDF are out of order;
- l. Segment Q:
 - i. Driveway crossing at MP 10.90 not identified in the alignment sheets or in table, but clearly visible in

imagery;

m. Segment R:

- i. “West Berlin RD” crossing at MP 1.15 not identified in table;
- ii. Driveway crossings at MP 1.15 and 1.16 not identified in the alignment sheets; and
- iii. “Existing Road” crossing at MP 11.8 not identified in table.

Attachment A

EPA Comments on Northeast Energy Direct Resource Reports (4-28-15)

Co-location

The resource reports explain that a significant portion of the proposed NED pipeline will be co-located with other utility rights of way as a means to reduce Project impacts. This approach has merit and should be fully considered. Additional information should be provided in the resource reports in both plan view and tabular format to clearly depict the overall (net) change in ROW width along the proposed Project segments to be co-located. Plan views, with sections along the entire corridor would improve understanding of potential impacts (and impact avoidance) including tree clearing/forest fragmentation, and impacts to wetlands, etc. The discussion in Resource Report 10 (page 10-15) notes that the new pipeline would be placed 5’ outside of existing utility easements to reduce impacts. Is this the case for all co-located segments? We request that the Resource Reports (and ultimately the EIS) provide information for the entire Project area to explain the width of the existing ROW, how much of the ROW is currently cleared, and how much more the ROW will be expanded/widened (cleared) as a result of the proposed co-location (Table 1.1-2). Again, section views in representative co-located sections will be helpful in this regard.

The discussion of co-location at 10-15 and elsewhere begs the question whether colocation at any point along the proposed pipeline alignment will lead to a violation of commitments made or the spirit of previously approved pipelines. For example, if previous approvals included limits on the right of way width to avoid fragmentation/habitat impacts these approvals should be discussed in the co-location discussion.

Compressor Stations

Resource Reports 1 and 10 note that final locations for compressor stations have not been determined. This makes it difficult to offer comments. We note that this is a big data gap in an area of great public interest. When this information is developed it should be accompanied by a thorough evaluation including distances to abutters and sensitive receptors as well as potential impacts, including air, noise and lighting impacts, and mitigation measures to address those impacts. The analysis also notes that compressor stations require 10 acres of land for operation. It would be helpful if the report included the basis for that assumption and a discussion whether impacts from compressor station operation could be further minimized with additional land. A similar question applies to metering stations and how the suggested area standards were developed.

Safety Monitoring

Resource Report 1 (at 1-122) describes remote safety monitoring of the pipeline through Tennessee information and software networks. The resource report should describe whether Tennessee could crosslink their safety network with applicable emergency responders in the host communities to improve response times in emergency situations.

Lack of Property Access for Survey Purposes

The percentage of “no access” reported in the Resource Report 1 (at 1-51) is meaningful and presents barriers to the accurate characterization of potential environmental impacts. Waiting to collect relevant Project information until after the close of the NEPA process (after the FERC certificate is issued) is one potential strategy but is far from ideal. EPA is concerned about the amount of desktop analysis that will be used and whether it will allow for impact characterization that accurately informs future permit reviews. Moreover,

the lack of specific Project information for the pipeline alignment is compounded along the co-located segment adjacent to the proposed Constitution Pipeline where property access constraints have already limited on-the-ground surveys. Ideally, specific Project related information will be developed for this co-located portion of the alignment and presented in the resource reports and EIS for the Project.

Alternatives Discussion

The narrative discussion of system alternatives in 10.2 and other systems in 10.2.2 would benefit from incorporation of an overall plan showing the locations of all existing pipeline infrastructure owned by Tennessee and other companies, existing capacities, and the degree to which those pipelines are at capacity. This information would help describe whether upgrades/expansions of existing systems owned by the Project proponent and others could meet the Project purpose.

Constitution Pipeline

Resource Report 10 (at 10-11) discusses the Constitution Pipeline and notes that the Constitution FEIS "... acknowledges that construction of one larger pipeline rather than two smaller pipelines [if Constitution and NED were to share a pipeline] will generally reduce longterm environmental impacts..." It also indicates, "Commission staff states that were it to recommend that Constitution construct a larger diameter pipeline, that recommendation will directly conflict with the Commission's established policy on overbuilding." We question whether this conclusion is as definitive as the discussion suggests based on the market need information presented to support both projects. That same information describes a market where the need for additional capacity is great. The potential impact reduction benefits of a shared pipeline should not be so readily discounted, even if the coordination between two project applicants is difficult or complicated. We believe delays to the Constitution Project due to lawsuits and survey access speak to keeping the dialogue about a combined pipeline alignment (through what is now the proposed co-located Constitution/NED corridor) alive during the analysis of the NED Project.

Water Supply Well Testing

Resource Report 1 (at 1-76) states that Tennessee may test water wells within 150 feet of the construction workspace, both before and after construction. As the use of the term "may" is ambiguous the report should be modified to explain the conditions under which Tennessee wouldn't test. We also believe the 150 foot criteria should be extended where there is reason to believe that work may affect a larger area (e.g. where a drinking water well is downgradient of a work area).

Natural Gas Requirements in New England

The Competitive Energy Services February 2014 Report "Natural Gas Supply Assessing Natural Gas Supply Options for New England and their Impacts on Natural Gas and Electricity Prices" concluded that "2 bcf/d of additional pipeline capacity is required to eliminate the natural gas price differential between New England and pricing points to the region's west and south. The additional 1 bcf/d above that proposed in the Governors' Letter will provide the region's electricity consumers \$600 million a year in reduced costs beyond the savings they will realize as a result of the 1 bcf/d incremental capacity proposed in the Governors' Letter. This represents a 1 to 3 year payback period on the incremental pipeline investment, depending on the sequencing of the pipeline expansions."

ISO New England president and CEO Gordon van Welie told reporters in January 2015 that "New England needs an additional 1.1 to 1.6 billion cubic feet of additional daily pipeline capacity to fuel the region's current natural gas generators during periods of peak demand, which occur on about 40 cold winter days per year..."

According to the FERC EIS for the Constitution Project—Constitution will yield approximately .65 bcf/day, Spectra AIM will transport approximately .34 bcf/day, and Spectra's Atlantic Bridge will transport approximately .22 bcf/ day. NED is proposed to provide 2.2 bcf/day. In addition, Access NorthEast states it will "funnel" an additional 1 billion cubic feet/day.

Based on this information we believe more information should be provided to explain expected requirements for natural gas in New England over the next few years. The resource reports should further explain whether a combination of other proposed and ongoing projects fulfill the same capacity need as NED.

Stormwater Management

Resource Report 1 (at 1-184) states that Tennessee will install silt fences and/or hay bales around disturbed areas, as appropriate to the land, soil and weather conditions, to minimize the potential for erosion and impacts to off-site wetlands and water bodies and that erosion and sediment controls will conform to Tennessee's Project-specific ECPs for each state. Tennessee should consider the use of more effective best management practices, particularly where run-off could affect sensitive or impaired water bodies and wetlands. Many new stormwater best management practices have been developed in recent years.

Environmental Justice Analysis

Resource Report 1 (at 1-143) refers to the socioeconomic analysis at the county level. We have found that environmental justice analysis is more meaningful and less likely to mask potential impacts when conducted at the municipal level, as EJ populations can vary dramatically at the county level. Evaluating EJ impacts at the municipal provides a more precise screen for EJ populations and the localized impacts they may suffer. EPA has a tool that evaluates EJ populations at the municipal level in New England. We are willing to assist with this evaluation as time and resources allow.

Specific Comments on Resource Reports

1. RR1, Page 1-11. First paragraph. Please discuss the "backhaul" on Tennessee's existing 200 line system, and how that increases capacity.
2. RR1 – Table 1.0-1 – Is the designation "3" after the Loop number, a descriptor indicating the third loop of pipeline in that area? If so, describe when the previous loop was constructed, and discuss whether replacement of the original pipeline with a larger pipeline is less environmentally damaging, and would need fewer compressors than the Project proposal.
3. RR1 – 1.1.2.3.2 – Compressor stations from the Constitution Pipeline should be listed as well.
4. RR-1 Table 1.1-4 – Please explain why the Table shows more capacity associated with pipeline segments than the total Project.
5. RR-1 Table 1.2-1 This table should indicate area taken for NED, and the area taken for Constitution. This information will be helpful in the assessment of cumulative impacts, as well.
6. RR 10.1.2.1. The report states that wind power is not an option for providing for existing or projected power needs in the Project area. The resource reports should describe any wind power projects in the Project area contributing to local energy demands. We also request that the contributions of the Anbaric Transmission's Vermont Green Line and Maine Green Line be incorporated into the discussion.
7. RR10.2.1. As discussed on the second FERC sponsored interagency "western" phone call, please provide a map, and table of all of the pipeline upgrade, loops, etc. to the Tennessee pipeline system in PA, NY, CT, MA, and NH and discuss if any of these upgrades are related to, or could replace the NED. This information request is also described in the alternatives section above.
8. Table 10.3-4 – Provide Verification of impacts on Existing 200 line alternative. Tree and woodland losses should be included in all impact tables to reflect vegetation management that will be in effect for the life to the Project. Comparisons of habitat quality between impacts from the proposed alternative and the 200 line alternative should be made. The Table also uses the term "environmental hazards", and appears to use this as reason why the 200 line alternative may not be ideal. This term should be more fully explained as most of the environmental hazards appear to be gas stations and it is unclear how these present a danger to the pipeline. Also, disturbed land containing landfills and quarries along the route may represent an opportunity to avoid impacts through colocation.

9. RR10.3.1.1.2. EPA continues to disagree that the I-88 Alternative received sufficient review and analysis in the previous review of the Constitution Project. This alternative, or any hybrid alternatives that can be collocated with I-88 should be analyzed to determine if it can be constructed or operated with fewer impacts than the proposed alternative.

10. RR10.3.1.1.3 The discussion in the resource report should be expanded to explain why the NEEEX route is not viable even though it was used for the Constitution Project.

11. RR10.3.1.2 We recommend that Table 10.3 include two other factors: wetlands being crossed by HDD or bored crossings (as compared to dry crossings) and interior forest impacts.

Resource Report #1

1. Page 1-27: The resource report should compare energy usage, emissions and noise between proposed compressor stations to the baseline condition (which would include any existing machinery or compressor/metering station emissions).

2. Page 1-77: Historical and regular agricultural lands should be mapped. The analysis should discuss agricultural land affected during construction of the Project and long-term management of the Project.

3. Page 1-121: The analysis should discuss the frequency of pipeline inspections and the environmental effects from related truck traffic/inspection equipment.

Resource Report #2

4. Page 2-3: The analysis should explain why .25 miles was used in the search of the dataset report for groundwater hazards.

5. Page 2-4: It would be helpful if a map was provided with section 2.1.1.2.1 showing all the aquifers along the Project route.

6. Page 2-15: The analysis should discuss potential effects on wells on farms and other properties adjacent to the Project.

7. Page 2-30: “Unknown Crossings” in Table 2.2-2 should be more clearly defined.

8. Page 2-79: More information about hydrostatic pressure testing should be provided.

9. Page 2-89: The timeline for pipeyards and access roads should be described in greater detail. The description should include potential affects from these storage yards, how long they will be used, and measures that will be taken to restore occupied areas once they are no longer needed.

10. Page 2-104: Table 2.3-1, Wetlands Associated with the Project in PA. Do the totals provided include pipeyards, access roads, and compressor stations even though these sites have not been determined? How were these acreages calculated?

Attachment B

USFWS New York Field Office Comments on Northeast Energy Direct Resource Report 3 (5-6-15)

1. Section 3.1.1.2, New York Fisheries – Game and commercial species are listed but there are many other fish species not mentioned in this section which are vitally important for aquatic ecosystem health. Many species found in the Hudson River and its tributaries are not listed here but should be added. A more comprehensive list should be provided. This list can be obtained from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. They may also have GIS data that would help with the impact analysis. The NYS-DEC Bureau of Fisheries produces annual reports which may also have relevant information.

2. Section 3.1.2, Fisheries of Special Concern – the document does not mention efforts by the FWS and our partners under the Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture. This is a species of concern to us due to degradation and loss of habitat as well as declining populations (due to habitat impacts, climate change, and other factors). It is also a keystone species, representing other cold water biota. More information should be provided

here on this species and the efforts to restore habitat. Just as important is an adequate analysis of the potential impacts from the proposed project on habitat (physical, chemical and abiotic attributes).

3. Section 3.1.2.3, New York Programs – This section should be updated to indicate that the New York Field Office provided information to consultants for the project on federally-listed species.

4. Section 3.1.3, Construction and Operation Impacts – General information is provided in this section and no substantial commitments are made to avoid impacts and minimize unavoidable loss. For example, it says fish migration may be temporarily blocked due to construction. A preferred approach would be to indicate that no work would take place during times when fish are migrating through a particular water body. The text also minimizes tree removal along the banks of streams to be crossed as minor and temporary. However, bank erosion can have long-term effects on stream stability and stream habitat. It would be preferable for the pipeline to be sited only in areas where there are openings adjacent to the stream and then be required to plant trees in work areas when finished. Special consideration should be given to the Hudson River crossing and should be discussed in the document.

5. Section 3.2.1, Existing Resources- Table 3.2-1 should be revised to indicate that the cerulean warbler is found in the New York section of the project and has been documented close to the project area. Page 3-35, the common name for *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus* should be northern spring salamander and not purple salamander.

6. The text indicates that the project will bisect a portion of the Cannonsville-Steam Mill Important Bird Area. Mapping provided by Tennessee indicates that a significant portion of the IBA will be bisected where the project does not collocate with the Constitution Pipeline in this area. Although the Constitution project will bisect a portion of the IBA, it appears that efforts were made to avoid a significant portion and instead will traverse mostly the perimeter. The NED project however would bisect substantially more IBA and presumably interior forest. This is of a concern to our agency. We request FERC require more justification for the current NED design and why it cannot collocate with the Constitution project to avoid the IBA. Consultations between Audubon and NYSDEC about this issue should include the FWS as well.

7. Impacts to interior forest are of concern to the FWS for many species but particularly migratory birds. Even those areas of the NED project which will be collocated with other rights-of-way will cause loss of habitat and push the impacts deeper into interior forests in most cases. We recommend FERC require an analysis of this impact on interior forest habitat. A discussion between Tennessee and the FWS should address how this analysis would take place.

8. A footnote appears to be missing on Table 3.2-2. It should be noted that there be other sensitive wildlife habitats not listed on this table such as interior forests.

9. As currently written, the document provides very limited information on potential avoidance and minimization measures for impacts to wildlife and habitat. For example, there is no commitment to timing the project construction outside of the breeding season for migratory birds. Further, staging and other work areas should be sited in previously disturbed areas to the greatest extent practicable. Finally, there is no mention of mitigation for the loss of habitat. If construction timing cannot avoid the breeding season, pre-construction surveys for species of conservation concern may be requested near known locations in 2016.

10. Section 3.4, Endangered and Threatened Species – The bog turtle and Northern long-eared bat should be noted for New York in Table 3.4-1. The status of the Northern long-eared bat on that table and Table 3.4-4 should be changed from Candidate to Threatened. Likewise, the text of the document should be updated to reflect the status change.

11. We have not yet received the survey results for the bald eagle surveys. Because this species has been expanding its range and breeding territories each year, the FWS may request a nest survey in the spring of 2016.

20150515-5005(30577067).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

NH winters are intense. Frost heaves happen. Water under ground freezes and thaws repeatedly. This can only damage pipelines. Please don't approve this pipeline. Wetlands can't be recreated by a gas company. KM is supposed to go right through many of the wetlands in NH. This isn't a wise idea. Please vote no on this pipeline. Drinking water is critical and these pipelines will damage the aquifer. Please don't approve this pipeline.

20150515-5142(30579871).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

Please no pipeline through NH, and especially through Mason. This pipeline is for profit and not to help the people of NH.

20150518-0030(30596670).pdf

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company LLC
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 5/8/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:

42 Heather Lee Lane
Pelman, NH 03076

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Megan Larson

20150518-0031(30596686).pdf

Bowditch & Dewey
Attorneys

Vincent Devito
Direct telephone: (202) 465-8785
Direct facsimile: (508) 929-3019
Email: vdevito@bowditch.com

May 11, 2015

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Docket No. PF14-22-000: Northeast Energy Direct Project

Initial Comments of Northeast Energy Solutions, Inc.: Resource Reports

Kimberley D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE, Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Mr. Secretary Bose:

Northeast Energy Solutions, Inc. (NEES) respectfully submits the following comments regarding the Ten-

nessee Gas Pipeline (TGP) Draft Resource Reports for the proposed Northeast Energy Direct (NED) project. NEES' comments highlight defects, inaccuracies, and include request for clarifications of discrepancies and identification of missing and inaccurate information. All which is information that NEES believes necessary for reviewers to have before preparation of a draft environmental impact statement, for the proposed project, can begin.

RESOURCE REPORT 2: Water Resources

Failure to present most recent data:

- 2.2.9.3: Report indicates that vernal pools are Outstanding Water Resources (ORWs) in Massachusetts, and that 77 certified pools exist within 750 feet of the project based on MassGIS data. This is a conservative estimate which does not take into account the availability of MassGIS's potential vernal pools layer. Said layer should also be considered and used to inform surveying in spring 2015. (p. 2-85)
 - o Report indicates that spring field surveys will begin in 2015. At this time, most MA landowners have not granted access for survey. How will vernal pool condition be taken in to account without the survey consent of all impacted landowners?

Inaccurate Information

Table 2.2-2: TGP reports that the Wright-Dracut section will cross 36 perennial streams and 29 seasonal streams in Massachusetts. TGP likely uses USGS 1:25,000 Hydrography data available from MassGIS for this analysis. While correct based on that data, NEES is aware of additional, un-mapped perennial streams on the Shallcross APR which will be impacted by the pipeline. It is understood among natural resource managers that large-scale datasets like the USGS 1:25,000 hydrography do not describe the full range of relevant features in a given area. Such is especially true regarding conservation land, where more detailed information may be available from local, credible organizations. Certainly, finer scale data should be used. Plus, only drawing from a single 123 acre property illustrates that TGP is underestimating the impacts of their proposed pipeline on fragile resources like seasonal streams. (p. 2-30)

- Various (p. 2-34, 2-55, 2-63, 2-85): TGP remains inconsistent when describing the status of consultations with Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife (MADFW) regarding fisheries that will be impacted by the pipeline. TGP sporadically reports on results of such consultations.

Also, TGP uses un-referenced, inconsistent, and conflicting conjecture to arrive at certain determinations. Such noticeable inconsistencies make it difficult for a reviewer to determine actual impacts the proposed project may have on important cold-water streams, a fragile type of natural system, which could be disproportionately affected by the proposed project (see UMass Amherst's 2015 pipeline impacts analysis).

- o 2.2.1: Consultations with MADFW to determine impact to cold-water and other important fisheries listed as "initiated." Status suggested to be "ongoing." (p. 2-34)
- o 2.2.1.3: Consultations to determine warm water and cold-water fisheries crossed by project listed as "pending at time of this report." In MA, all waters are assumed to be warm water fisheries unless proven otherwise, and designated cold-water fisheries data is publically available. "Ongoing consultations" may be underway, but the data needed to make this determination was publically available at the time the report was written. (p. 2-55)
- o 2.2.1.3: TGP indicates that fishery designations from its "pending" consultation with the Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game are listed in this report in table 2.2-6. (p. 2-55)
 - Table 2.2-6: table lists most MA fisheries as class B water quality designation, and does not list cold-water designation for known cold-water streams. This data is presented in RR 3 and elsewhere in RR2, but no reference to RR 3 is made in the report, and the contradiction within is unaddressed. (p. 2-58 to 2- 63)
 - Table 2.2-6: Notes: "water quality classification was available through a desktop review of available GIS data layers" (footnote 7). Coldwater fisheries data layers are available on MassGIS. The oversight

here, especially in light of the inclusion of this data in RR 3 and other sections of this report, is inexcusable. The poor quality of analysis and attention to consistency here is discernable -even to a layperson. Table 2.2-6 lists the Deerfield River, Bear River, and Swift River as class B water quality streams lacking cold-water fishery resources. These streams are among the better known fishable trout streams in this part of the state. (p. 2-63)

o 2.2.9-3: Report belatedly notes that “MADFW has mapped cold-water fisheries at a scale of 1:25,000. TGP then provides a list of 35 crossings in MA, but do not indicate stream name. This contradicts the list of impacted streams in table 2.2-6, which provides details on impacted water bodies but does not correctly identify the various cold-water streams in the path of the proposed project. (p. 2-85)

- At this point, NEES would only speculate as to why TGP failed to provide publically available data, chiefly the names of cold-water streams crossed by the proposed project, in their belated treatment of this natural resource. The absence of this data from RR2 makes the considerable omission of cold-water classification for known cold-water streams in table 2.2-6 harder for a reviewer to notice, and could lead to the erroneous conclusion that few of the significant water bodies impacted by this project are cold-water streams.

Transparency

- 2.1.2: Report states that release valves (MLVs) will be built within the 50 foot buffer region to minimize impacts on groundwater resources. Further details on planned location for said valves are not provided. As such, it is nearly impossible to conduct review of potential impacts. (p. 2-14)

- P 2.2.1: Landowners who have granted survey rights to TGP can request an expert review of springs or seeps within 150 feet of the proposed construction area to determine if there could be negative impacts to groundwater. An affirmation should be made that landowners who do not grant survey rights will receive the same expert review. (p. 2-20)

Insufficient explanation

- 2.2.7: Details for sourcing and disposal of water for hydrostatic testing is vague. This makes it difficult to judge whether certain water bodies are at risk. TGP indicates that water will not be drawn from or released into high quality streams. Details on how high-quality designation will be determined are not provided. Are cold-water streams “high quality,” even if ranked as class B water quality resources? TGP’s inconsistent summary of water quality and ecological integrity measures for impacted water bodies renders unclear what factors determine a stream’s suitability for withdrawal of water. (p. 2-79)

o The Report cites Appendix H for further details about hydrostatic testing water withdrawals and release. Appendix H (p. 19) indicates only that 48-hour notice will be given to state agencies in advance of drawing water from a specific stream. This is far too little notice for NEES and other reviewers to determine if waters, in which it has a direct interest, will be impacted by hydrostatic testing.

- 2.2.10.1: TGP lists a range of habitat manipulation activities which may be undertaken to facilitate crossing water bodies, which include diverting the flow of streams. Indication is not given on how stream diversion sites will be selected. Sites where significant habitat manipulation is to be undertaken should be identified by TGP, for review by interested parties, well in advance. (p. 2-89)

RESOURCE REPORT 3: Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation

Failure to present most recent data:

- Table 3.1-3 Representative Game and Commercial Fish Species That May Occur in the Project Area Water bodies in Massachusetts. (p. 3-7)

o The data cited for this table is outdated — Mugford 1969.

- Why wasn’t more recent data used, such as that from BioMap2, Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture, or Mass. Div. of Marine Fisheries Anadromous Fish Runs?

Inaccurate Information:

- Table 3.1-3 Representative Game and Commercial Fish Species That May Occur in the Project Area Water bodies in Massachusetts. (p. 3-7)
 - o Tessellated darter is listed as a game species — this is not a game species.
- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3-12)
 - o Citing UMass River and Stream Continuity Project Data (UMass 2010),¹ TGP states that the pipeline will include “21 crossings” of high-quality streams in segment G.
 - Based on NEES’ review of this same data, there are 31, not 21, instances in which the proposed pipeline crosses high-quality streams in segment G.
 - Citing this same data, TGP states that the pipeline will include “3 crossings” of high-quality streams in segment H.
 - Based on NEES’ review of this same data, there are 5, not 3, instances in which the proposed pipeline crosses high-quality streams in segment H.
- 3.2.1.1 Wildlife Resources: Upland Forest. (p. 3-18)
 - o In describing tree ecoregions of the area, TGP states, without citation, that “Soils are usually moderately well to well-drained and often nutrient poor.”
 - o Data for Massachusetts soils indicates that, within a 100’ buffer of the pipeline, approximately 247 acres of the total 1870 acres, or nearly one-third of soils, are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Unique Importance.²
 - o Stating that soils are “often nutrient poor” without citing data is an overtly gross misrepresentation of the actual resource conditions.
- 3.2.2.3.11 Massachusetts BioMap2 Data. (p. 3-47)
 - o The Report states that 16 miles of Core Habitat are crossed and 20 miles of Critical Natural Landscape are crossed. This is inconsistent with available GIS data which shows that 18.6 miles of Core Habitat and 26.5 miles of Critical Natural Landscapes are crossed.³

Transparency

- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3 -12)
 - o Citing UMass River and Stream Continuity Project Data (UMass 2010), Z TGP lists 29 high-quality streams crossings. This data source does not give unique identifiers to water bodies, so it is unclear whether TGP is counting the number of crossings or the number of unique water bodies crossed.
- 3.1.3 Construction and Operation Impacts
 - o TGP cites several temporary impacts to fisheries that will depend on several factors, including “construction technique utilized.” In the subsequent paragraph, after discussing cases of a presumed dry crossing where continuous standing water with a discernable flow may be present, TGP states that “field determinations will be made at the time of crossing.” Further paragraphs state that “there is the potential that field conditions will not allow a dry crossing method and an open cut crossing will be necessary.” (p. 3-14)
 - Despite not knowing which type of crossing they will be utilizing, TGP assures FERC that “impacts will be temporary.” This presumptuous statement is indicative of TGP’s failure to obtain necessary information prior to making claims regarding project impacts. (p. 3-14)
- 3.1.2.4 Fisheries of Special Concern: Massachusetts Programs. (p. 3-15)
 - o TGP states that “No direct impacts to wetland or water bodies containing fishery resources are expected to result from construction and operation of these project facilities [compressor stations, meter stations, MLVs, pig launcher/receiver facilities, and pipe-yards/contractor yards].”
 - o A subsequent sentence states that “impacts will be avoided and minimized by using existing roads.”

The use of the word “minimized” implies that there will indeed be impacts that have not clearly been described in the aforementioned statement.

- 3.2 Wildlife Resources. (p. 3-17, p. 3-34)

o TGP states that this section identifies several areas of conservation value, including “sensitive wildlife areas,” but does not provide information as to how “sensitive wildlife areas” are defined.

o TGP reports of consulting several state and federal agencies, including “some private organizations” but fails to explain why certain organizations were or were not contacted.

- Therefore, it can be inferred from such a practice of selectively contacting private organizations is an intent to only provide data that supports a particular position.

- 3.2.1 Wildlife Resources: Existing Resources. (p. 3-17)

o “Wildlife species likely to occur in each habitat type were determined by direct observation during field surveys, consultations with local wildlife experts, regulatory agencies, and by literature review.”

- TGP has failed to reference any correspondence with said experts and agencies.

- 3.2.1.8 Water Bodies. (p. 3-22)

o TGP indicates that the land use category of “Water Body/Open Water” includes those identified to be greater than 10 feet in width “as determined during field surveys.” However, field surveys for the project only exist for 45% of Massachusetts landowners (Table 1.2-6), making it difficult to classify other properties. Publically available GIS data exists that would further inform TGP’s classification of water bodies and, yet, TGP continually refuses to cite it.

- Table 3.4-2 Birds of conservation concern known to occur within the project area. (p. 3-84)

o Table should include common names.

Insufficient explanation/Failure to provide available data

- 3.1.3 Construction and Operation Impacts. (p. 3-15)

o TGP states that “Removal of streamside trees and vegetation at the pipeline crossings may reduce the shading of a stream temporarily, eliminate escape cover, and potentially result in a locally elevated water temperature near, and downstream of the pipeline crossing” and, subsequently, states that “once installation activities for the pipeline segments are complete, disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction condition.”

o This section (as well as Procedures) fails to describe how pre-construction conditions will be assessed, including the criteria under which a biological survey would be warranted. TGP fails to acknowledge restoration methods and time frames. How will TGP ensure that areas, where trees have been removed, stream shading and “locally elevated water temperatures,” are restored to pre-construction conditions?

- 3.1.4 Measures to Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Impacts. (p. 3-16)

o TGP cites several measures to protect and minimize potential adverse impacts to streams, one of which is to restore “stream channels and bottoms to their original configurations and contours.”

o However, this section fails to describe how pre-construction, “original” conditions will be recorded.

- 3.2.2.3.11 — Massachusetts BioMap2 Data. (p. 3-46)

o “The Core Habitats, Critical Natural Landscapes and all their individual components are an important source of spatially explicit data that Tennessee can incorporate into its assessment of impacts including avoidance, minimization, and mitigation.”

- Use of the word “can” instead of “will” implies that they have not committed to this. How will the data be incorporated into the assessment of impacts?

o Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions (02/06/2015) requested that this data be indicated on maps and it was not included.

- 3.3.2.3 Vegetation Communities of Special Concern: Massachusetts. (p. 3-74)

o TGP indicates that they have not received response from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and its sister agency in Massachusetts or the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program. While awaiting responses, TGP reports conducting Internet-based searches “to identify potential natural communities of special concern in Massachusetts.” This section of the report fails to consider publically-available Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program’s BioMap2 data5.

- Subsequently, the section explains four natural communities that are of, reportedly, special concern to the state (p. 3-75 to p. 3-77); however, TGP fails to identify Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes that contain vital information about vegetation communities of special concern.
- Specifically, the report fails to mention Core Habitat 2943,6 which the proposed pipeline passes through on several occasions. In addition to containing vegetation of special concern, it is habitat to numerous state and federally-listed species, such as clubtail dragonflies, spring salamander, wood turtle, and the longnose sucker.

Suggestions to minimize environmental impact

- 3.3.4.1 Clearing. (p. 3-80)

o On several occasions, TGP indicates that they will take specific action once a tree has been felled:

- “Trees shall be felled into ROW”
- “Trees that have inadvertently fallen into waterbodies or beyond the ROW will be removed immediately”
- “Tennessee does not plan to use timber stacks as wildlife habitat”

o Generally, removal and/or chipping of felled trees is not beneficial to improving wildlife habitat and should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Landowners should be entitled to receive education on what their potential options are and how each option would affect their remaining resources.

- Table 3.4-7: Locations and Timing of Pending Species Specific Biological Surveys Associated with the Project

o TGP cites, on several occasions, that the relevant table will be populated pending biological surveys in response to agency consultations. In order to gain the best understanding of the resources that TGP may encounter, NEES suggests contacting relevant NGOs that may have more accurate data, such as species sightings.

RESOURCE REPORT 4: Cultural Resources

Transparency

Table 4.4-17: A list of historic sites within or adjacent to the pipeline corridor has been created for MA, and includes sites in Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties. The methods by which these sites have been identified is not described, and the table headings are without key and essentially useless for determining precise areas and what they contain. This lack of transparency prevents NEES and other reviewers from determining possible impact on historic sites. (p. 4-18)

- o Example: the heading “Site No.” follows an alphanumeric code for which no key is given, and no description of the resources corresponding to each “Site No.” is included in the report.
- o Example: The heading “Parcel” likely relates to an assessors map parcel, but no reference map is listed, making it impossible to investigate the possible impacted properties.

Insufficient explanation

- 4.4: TGP indicates that a GIS model to predict areas where historic interests likely fall within the pipeline’s possible impact area has been created. However, TGP does not indicate whether this model has been deployed in MA, shared with the MA Historic Commission, or whether the possible areas of historic interest they later identify were selected using this rigorous tool or some less robust method. Such lack

of information does not give NEES and other reviewers sufficient grounds to judge whether the historic interests are being duly considered. (p. 4-6)

4.4: At the time this report was released, TGP indicated that no field surveys of historic resources have been undertaken in MA, and that determination of impacted historic resources would be primarily determined by field survey. This tardiness complicates review of the potential impacts of the pipeline on historic resources of interest, and prevents NEES from readily determining whether certain historic interests which lie in the proposed pipeline's path have been duly considered. (p. 4-6)

RESOURCE REPORT 5: Socioeconomics

Transparency

- 5.5 Socioeconomics: Agriculture. (p. 5-10)

- o TGP indicates that they will provide "just" compensation for loss of crop and timber production with each affected landowner; but, TGP does not explain how compensation will be calculated.

RESOURCE REPORT 7: Soils

Failure to present most recent data:

7.2 Aboveground Facilities and Prime Farmland Impacts. (p. 7-4)

- o In a Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commission's letter to TGP (2/4/2015), TGP was asked to indicate and show on maps the location of each land with a conservation or agricultural restriction that the pipeline would cross.

- o The Report fails to do so. Although, it does state that TGP is consulting with USDANRCS to determine the locations of agricultural preservation restrictions. Up-to-date versions of this data is publically available and there should be no excusable delay for including such information in the application.

APPENDIX H: "PLAN" Commission's Plans and Procedures (Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan)

Insufficient Explanation/Failure to Provide Sufficient Information

- I, Applicability. (p. 1)

- o The Director can agree to a variance at the request of the project sponsor if the variance is necessary due to a portion of the Plan being "infeasible or unworkable based on project-specific conditions"

- How are "infeasible" or "unworkable" defined? Is it possible that a proposed activity is infeasible due to financial or contractual considerations?

- If a variance is issued, how is it ensured that there is not a potential for the changed activity to negatively impact a resource?

- II.B. Responsibilities of Environmental Inspectors. (p. 3)

- o Regarding temporary erosion control measures occurring within 24 hours of each 0.5 inch of rainfall: Communities in certain areas of the proposed pipeline often have micro-climates with isolated rain events; as such, where will rainfall be measured in relation to work sites and what is the maximum distance of measuring?

III.A. Construction Work Areas. (p. 4)

- o "Project sponsors are encouraged to consider expanding any required cultural resources and endangered species surveys in anticipation of the need for activities outside of authorized work areas."

- o Expanding the construction right-of-way is discussed in Section IV. A — Installation — Approved Areas of Disturbance — but, it is not clear whether this refers to the broad "activities outside of authorized work areas" mentioned in section IIIA.

- What is the process for conducting activities outside of authorized work areas? How are landowners/

APR/CR grantors notified of such an event? How does TGP ensure that there will be no impact to the property in such instances?

- V.C. Restoration: Soil Compaction Mitigation. (p. 14)

o TGP states that they will plow “severely compacted agricultural areas with a paraplow or deep tillage implement.” “Severely” is not defined, and how can landowners ensure that their soil is restored if they have concerns?

Suggestions to reduce environmental impact:

- VILA. Post-Construction Activities and Reporting: Monitoring and Maintenance. (p. 17)

o TGP states that revegetation will be considered successful if upon visual survey the density and cover of non-nuisance vegetation are similar to, in density and cover, adjacent, undisturbed lands.

o With 83% of the proposed pipeline being purportedly co-located, it is likely that adjacent land that has previously been disturbed has a high proportion of nuisance vegetation, thus serving as a skewed benchmark for revegetation success. Success should be measured by the density and cover of restored, non- nuisance vegetation in comparison to pre-construction composition at the same site.

APPENDIX H: “PROCEDURES”

Commission’s Plans and Procedures (Wetland and Waterbody Construction & Mitigation Procedures)

Inaccurate Information

Appendix H; Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 13): TGP claims that the proposed pipeline has been routed to avoid wetlands to the maximum extent possible. This is not the case. The proposed project will cross wetlands which are small enough that a very minor jog in the pipeline would allow it to completely bypass these resources.

Insufficient explanation

- Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 3): A designated environmental inspector for each region through which the pipeline passes will be engaged to review wetland and stream crossings. TGP does not discuss how said inspector will be selected; nor, are organizations in impacted areas offered an opportunity to review or suggest inspector-candidates. In short, landowners are left to trust that TGP will select a qualified and impartial inspector with no opportunity to participate in the selection process. Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 11-12): TGP outlines promising restoration measures for impacted streams, but does not offer any explanation as to how the success of these efforts will be measured. Several high quality streams could be impacted by the proposed project. NEES does not believe that a complete restoration effort could be carried out on impacted streams without a thorough preconstruction assessment and careful monitoring.

Suggestions to minimize environmental impact

- Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p 2): Site specific justifications for work areas or construction ROWS within 50 or 75 feet, respectively, of a wetland or water body must be filed with FERC. If impacted areas occur on conservation land, NEES suggests that the primary conservation interest holder be invited to review the plan.

Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 3): FERC must be notified in advance of blasting or trenching plans that fall within an intermediate or major water body, CWFR, or habitat of threatened or endangered species. Again, when such activities are planned, the landowner should be party to them.

Appendix H, Wetland and water body construction mitigation procedures. (p. 5): The window for construction within cold-water fisheries is from June through September. Rationale for this window is not provided and, in fact, NEES believes that the proposed window encompasses a time of year when fisheries will be under greatest stress due to high water temperatures and low water levels.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments. NEES reserves it right to amend and add to these comments. NEES is submitting this filing with the Commission's Secretary through the eFiling system. Any questions concerning these comments should be addressed to Vincent Devito at (202) 465-8785.

Respectfully submitted,

NORTHEAST ENERGY SOLUTIONS, INC.

Vincent Devito

Bowditch & bewey, LLP

300 New Jersey Avenue NW, Suite 900

Washington, DC 20001

vdevito e,bowditch.com

cc: Mr. Rich McGuire (Commission Staff)

Mr. Michael McGehee (Commission Staff)

Mr. Eric Tomasi (Commission Staff)

1 <https://www.streamcontinuity.org/assessin~crossin~structures/prioritzin~streams.htm>

2 <http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-sere-and-support/application-sere/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/soi.html>

3 http://ag.umass.edu/sites/ag.umass.edu/files/xesearchreports/pipeline_natural_resources_assessment_mainluie_april_2015.pdf

4 http://www.mass.gov/anf/research-and-tech/it-sere-and-support/application-sere/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/depwedands_112000.htm1

5 <http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/dfg/biomap2.htm>

6 http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/dfg/biomap/pdf/town_core/Ashfield.pdf

7 <http://www.mass.gov/anf/xesearch-and-tech/it-serv-and-support/application-sery/officeof-geographic-information-massgis/datalayers/osp.html>

20150518-0032(30596672).pdf

1615 Suffield Street

Agawam, MA 01001

Date: 5/8/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the pmperty located at:

19 Summer Street

Lanesboro, MA 01237

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land or to perform surveys, or for any other purpose in furtherance of a pipeline infrastructure project Any such physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Flora Karbelnick

20150518-0043(30596719).pdf

TOWN OF WINDHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN/TOWN ADMINISTRATOR
3 North Lowell Road, Windham, NH NH 03087-0120

May 11, 2015

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room IA
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC —Docket PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

As Chairman of the elected Windham Board of Selectmen, I wish to take this opportunity to respectfully advise the Commission of the formal position the Board has taken on the aforementioned project. As you may be aware, the project route as currently proposed by Kinder-Morgan involves approximately 2.23 miles of pipeline within the Town of Windham and has the potential to adversely impact up to 46 property owners. The Board, as part of their May 4, 2015 meeting, voted unanimously to voice their opposition to the Kinder-Morgan proposal as it has been presented. Further, by a separate vote of 3-2, the Board has also taken the position that it will oppose the pipeline should it not be able to be constructed entirely within the existing, cleared transmission line right-of-way; without the use of any property outside said existing cleared right-of-way for construction purposes. Please be aware that these decisions came after much discussion and consideration of both residents' concerns and information received from Kinder-Morgan and parties related to the project over several meetings and communications.

On behalf of the Board, I would humbly urge the Commission to carefully weigh the concerns and interests of our community, as well as our neighbors, as you consider Kinder-Morgan's request. Should you have any questions, or require anything further regarding the Board's position on this matter, please do not hesitate to contact our Town Administrator, David Sullivan, at (603) 432-7732.

Respectfully

Al Letizio, Jr., Chairman
Windham Board of Selectmen

CC: Mr. Allen Fore, Kinder-Morgan
Governor Maggie Hassan
Senator Kelly Ayotte
Senator Jeanne Shaheen
Congresswoman Ann Kuster
Senator Regina Birdsell
State Representative Mary Griffin
State Representative Walter Kolodziej
State Representative Charles McMahon
State Representative David Bates
File

20150518-0058(30598712).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 5/2/15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Rescinding property access

As the owner of the property located at:

68 Cedar Ridge drive
New Ipswich, NH 03071

I am rescinding permission previously granted to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Clayton Aho

20150518-0108(30598143).pdf

Hand written card, Kazanovicz, Turnpike Road (Rt 124), Sharon, New Hampshire, opposing

20150518-0109(30598414).pdf

Hand written card, K. Williams, Old North Branch Rd, Antrim, NH, opposing

20150518-0111(30598416).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150518-0116(30598466).pdf

Comment on Docket PF14-12 by Wilfried E. Eggers

21 Wapack Rd
New Ipswich N.H. 03071

I oppose the pipeline through the Town of New Ipswich proposed by Kinder Morgan. In listening to the presentation made by Kinder Morgan to residents of the Town of New Ipswich, I believe that there is no need for this size pipeline in New Hampshire. and it only causes harm to our environment, our citizens. and the businesses along the planned route. The taking of private property by eminent domain should not be allowed for corporate gain. It is clear from the presentation made by Kinder Morgan that the State of New Hampshire, the people of the town of New Ipswich, of citizens, businesses and the environment will obtain no gain from this.

20150518-0125(30598723).pdf

Hand written card, Sheri Gelber, 18 Lapham Ln, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150518-0126(30596985).pdf

Comment on Docket PF14-12 by Joyce Eggers

21 Wapack Rd
New Ipswich N.H. 03071

I oppose the pipeline proposed by Kinder Morgan that will go through the Town of New Ipswich for numerous reasons. The pipeline proposed appears to have no benefit for the town or the state of New Hampshire. and so far. there is no public need for this pipeline within New Hampshire. If there is a need in Massachusetts it should be routed through Massachusetts. As currently planned, the pipeline is larger than any other planned before for any domestic need and therefore more dangerous to our conservation land. our wildlife and our citizens. The compressor station that Kinder Morgan is proposing is the largest they have ever built and they admitted at a New Ipswich town meeting that they have never built

20150518-0127(30597089).pdf

Hand written card, Richard Gelber, 16 Lapham Ln, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150518-0128(30596986).pdf

Hand written card, Jack Rosenblum, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342 , opposing

20150518-0129(30597088).pdf

Hand written card, Corinne Dugas, 366 River Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150518-0133

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2102

James P. McGovern
2nd DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

April 29, 2015

Norman C. Bay, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.U Docket No. PF14-22-000
Northeast Energy Direct Project (“NED Project”)

Dear Chairman Bay:

I am writing regarding a procedural flaw in the Tennessee Gas Pipeline (Tennessee) Northeast Energy Direct (Project). It has come to my attention that Tennessee has not officially notified all affected landowners in the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts, where an 80,000 HP compressor station is proposed to be located. Additionally, I am writing to convey concerns that I have received from the Town of Northfield and to request that you amend the approved public outreach plan to require company-sponsored meetings in each of the Massachusetts towns where compressor stations are proposed to be located.

On October 2, 2014, FERC accepted Tennessee’s request to utilize pre-filing procedures for its Northeast Energy Direct Project. Since Tennessee has engaged in the pre-filing process, it is required under 18 CFR 6 157.6(d)(2)(iii) to notify “affected landowners” including those whose property is located “within one-half mile of proposed compressors or their enclosures.” The regulations governing the pre-filing process state that, “Upon the Director’s issuance of a notice commencing a prospective applicant’s pre-filing process, the prospective applicant must:

...(3) Within 14 days, contact all stakeholders not already informed about the project, including all affected landowners as defined in paragraph g 157.6(d)(2) of this section.”

I have been informed by constituents that Tennessee has not complied with this requirement. It is my understanding that Tennessee’s plans show a four-mile swath where it intends to locate a compressor station, but it has not provided notice of the pre-filing or of the open houses to any of the landowners within half a mile of the swath (except when co-located within the 400-foot-wide pipeline survey corridor).

The Northfield Pipeline Awareness group recently wrote to your office regarding the lack of detailed, accurate information that has been provided to Northfield landowners who will be directly impacted by the Project. According to the group, Tennessee states that 31 landowners in the Town of Northfield will be affected by its Project. The group contests this assertion arguing that, “N33 different landowners own parcels that are crossed by the proposed route or are within 200 feet of it.” I am writing to respectfully request that FERC examine the discrepancy between the number of landowners impacted.

On January 26, 2015, my office contacted FERC to inquire about the notification process and which homeowners were required to be publicly notified when a compressor station location had not yet been identified.

FERC responded that “Tennessee’s open house meeting notification included all affected landowners, including those who are directly affected by the planned pipeline right-of-way and those landowners who are within one-half mile of planned compressor station sites” and that “At this stage of the pre-filing process, Tennessee has not determined the exact location of several aboveground facility sites... So, yes, it is possible that Tennessee’s current landowner list for the company-sponsored open house meetings does not include all landowners for the undetermined compressor station sites.”

While the exact location of the compressor station in Northfield has yet to be determined, Tennessee has identified a swath of land where they intend to locate such a facility. Landowners should be included in this process until they are excluded by a specific site selection, not the other way around. The Northfield Pipeline Awareness Group indicates that “58 residences within a half mile of the section of the route designated as a potential site for a compressor station” have not been officially notified of the Project. If this information is correct, I request that the landowners listed in the enclosed Northfield Pipeline Awareness Group letter be considered affected landowners as defined by FERC and that they, along with any other omitted landowners, immediately be added to the notification list.

FERC staff further informed my office that once “Tennessee determines the location of the Market Path Mid Station 13, it is required to supplement the stakeholder/landowner list... and notify the affected landowners within one-half mile of the planned compressor station sites about the project.” FERC staff notes that “In addition, these landowners will be included on the Commission’s mailing list for the public scoping notice that will be issued following Tennessee’s open house meetings.”

I understand that open houses are sponsored by the applicant and that scoping meetings are sponsored by FERC. To say that these affected landowners will be notified of the scoping meeting is simply not enough. The stated goal of open houses is to “share information about [the Company’s] project with the public.” To exclude affected landowners from the very beginning of this pre-filing process because Tennessee has not yet identified a specific site for a compressor station is not acceptable, nor does it ensure an open and transparent process.

18 C.F.R. g 157.21(d)(4) requires a “detailed description of the project, including location maps and plot plans to scale showing all major plant components, that will serve as the initial discussion point for stakeholder review.” I respectfully request an explanation as to why the location of an 80,000 HP compressor station, which I understand will be one of the largest in the Northeast, was not included as a “major plant component” in Tennessee’s pre-filing?

The Town of Northfield has written to FERC expressing environmental, health and safety concerns with the Project and has requested a full environmental review. Enclosed please find the Town’s February 3, 2015, letter. The Town has also expressed to me their interest in meeting with Tennessee officials to discuss the proposed compressor station following its Annual Town Election on Tuesday, May 5, 2015. I am writing to request that FERC provide the Town’s requests with every full and fair consideration and that you amend the approved public outreach plan to require companysponsored meetings in each of the Massachusetts towns where Tennessee is proposing to locate compressor stations.

Finally, I would like to take the opportunity to point out that the Town of Northfield has two questions on its Annual Town Meeting warrant related to the Project and a possible referendum item to be voted on during Town Election. One warrant would appropriate funds to provide “technical, legal, and consulting services to advise and assist the Town with environment, health, permitting, design, planning and/or construction issues as my result from the so called, ‘Northeast Energy Direct Project.’” The other would allow for a non-binding referendum question to be considered at Town Election on the following day. The question to be voted on reads as follows: “Are you in favor of the ‘Northeast Energy Direct Project’s proposed by Kinder Morgan, Inc. wherein approximately 8.5 miles of a natural gas pipeline and an 80,000 h.p. compressor station may be located within the Town of Northfield?”

It is my sincere hope that local decisions such as these will weigh heavily in FERCs decision to grant or deny Tennessee a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

Thank you in advance for your attention to these matters. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

James P. McGovern
Member of Congress

20150518-0134

**THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK**

KATHLEEN A. MARCHIONE
SENATOR, 43RD DISTRICT

April 29, 2015

Mr. Norman C. Bay, Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Chairman Bay:

I write to convey my serious reservations regarding the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline project which would impact families residing within New York State's 43 Senate District, whom I am so honored and fortunate to serve. Like many of my constituents, and the local elected officials who represent them, I oppose the Kinder Morgan Pipeline project for a variety of reasons.

First and foremost among my concerns with the proposed pipeline is the issue of safety. It has been shared with me that if the project went forward, the pipeline would operate under much greater pressure than what other local gas pipelines are subjected. In addition, there are unanswered questions about the inspection standards of the pipeline welds. Addressing these and other safety concerns for communities across Rensselaer County must be at the forefront of any evaluation.

Second, the proposed pipeline project is expected to have a negative impact on local property values. Advancing a project that would likely drive down local property values would be completely unfair to local homeowners.

Third, the proposed pipeline would provide little to no financial benefit for local communities throughout Rensselaer County. The lack of any clear residual benefit from the pipeline project would result in towns, villages and cities across Rensselaer County assuming a lion's share of the significant risks while receiving none of the benefits. Such a situation is simply unacceptable.

In conclusion, for the cited reasons — safety, local property values and lack of any residual benefit for area communities — I respectfully request that FERC deny a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline. There is significant, strong and growing local opposition to this proposed pipeline project, as evidenced by four local resolutions enacted against it. I cannot, in good conscience, support this pipeline project as proposed due to the fact that these specific concerns have not been addressed to my satisfaction.

Thank you for your timely consideration of this request made on behalf of my Rensselaer County constituents.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. Marchione
State Senator, 43 District

CC: United States Senator Charles Schumer
United States Senator Kirsten Gillibrand

Congressman Chris Gibson
Rensselaer County Executive Kathy Jimino
Rensselaer County Board of Legislators
Stephentown Town Board
Nassau Town Board
Schodack Town Board

20150518-5016(30581277).txt

Ashley Seto, Andover, MA.
To Whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my grave concern over the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline. This pipeline is proposed to go through my backyard having a direct impact on my family.

There are so many concerns with this project. From an environmental perspective they are proposing to go through conservation land and wetlands which will have a major negative impact on our state. Kinder Morgan is also stating that there is a large local demand that will support this pipeline when no evidence of that has been provided. We haven't been able to even get gas in our neighborhood for our own use because of the significant amount of blasting that would have to take place, yet Kinder Morgan is proposing their pipeline through our backyard which will have no positive benefit to us.

I urge you to stop this project and to instead look at renewable energy sources. The town of Andover had great participation in a solar campaign last year. I would rather see our tax money go to these green projects than to support a Kinder Morgan pipeline that will only benefit international buyers of the excess gas that they will create with this pipeline.

Please help us in opposing this pipeline.

Best Regards,
Ashley Seto

20150518-5019(30581283).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

- 1) Scoping meetings need to happen at every town along the proposed pipeline route.
- 2) Clearly this pipeline is for profit for a corporation, and not for the "need" of the public.
- 3) The risk to water, aquifer, rivers, ponds, streams, wells, and wetlands is too high for this pipeline to go through NH.
- 4) eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation is not right.

20150518-5023(30581291).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

Hi. I am a mother of two. I am a former elementary school teacher. I majored in English in college. I have never participated in backing a candidate for office, local or even the president. I have voted when I can, and always democratic. I never joined a political group in college. I have lived all around the country, because of my husband's jobs. I have never attended a town or city meeting. Being political is not an interest of mine.

Until the pipeline.

I am from Mason, NH. You all know why this pipeline is wrong.

Please think about the future of our country's environment, please think about future generations, please do the right thing, please don't be motivated by money.

It is a lot to ask. Big money can be enticing.

Doing the right thing is sometimes not enticing.

Doing the right thing for society is looking beyond your own needs for money.

Doing the right thing means thinking about a future 100 + years from now.

Doing the right thing means setting your own personal desires aside.

Doing the right thing means not allowing this pipeline to happen.

20150518-5181(30585425).txt

Bob Dickerman, Northfield, MA.

Bob Dickerman

32 Alexander Hill Road

Northfield, MA 01360

May 18, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

FERC

888 First Street NE, Room 1A

Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Bose,

The NED Kinder Morgan pipeline project is clearly not in the public interest, because the majority of the natural gas would be shipped to foreign lands.

Some facts that support the contention that the gas will be exported are the following:

1. It would simply be impossible for the New England to consume any significant portion of the proposed 2.2 BCF/day, either now, or any time in the next decade.
2. Pipeline operators near the eastern New England coast have applied for permits to reverse flow directions, with the new directions oriented for export of liquid natural gas (LNG), rather than import.
3. LNG prices are higher in foreign lands, giving extractors and pipeline operators a clear financial motive for export.
4. A plan to export natural gas passing through New England to the coast would be consistent with plans Kinder Morgan has already made in 2013 to export LNG from Georgia.

Exporting natural gas as LNG, or exporting any energy resource, is in direct conflict with your mandate to “assist consumers in obtaining reliable, efficient and sustainable energy services at a reasonable cost”. Exports can only harm U.S. efforts to achieve energy independence.

The U.S. may need to use this natural gas someday for its own consumption, for space heating, generation of electricity, or, even, for transportation, despite the significant environmental disadvantages of doing so. Exporting it now, for the short-term financial benefit of a few rich people, is tantamount to treason.

I say “treason” because this is likely to eventually turn into a life-or-death issue for many unfortunate souls. Export of gas will increase domestic prices, and many U.S. citizens are already living in poverty, and cannot afford such increases. Even worse, in very recent times we have sent tens of thousands of our young citizens overseas to kill and be killed for the purpose of securing key energy resources. Five thousand of our own soldiers were killed, and more than fifty thousand injured and maimed in Iraq. Additionally, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis were killed or maimed, and millions displaced. I believe that this military effort was expended to assure access to Mideastern oil. This is a reprehensible way in which to conduct national energy policy.

It is imperative, therefore, that the Kinder Morgan NED project be stopped.

Sincerely,

Bob Dickerman

20150519-0037(30598997).pdf

“File 30592694_1.tif cannot be converted to PDF.”

Hand written letter, ? (scan incomplete), 31 Winterberry Road, Pelham, NH 03076, opposing

20150519-0040(30598980).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn M. Buck, 32 Longmeadow Dr, Troy, NH 03465, opposing

20150519-0041(30598982).pdf

Hand written card, Jeudi Davis, 12 Ryan Rd, Marlborough, NH 03455, opposing

20150519-0042(30598981).pdf

Hand written postcard, Jack Rosenblum, 366 River Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150519-0043(30598986).pdf

Hand written card, Christine Garvin, 39 Center St, Montague, MA 01351, opposing

20150519-0047(30598979).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 4-28-15

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Rescinding property access

As the owner of the property located at:

269 West Street - Lot #51
Plainfield, MA - Map #250

I am rescinding permission previously granted to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property from the date of this letter forward will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Justina Harrison

20150519-5021(30588470).txt

James P. Durgin, Tewksbury, MA.
James P. Durgin
175 William G Drive
Tewksbury, MA 01876

May 18, 2015

Dear Sir or Madam:

The NED Kinder Morgan Pipeline Project (PF14-22) is not in the public's best interest with a number of arguments that show this is to be used to export the majority of the natural gas.

I am a home owner in Tewksbury, MA where the Lynnfield Lateral has been proposed. Tewksbury has a substantial amount of land that is already dedicated to high voltage power lines, interstate highways and

railroads dedicated to freight trains. Other than Kinder Morgan looking for the less expensive direct route to get from point a to point b without thinking twice about what type of impact they will have on a community; I do not see a reason why these other locations, without residences, haven't been considered.

Instead Kinder Morgan is proposing a pipeline that will run through the backyards of many residences, removing trees, relocating if not destroying wildlife and other vegetation that has been around for fifty to hundreds of years. The impact to the environment and property values is something they cannot predict. Then there is the public safety concern; where I am located the properties sit on ledge. According to the specifications I have seen the minimum depth from the top of the pipe to the surface is only 24 inches. There will be blasting and hammering that will be needed to clear the rock which will shake foundations, possibly causing damage to residences, septic tanks and the backyard swimming pools. This is a community of families with children, family pets, vegetable gardens, etc. and the impact of this project puts all of that at risk.

No private company should be allowed to take either private land or protected public land for its own private gain in a project of dubious need. I am denying Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized and treated as trespass.

I strongly urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to not allow the construction and installation of the proposed gas pipeline by Kinder Morgan.

Sincerely,
James P. Durgin

20150519-5143(30594193).pdf

Drummond Woodsum
Attorneys at Law

Joanna B. Tourangeau
Admitted in ME, NH and MA
207.253.0567 Direct
jtourangeau@dwmlaw.com
84 Marginal Way, Suite 600
Portland, ME 04101-2480
207.772.1941 Main
207.772.3627 Fax

May 19, 2015
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
("Commission") Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The **Town of Merrimack** ("Town") respectfully requests that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission") add the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire's correspondence dated May 14, 2015 (copy enclosed as Exhibit 1) to the list of concerns Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C. must address in its next iteration of the Resource Reports in the above captioned docket per the Commission's May 15, 2015 Comments on Draft Resource Reports at General Comment 3, page 1 ("Commission Comments"). Note the March 5, 2015 date on the enclosed letter to AECOMM, consultant to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC ("TGP"), providing this preliminary list of the numerous sensitive environmental areas impacted by the proposed route of the Northeast Energy Direct Project ("NED Project") through the Town toward Dracut, Massachusetts. To date, the Town's concerns have not been addressed by TGP and the Town looks to the Commission to assist in obtaining the information the Town seeks and which is vital to assessing the local impacts associated with the NED Project.

The Town also encloses (Exhibit 2) a list of health and safety questions regarding the NED Project which have been presented to TGP and/or its consultants several times over the course of the past several months including at a recent public information meeting in Town. Despite the Town's repeated communications, TGP has not provided the requested information. The Town respectfully requests that the Commission add this list of questions to General Comment 3 at Page 1 of the Commission Comments.

In addition to these specific concerns about impacts to sensitive resources and public health and safety including, for example, the Town's public water supply, conservation lands and protected species, schools and municipal services, the Town also has significant concerns about more overarching portions of the NED Project which mirror many of the EPA comments included with the Commission Comments. Specifically, the Town has yet to review any documentation clearly indicating the need for the NED Project or justifying the currently proposed route through Town versus other alternatives.

Finally, the lack of access for surveys concerns the Town. Specifically, the Town is working cooperatively with TGP to allow access to Town owned lands for surveys. In these discussions, TGP has repeatedly stated that the Town should not be able to review survey results before filing with the Commission. Further, TGP has taken the position that its ability to survey should not be conditioned upon Town personnel being present during the on-site survey work.

The Town will actively participate in this process in order to ensure that the alternatives analysis includes a complete review of impacts.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

Joanna B. Tourangeau

Enclosures

[EXHIBIT 1]

Drummond Woodsum

Attorneys at Law

Joanna B. Tourangeau
Admitted in ME, NH and MA
207.253.0567 Direct
jtourangeau@dwmlaw.com
84 Marginal Way, Suite 600
Portland, ME 04101-2480
207.772.1941 Main
207.772.3627 Fax

May 14, 2015

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
(-Commission") Docket No. PF14-22-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Town of Merrimack (-Town") prepared the enclosed letter from the Town's Community Development Director to AECOM, consultant to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC ("TGP"), wherein the Town provides a brief and preliminary list of the numerous sensitive environmental areas impacted by the proposed route of the Northeast Energy Direct Project ("NED Project") through the Town toward Dracut, Massachusetts.

TGP justifies revising its proposed pipeline route to select the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative instead of the Massachusetts Alternative because use of the Massachusetts Alternative "will result in greater envi-

ronmental impacts when compared to co-location with an existing linear utility corridor.” Northeast Energy Direct Project Docket No. PF14-22-000, Draft Environmental Report Resource Report 10: Alternatives dated March, 2015 at 10-27 (-Resource Report”). However, based upon even just the very preliminary information the Town has collected to date in the attached, it appears that TGP’s analysis of the environmental impacts associated with the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative, at least as it passes through the Town, is woefully deficient. For example, there is no mention of the fact that the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative traverses the Town aquifer and wellheads. Further, the Town is aware that multiple rare and uncommon species have been identified within the area of the New Hampshire Powerline Alternative as it passes through Town. However, these issues are not identified in the Resource Report.

The Town will actively participate in this process in order to ensure that the alternatives analysis includes a complete review of impacts.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

Joanna B. Tourangeau

JBT/as

Enclosures

Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire

Community Development Department

Baboosic Lake Road

Town Hall - Lower level - East Wing

603 424-3531

Fax 603 424-1408

www.merrimacknh.gov

Planning - Zoning - Economic Development - Conservation

March 5, 2015

Lori Ferry, Project Manager

AECOM

10 Orms Street, Suite 405

Providence, RI 02904

RE: Information Request, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Northeast Energy Direct Project, FERC Docket No. PF14-22

Dear Ms. Ferry:

The Town of Merrimack (“Town”) received and reviewed the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (“TGP”) January 26, 2015 request that the Town identify whether sensitive environmental areas within 0.25 or 0.50 miles (dependent on the nature of the sensitive area) of the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Project (“NED Project”) - a natural gas pipeline which will traverse the Town.

Given that the NED Project as currently proposed impacts multiple conservation areas, wellhead protection areas (including the aquifer that provides more than half of the Town’s water) and crosses one of the Town’s major sewer interceptor lines, two major protected rivers and may have impacts to the NH Plating Site (a Federal Superfund Site), scenic areas, habitat for identified endangered species, recreational areas and the residences and private water supplies of many of the Town’s citizens, it is vital to the Town that all such areas be accurately assessed and identified so as to ensure that all impacts to such sensitive receptors are avoided and/or mitigated. To this end the Town is highly motivated and willing to assist in accurate identification of these areas. As such, we have enclosed a preliminary list of such areas.

Unfortunately, the Town’s resources are limited and the TGP request imposes a significant burden with regard to both staff and financial resources. The Town, must, therefore, request additional time and assistance from TGP to supplement these materials. We look forward to a public meeting with TGP to discuss how to best establish a process that will allow these areas to be fully identified and addressed.

The Town also asks that TGP provide the Town with an opportunity to review and comment upon any such materials prepared for submission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the above captioned matter in advance of such filing.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Thompson, AICP
Community Development Director

cc: Eileen Cabanel, Town Manager
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary

Attachment: Preliminary List of “Sensitive Environmental Areas” within 0.25 or 0.50 Miles of NED “Study Corridor”

- Two Town-owned parcels of conservation land are crossed by the proposed route:
 - o Horse Hill Nature Preserve; and
 - o Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest;
- At least 12 wetland areas (including Naticook Brook and the Merrimack River) are crossed by the proposed route
 - o At least 4 ponds and small streams are located on the Horse Hill Nature Preserve property, providing important habitat area for several endangered/threatened species;
 - o An area of Gilmore Hill Memorial Forest contains an area of sensitive vegetation/habitat that will be explained further in future responses;
 - o Of particular concern regarding the Merrimack River is the construction of the pipeline under the river, the permanence of the installation under the river as it may be affected by flow or river course changes over time, and the safety history of such river crossings.
 - The Lower Merrimack River is a Designated Protected River under NH RSA 483 in accordance with the State’s Rivers Management and Protection Program.
- The Town’s highest yield aquifer is located within the study area, which is part of both a Wellhead Protection Area and Aquifer Conservation District (see also attached letter and map from MVD);
 - o 2 of the Merrimack Village District (MVD) water supply wells are located in close proximity to the proposed route (MVD Well #2 is approximately 550 feet from the proposed route, MVD Well #3 is approximately 2500 feet from the proposed route);
 - o This aquifer and pair of supply wells provide more than half of the water service to the Town;
- The proposed route would cross MVD waterlines in at least 10 locations;
- The propose route would cross municipal and private sewer lines in at least 4 locations:
 - o Camp Sargent Rd (across from Talant Rd);
 - o The private Merrimack Premium Outlets’ sewer lateral;
 - o The entrance to Elbit Systems on Rt. 3 (Daniel Webster Highway); and
 - o The Town’s main sewer interceptor line along the B&M Railroad tracks/right-of-way
- The proposed route is within 0.25 and 0.50 miles of several residential neighborhoods, some of which rely upon private wells and septic systems.

MERRIMACK VILLAGE DISTRICT

March 3, 2015

Mr. Timothy J. Thompson
Community Development Director
Town of Merrimack
6 Baboosic Lake Road
Merrimack, NH 03054

RE: AECOM Information Request for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (NED Project) Docket

Number: PF14-22

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Information Request that was submitted to the Town of Merrimack by AECOM on behalf of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC. As you know, the Merrimack Village District is responsible for providing potable water to 25,000 residents in the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire. All of our water resources are derived exclusively from groundwater that is pumped from a series of high-yielding wells sited in three stratified drift aquifers. On an annual basis, we provide approximately 800,000,000 gallons of clean, potable water to our customers. The intent of this letter is to make it clear that the proposed pipeline route would directly cross sensitive environmental areas (designated protected aquifers, Wellhead Protection Areas, and surface water bodies that contribute to the availability of potable groundwater resources) that are critical to the Districts' groundwater resources.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC is in the pre-filing process of siting a pipeline route (identified as the NED Project) through the Town of Merrimack. One of the proposed routes of the NED gas pipeline crosses through the center of one of the principal aquifers utilized by the MVD (approximately pipeline mile marker 168), known locally as the Naticook Brook Aquifer. The MVD currently operates two Production Wells (MVD-2 and MVD-3) that pump groundwater from this Aquifer, which provides approximately 50% of the MVD's water supply capacity. This Aquifer is protected by the Town of Merrimack through an Aquifer Protection Overlay District and the contributing area for the two Production Wells is a registered Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) with the State of New Hampshire. Loss of use of such a critical resource would have devastating consequences on our ability to provide a reliable source of water to the residents and businesses in the Town of Merrimack. The District is very opposed to the siting of a petroleum product pipeline through the WHPA in such close proximity to its Production Wells.

The proposed route of the pipeline also crosses Naticook Brook (pipeline mile marker 167.9-168) and is approximately 0.25 miles from Greens Pond. These two surface water bodies are hydraulically connected to the underlying sand and gravel Naticook Brook Aquifer. Recharge from these two surface water bodies plays an important role in maintaining groundwater levels in the Aquifer. Any contamination or adverse impacts to either of these two water bodies will also likely impact groundwater quality.

Another major Aquifer (Witches Brook Aquifer) provides 33% of the MVD's groundwater capacity and is located in the towns of Amherst, Hollis, and Merrimack. The proposed pipeline route crosses this municipally designated Aquifer in the Town of Amherst between pipeline mile marker 161.5 and 165. Although the WI-IPA for these MVD Production Wells is about a mile from the proposed pipeline route, the MVD wants to also emphasize the importance of this regional Aquifer as a source of potable water for thousands of people in the local area.

The MVD has a mutual aid agreement with Pennichuck Water Works, Inc. to provide water in the event of an emergency when the MVD cannot meet demand. The proposed natural gas pipeline route crosses through a large swath of land that is part of the watershed for the surface water that Pennichuck Water relies on to meet the needs of its 86,000+ customers.

In summary, the proposed natural gas pipeline route crosses directly through the Wellhead Protection Area for the Naticook Brook Aquifer that provides 50% of the groundwater resources available to the MVD. It also crosses through a regional aquifer (Witches Brook Aquifer) that the MVD relies upon for another 33% of its groundwater capacity. Finally, the proposed pipeline is also located within the surface watershed for Pennichuck Water Works, Inc., a mutual-aid water supplier to the MVD. In total, approximately 83% of MVD's total water capacity is derived from the District's existing Production Wells that are located within close proximity to the proposed pipeline route. Loss of use of either of these Aquifers would have catastrophic consequences for the MVD. Based upon the results of previous groundwater investigations, it appears very unlikely that these existing wells of such high yield capacity could be relocated anywhere else in the Merrimack Service Area.

Best regards,

P.onald Miner, Jr.
Superintendent

CC: MVD Board of Commissioners
Timothy Thompson, Community Development
Emery & Garrett Groundwater Investigations

Attachment

{map, not included here}

[EXHIBIT 2]

MCC

1. Once the pipeline is installed, what limitations do you normally place on the allowed uses of the area along and above the actual pipeline? Since it could be placed in our conservation land, we want to know if our trail system and currently allowed uses would be impacted.
2. If the project will be built, what is your preferred method for doing wetland mitigation as may be necessary per NH State Law and NH DES wetland rules? Will you be making a NH DES ARM mitigation fund deposit or would you be working with the Town and Conservation Commission to find a suitable wetland mitigation project(s) within the Town of Merrimack?

Fire Police/Emergency MGMT

1. How will the pipeline ROW be marked?
 - a. How will brush control be accomplished along the pipe line corridor, through chemical or mechanical processes? If chemicals are used will Safety Data Sheets (SDS) be provided to the Fire Department prior to any product application?
 - b. How will Kinder Morgan maintain the pipeline right of way for access, including in winter? Will there be snow plowing to maintain a navigable right of way during winter?
 - c. What is the protocol for vegetation maintenance within wellhead protection areas? What type of chemicals will be used?
 - d. What other Right of Way restrictions will be imposed on th.e MVD where the pipeline crosses our property and through our Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)?
2. Will there be specific training for LOCAL First Responders responding an emergency along the ROW?
 - a. Who will train the fire department on what to do in the event of an emergency?
 - b. What types of NG training will be provided by Kinder Morgan emergency personnel and will they assume all training costs including personnel overtime? To ensure proper training education will this training be conducted at a minimum of annually for all parties involved
3. Will there be a need to purchase specialized equipment to assist First Responders in responding to an emergency along the ROW?
 - a. If so, where will that funding come from? What equipment will Kinder Morgan provide to the Merrimack Fire Department prior to an emergency, during an emergency and where will personnel be responding from with additional equipment?
 - b. Will there be a cache of equipment along the pipeline, what would be contained in the cache, and how far apart would they be located?
4. As an identified “Key Resource” and “Critical Infrastructure”, what protocols are in place to protect the pipeline/ pressurization stations from sabotage / terrorism?
 - a. What steps have you taken to “harden” the pipeline/stations from terrorist activity?
 - b. What is your communications strategy re: threats?
 - c. Does your EOP plan address security issues relative to deterrence, preparation, detection and recovery

operations?

5. How will you monitor personnel / vehicles on Pipeline or common property/easements? Will monitoring stations be alarmed (video monitored?) against intrusion?

d. How will Kinder Morgan limit the use of these access roads by unauthorized off road vehicles that could possibly impact any section of exposed NG pipe protruding from the ground?

e. Will there be remote security cameras installed along the route in Merrimack connected to the Merrimack Fire and Police Departments to allow for security and emergency monitoring of the pipe line and provide remote monitoring in the event of an emergency for early notifications?

f. If so, where does that monitoring take place?

6. Will your security plans, system maps and critical infrastructure information be provided to TSA / DOT?

7. Will there be regular security inspections along the pipeline corridor reference to mitigating security risks?

g. What will the frequency of inspections be along the pipe line and of what type?

h. Will there be air patrols and/or ground patrols over the pipeline and if so, how often? MVD

MVD

1. The MVD will require that a Construction Management Plan, Blasting Plan, Groundwater Monitoring Plan, and a Mitigation Plan be issued to the MVD for review far in advance of any construction of the pipeline. We will request that Kinder Morgan pay for MVD's consultants to implement the groundwater monitoring plan that will include the drilling of monitoring wells, baseline groundwater quality sampling, and subsequent groundwater sampling events during construction and post construction. We would like to know how this type of reimbursement process can be arranged.

2. Would this pipeline be "permitted" to transport other petroleum products? In addition, will the pipeline be capable of transporting other liquid petroleum products and if so, is there a potential for transport of other petroleum liquids at some point in the future?

3. In sensitive areas, who makes the call on what type of rock removal will be used (i.e., blasting, hammering or other)?

a. What are Kinder Morgan's expectations of blasting during the construction process? Is Kinder Morgan aware of the Town of Merrimack's Blasting Ordinance?

4. The proposed NED gas pipeline crosses through the center of one of the principal aquifers that supplies half of our ground water to the residents and businesses of Merrimack. If we were to lose this resource (for even a day) as a direct result from the pipeline location what would Kinder Morgan or Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company do to rectify this situation? Will Kinder Morgan reimburse MVD for costs incurred with regard to oversight of cleanup and restoration of the groundwater? How much of an Insurance Bond is Kinder Morgan going to place on the Wells in the Naticook Brook Aquifer, should they be adversely impaired by the Gas pipeline in any way. Our estimate of the cost to replace these wells (in the rare chance they could be replaced) would exceed \$5,000,000.

5. How does Kinder Morgan reimburse the MVD for added costs incurred when repair work needs to be performed on water lines that have been crossed by the gas pipeline or how does Kinder Morgan reimburse for the "added expenses" when future MVD water lines cross the pipeline?

Additional Question Fire/Police/Emergency

MGMT

1. Will the natural gas (NG) in the pipeline be odorized? If not what provisions will Kinder Morgan make to provide adequate gas monitoring along the pipeline in the event of a potential release of NG? Will the Fire Chief determine what is adequate monitoring and detection capabilities to ensure the community is safe in the event of a potential release of NG? Who will maintain these sensors and will the data collected by

these sensors be available on requested basis for review by the Merrimack Fire Department? Will a separate SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system (or CRT monitor) be installed to monitor gas sensors for emergency management within the Merrimack Fire Department?

2. What type of response from Kinder Morgan would we receive for an odor of gas in the area of the pipeline? What type of response will Kinder Morgan make in the event of NG detector activation and when will the Merrimack Fire Department be notified that there has been a possible detection of a NG Release?
3. Will there be a Fire Department water supply availability installed along pipeline? Will Fire Hydrants be installed along the access road to meet the regulatory code compliance for building developments within the community?
4. Will there be automatic or remotely controlled shutoff valves? How far apart will these be located? Where will they be located? Will these remote valves be backed up with manual shutoff valves? What security measures will be taken to protect these protruding gas lines and valves from vandalism, impact from off road vehicles, flooding, lightning and other acts of weather or geological events?
5. Will there be documentation provided to the town regarding annual safety/corrosion inspections, manual and automatic valve operation testing to ensure proper operation?
6. Will there be a compressor station in town to re-pressurize the NG?
7. Will there be any Pig launcher/receiver sites within the town of Merrimack?
8. How much time will elapse from the time a possible leak occurs (when detected by the KM control center) until valves are being closed to stop the flow of Natural Gas? Will this shut down procedure start immediately or will KM send a verification crew to inspect the potential incident prior to starting the shutdown procedure?
9. How is static build up on/in the pipeline dissipated?
10. How does the pipeline company (Kinder Morgan) identify that they have a leak in the system? Is there a threshold below which they will not shut the system down due to minor leaks?
11. What are the capabilities of the pipeline control center for managing operations and emergencies, where will it be located and is there a backup center?
12. Will there be a radiological source used on site during the construction and weld testing process, and what are the contingency plans in the event of a radiological emergency?
13. When do we start the Emergency Response Plan process and who is involved in the process?
14. Is there any confined space areas planned along the pipe line for Merrimack?
15. What Fire Department resources may be needed on site during construction in the event of an emergency medical or trench collapse, etc.? Will access be maintained throughout the construction process for ambulance and fire apparatus?
16. How will residents living within the pipeline corridor be notified if there is an emergency? Will there be an audible notification system or only a phone tree for citizen notification?
17. What type of seismic protection is used to protect the pipeline?
18. Is any of the pipeline anticipated to be above ground in Merrimack?

Additional Resident Questions

1. What is the purity of the gas that would run through this pipeline? What chemicals remain in this gas from the fracking process? Will you provide a complete list to the town?
2. Will there be any main line valves, blow off valves, pig launchers, pig catchers, pig receivers, metering stations or compressor stations in Merrimack? What potential harm could these pose? Even if there are no current plans for these, could they be added in the future?
3. Can you describe alternate routes you considered through Merrimack that would avoid blasting through

our nature preserve and putting over half of the town's drinking water at risk? Why didn't you choose one of those routes?

4. Are land owners required to sign a nondisclosure agreement if they accept an easement with your company?

5. Your filing states that the amount of property tax that the town of Merrimack may "possibly" receive is based on the value of the pipe. How quickly is this pipeline depreciated? In the past you have requested tax abatements from cities and towns. Can you tell us what caused you to seek these abatements?

6. Will herbicides be used to maintain the right of way in Merrimack? If you say no will you put that in writing. Not that it's not your first choice or they "may" be used. Will you commit in writing that herbicides will not be used by you or your subcontractors to maintain the right of way?

7: The proposed pipeline right of way will be very attractive to atv users and horseback riders. How do you prevent unauthorized activities from taking place over the pipeline? Would it be the responsibility of Merrimack police department to monitor those activities? How much will that cost the town?

8. There have been several instances of spills during horizontal directional drilling that result in Bentonite and drilling muds going into waterways, such as happened in the Upper Delaware River. How will you ensure this won't happen while drilling in our rivers and wetlands?

9. Will you create an escrow account to pay property owners for damage caused by pipeline construction, including damage to homes, wells, roadways and waterways?

10. Article 12-A of the NH State Constitution prohibits use of eminent domain "if the taking is for the use of private development." The NED project is entirely the domain of a private out-of-state corporation and can in no way be considered a federal-or state-government project. How do you justify using the threat of eminent domain proceedings?

11. The acceptable rate for leakage on this pipeline is 1%. What is 1% of 2.2 billion cubic feet?

12. Will you state unconditionally, here and now, that KM will never accept a dime of public money or money derived from ratepayer tariffs to offset building the pipeline?

13. In the case of a gas leak or explosion who is responsible for shutting off the gas? What is the response time?

14. The justification for this pipeline is to supply gas to NH and to power generation plants, but only 5% of this gas is contracted for use in NH. Have any power generation plants signed up for gas from this pipeline?

15. How long are the Marcellus supplies forecasted to provide gas if you continue to extract more and more gas each year? (Whatever the number follow up with: Do you feel it is being short sighted not to save the gas to ensure a long lasting supply for the citizens of this country?)

16. According to your latest FERC filing, the pipeline will be 5 feet outside of the PSNH easement, requiring another clear-cut corridor next to the PSNH easement. Can you explain why?

17. According to your "Benefits to New Hampshire" handout, the pipeline will bring 5 permanent jobs and 520 temporary jobs to New Hampshire. Your report also states that local restaurants, hotels and businesses will see an increase in revenue...that leads me to believe that the jobs are not for local citizens. For the 520 temporary jobs, is there a requirement that they be for New Hampshire residents?

18. Who is going to pay for this pipeline and how and for how long? Your Frequently Asked Questions say the ratepayers, so you are going to destroy our properties, use of our own land and then charge us for doing it. Is that accurate?

19. In your "Benefits to New Hampshire" handout on page 3 you show the cost of winter gas prices have gone down. Can you explain why?

20. In FAQs, you state that there will be "temporary impacts to wildlife and the environment". If birds live in trees and you take down those trees and don't replace them or let them grow back over the pipeline...how is that temporary?

21 Are you going to supply or pay for necessary emergency infrastructure to each town on the pipeline route? If not, why do the communities need to bear the direct costs of something you build?

22. As part of this project you are constructing 9 new compressor stations but the exact locations of these compressor stations have not been finalized yet. Since these compressor stations are the largest industrial installations of this project and produce the most noise and pollution, once the sites are finalized, will you then grant the public and towns additional time to study and comment on these sites?

23. Can you please give us the name and location of one of your other current 80,000 HP compressor stations handling 1,460 PSI natural gas?

24. On the common land in Whittier Place, your map shows the pipeline on one side of the power lines then crossing perpendicularly under the power lines to the other side. Does crossing under the power line cause increased corrosion of the pipe and what do you do to protect against this? Why have you chosen to make a perpendicular crossing in such a densely populated neighborhood?

20150520-0093(30601760).pdf

Hand written card, Robert Willett, 27 Kevin Road, Dracut, MA 01826, opposing

20150520-0094(30602781).pdf

Hand written card, Richard Odman, 437 Old Wendell Rd, Northfield, MA 01360, opposing

20150520-4005(30597928).pdf

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
INTERAGENCY PRE-FILING CONFERENCE CALL

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC

Docket No: PF14-22-000

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT

April 30, 2015

Agencies in Attendance (list of attendees is attached):

- FERC
- Cardno (contractor for FERC)
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)
- PA Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC)
- NY Department of Agriculture
- NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
- NY State Parks and Recreation
- NY State Department of Public Health
- NY State Department of Transportation (NYDOT)
- MA Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP)
- MA Regional Planning
- MA Department of Public Utilities (MA DPU)
- NH Fish and Game Department (NH FGD)
- NH Natural Heritage Bureau
- Nashua Regional Planning Commission
- CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP)

- Delaware River Basin Commission
- Tennessee Gas
- Hatch Mott (contractor for Tennessee Gas)
- Louis Berger (contractor for Tennessee Gas)

Meeting Summary

The conference call was conducted to provide an overview of the FERC's role for the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) Project as well as to review the general status of the schedule, field surveys, landowner coordination, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Topics discussed included:

- Resource Report Review Status
 - o Open houses are finished.
 - o Reviewing Resource Reports now.
 - o Comments from the agencies received to date will be added to our environmental comments that will be formally issued to Tennessee Gas. Please send any additional comments to FERC within the next few days. Tennessee plans to submit its second draft of the Resource Reports in June.
 - o Notice of Intent (NOI) may be issued sometime over the next few weeks. FERC is waiting for compressor station locations from Tennessee Gas. More information about the when the NOI will be issued will be forthcoming at the next meeting.
 - o 2nd Tribal meeting was held last week in Providence. Notes from that meeting will be posted on the docket.
- Tennessee Gas Status update
 - o Surveys
 - Wetlands, Cultural Resources, and T&E surveys have been started in PA and NY.
 - The first Bald Eagle surveys have been completed and the whole line will be completed in June.
 - Bat Surveys found bat hibernaculum with various bat species (T&E and non- T&E species) at one of the compressor station sites. Tennessee Gas looking for an alternate site for the compressor station.
 - Approved landowner access is approximately:
 - Supply Path – ~51% of landowner approval
 - Market Path – ~38% approved including 23% in NH
 - o Meetings
 - No new agency meetings since last agency call
 - Meetings upcoming with NH Fish and Game, and NYSDEC.
 - Working on getting MA permitting meeting scheduled
 - FERC may have agency meetings separate from the scoping meetings if the scoping meeting schedule is pushed back pending obtaining the specific locations of compressor stations. NY Department of Agriculture requested that compressor stations avoid/limit impacts to active farmland.
 - o Aerial Flyovers
 - Conducting High Resolution aerial overflights for whole route. This includes visual, LIDAR, and infrared imaging.
 - MA wants to understand overflight protocol and agency review process. Tennessee Gas to provide overview on next call.
 - o There will be field surveys next year to conduct any necessary surveys that are not completed this year.
 - o Tribes

- Tennessee Gas is providing tribes with weekly updates – All tribes are invited to join the walk-throughs as long as they have taken the appropriate Tennessee Gas safety training.
- USFWS to talk to tribes about any wildlife or vegetation concerns

Next Call

- Agency call will be held every 2 weeks
- Next call is May 14th, 2015.

List of Attendees

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name</u>
FERC	Eric Tomasi
FERC	Elaine Baum
FERC	Rafael Montag
Cardno (FERC Contractor)	Wayne Kicklighter
Cardno (FERC Contractor)	Jackie Layton
Cardno (FERC Contractor)	Lorraine Woodman
Kinder Morgan	Michael Letson
Kinder Morgan	Mark Hamarich
Kinder Morgan	Jacquelyne Rocan
Kinder Morgan	Kasia Ingram
Hatch Mott	Douglas Gibbons
Louis Berger	Hope Luhman
Louis Berger	Dell Gould
USACE	Mike Dombrowskie
USEPA	Tim Timmerman
USEPA	Thomas Uybarreta
USFWS	Tim Sullivan
USFWS	Maria Tur
NOAA	Alison Verkade
PADEP	James (Jim) Miller
PA SHPO - PHMC	Steven McDougal
PA SHPO - PHMC	Cheryl Nagle
NY Dept of Ag	Matthew Brower
NYSDEC	Stephen Tomasik
NYSDEC	Bill Little
NYSDEC	Mark Wythall
NYS Parks and Rec	Diana Carter
NY DOT	John Olin
NY Dept Public Health	Jane Thapa
MA DEP	Michael Stroman
MA Regional Planning	Tom Matusco
MA DPU	Stephen August
NH FGD	Carol Henderson
NH Natural Heritage Bureau	Sara Carins
NH Regional Planning	Tim Roache
CT DEEP	Fred Riese
Delaware River Basin Commission	Eric Englei

20150520-5006(30594266).txt

Lisa M Zimmerman, Nassau, NY.

Dear FERC,

I am writing you in regards to the NED pipeline that is proposed to run through our property in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer County, NYS. It is a proposal that shall have multiple deleterious effects on my family as well as our community. Our town and county unanimously oppose this project too.

Our aquifer is very large extending from East Schodack to the Hudson River and south below the town of Kinderhook according to the USGS topo maps of our area. If the water is contaminated from either gas pipeline leaks or Compressor station emissions during off gassing and venting, this pollution would affect 10,000's of wells some of which are only 10-30 feet from the surface. When I asked if the aquifer could be used for storage during the Kinder Morgan Open House at Green Meadow School on April 13, 2015, the FERC representative could not guarantee that there would never be storage of the fracked natural gas within our aquifer in the future.

There is written documentation that much of the gas that is transported in the NED pipeline will go to Dracut, MA and feed into the Maritimes pipeline which currently accepts gas from Canada. There are applications to reverse the Maritimes and Northeast pipelines' flow so the gas would go from the United States to Canada. These pipelines would supply gas to proposed liquefaction and export terminals in Goldsboro, Nova Scotia and St John's, New Brunswick. This would allow massive amounts of liquefied natural gas to leave our country and be sold overseas. The FERC representative at the April 13th 2015 open house would not say where the gas would go beyond Dracut, MA, giving the false impression all the gas would be used domestically.

The compressor station may go within 1/2-3 miles of my home and within 5 miles of my business. We could be affected by the noise, lights and pollution emitted on a continual or intermittent basis. I do not think it is appropriate for our area which is rural and quiet, to be subjected to these objectionable effects that will lower our quality of life and property values.

My family, parents and brother's family live on a 200 acre natural grass fed beef and horse farm. The land around us is rural and we depend on clean water and air to raise the animals. The proposed compressor station will off gas methane along with toxic fracked chemicals including benzene, toluene and even radon all of which can be carcinogenic. People will not want animals raised near these conditions.

There are two other 24" and 30" pipelines currently running through the proposed area in Schodack between the Hudson River and Lape Road. If there is ever an explosion of even just one pipeline, how many people would die, be seriously injured or homes and businesses destroyed if all three pipelines are involved due to their close proximity. Can you guarantee the safety of our community if a catastrophic explosion did occur?

I therefore want FERC to take all these concerns seriously and deny Kinder Morgan and Tennessee gas pipeline companies a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the NED pipeline.

Thank you,

Lisa Zimmerman

20150520-5079(30595797).txt

Andre and Kathleen Beaulieu, Dracut, MA.

RE: PF14-22

Everyone knows that our country is dependent on fuel to power and heat out homes and industries. Now just imagine that a new gasline is being laid to power these places. No problem right?

Now just imagine that this gas line is going right through your neighborhood, your yard, your children's play area, your place of worship, your farmland. The experts say that the environmental danger is negligible, the chance of a disaster is minute, and the disruption of life is temporary.

I ask you, would you like to to living in a densely populated peaceful middle class neighborhood with this

pipeline moving in? Would you like your children playing next to this pipeline ? Would you like to worship in a very active established parish church with this pipeline traversing the property? Are you willing to gamble that the slightest mishap won't injure your friends, family and community? Not to mention the insane thought of terrorists targeting the tiny insignificant town of Dracut with the BIG target running right through it.

All this for what? For fuel to run our homes and industries. NO , this line is pumping fuel for big business, Not for the town of Dracut, not for the state of Massachusetts, not for the New England region but it is going to be shipped over seas and the money is going to be lining the pockets of people who have no interest in the people of Dracut ,or the citizens of any areas that this pipeline is disrupting.

If you still think this pipeline is necessary PLEASE consider finding a route that will not disrupt any area where people reside and are just trying to raise their families in a safe and peaceful place.

Again, I ask you what would you want for your family, neighborhood, or town? Are you willing to live with the oops factor! Are you willing to live with the, I never thought that would happen? Are you willing to live with the , I didn't think that terrorists would be able to do that.

When it comes to a vote on this pipeline please think of your love ones and please vote for them and not big business.

Thank You,
Andy and Kathy Beaulieu

20150520-5153(30598388).pdf

May 20, 2015

Kerry McHugh
Policy Advisor to Governor Hassan
107 North Main Street
Concord NH 03301

Kerry:

As I believe you are aware, Kinder Morgan has been stating to the public that they cannot build the North-east Energy Direct (NED) natural gas pipeline without two things: a route plan that is permit-able by FERC and sufficient customers to justify the cost of the project. Repeatedly, Kinder Morgan has stated that they would not build this pipeline based on speculative sales.

It appears that Kinder Morgan is backing away from this position. Originally Kinder Morgan stated that they wanted to have contracts for 80% of a 36" pipeline in hand before they would apply to FERC for a permit. That was changed to 80% of a 30" pipeline. Now, with 60% of the capacity of a 30" pipeline sold, Kinder Morgan has stated, "We have sufficient contracts in hand to move forward." It turns out that even this watered down number is duplicitous.

Kinder Morgan has been touting their agreement with Liberty Utilities in New Hampshire, "an anchor shipper", for 115,000 dkth/day of natural gas to be delivered via the NED pipeline. Before Kinder Morgan can apply to FERC for their permit, the NH PUC must review the Kinder Morgan - Liberty Utilities agreement, approve it, and allow the parties to make a binding contract. This process is ongoing on NH PUC docket number DG 14-380.

In PUC testimony May 8th several very interesting facts were revealed. First, the 115,000 dkth/day that Liberty Utilities is contracting for does not represent 115,000 dkth/day of incremental gas. Liberty Utilities presently purchases 50,000 dkth/day from Kinder Morgan subsidiary Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. and this is included in the 115,000. Only 65,000 dkth/day of the 115,000 total is incremental. Roughly half of the contracted amount would not in any way require a new pipeline to be supplied, and there are other existing sources for the incremental gas requirements. Secondly, the incremental 65,000 dkth/day is not projected to be needed until 2038 - twenty years from the proposed completion date of the NED pipeline!

Kinder Morgan has at least three other clients with situations similar to Liberty Utilities. Assuming that Kinder Morgan has double booked those clients in a similar manner, it is likely that Kinder Morgan's stated commitments for the pipeline capacity is not 60% of a 30" pipeline but something more in the order of 45-50% of a 30" pipeline capacity. This is well below Kinder Morgan's goals and should not be permitted.

The NH PUC ruling on the validity of a Kinder Morgan - Liberty Utilities contract will be released on June 30th. I urge you to read the expert testimony from the May 8th PUC hearing and understand how contrived the claimed benefits to the citizens of New Hampshire are and how poorly Liberty Utilities has made their case for needing incremental gas supplies.

Kinder Morgan is doing everything they can to jam this pipeline through our state. There is no need for it here and there is no need for it in Massachusetts. The NH PUC can do its share in protecting New Hampshire from this pipeline by invalidating the Liberty Utilities contract and exposing the Kinder Morgan pipeline for exploitative corporate theft that it is. I urge you to pay close attention to this matter and use any influence you may have to keep our PUC vigilant in this decision.

Homer Shannon
15 Autumn Street
Windham, NH

Source: PUC <http://www.puc.state.nh.us/Regulatory/Docketbk/2014/14-380.html>, Testimony May 8th

cc:

NH Senate
Regina Birdsell
Dan Feltes
NH House
Robert Introne
Douglas Thomas
David Bates
Charlie McMahon
Mary Griffin
Walter Kolodziej
Editor
Pelham-Windham News
Windham Independent
Town of Windham
Dave Sullivan
FERC

20150520-5245(30598878).txt

Kaela Law, Pelham, NH.
Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

On behalf of Pelham / Windham Pipeline Awareness, a group of over 300 residents from eastern NH towns who oppose this Northeast Energy Direct pipeline, we request that Pelham is the location for one of FERC's scoping meetings.

A project known as the Merrimack Valley Reliability Project (MVRP) is seeking site permits from Londonderry, NH through Hudson, Windham, Pelham, and into Massachusetts through Dracut to end in Tewksbury, MA. This project is seemingly competing for both time and space with the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline proposition. The MVRP is a grid-reliability update that would add a fourth transmission line – 345

kv - to the 350 foot wide utility easement owned by Eversource / National Grid in our towns. Maps from Kinder Morgan / Tennessee Gas show their proposed pipeline in the same space the MVRP maps show a new row of towers for an overhead transmission line. National Grid reps have told us they are not in discussions or negotiations with Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan has told us otherwise. We, who live in the area, are adamant that we start receiving some real answers soon. We still have many unanswered questions regarding induction of current field studies and whether the construction of the MVRP would push back the time table for the Northeast Energy Direct construction should each project move forward.

In Pelham, Kinder Morgan finally agreed to present and answer questions at our town hall meeting. They double booked Pelham's meeting with a meeting in Merrimack on the same night and as a result left our town after an hour and twenty minutes to head to Merrimack, with many Pelham residents still waiting their turn to ask questions. I have attached the link to our town hall meeting below. Please watch it in full. Please hold a scoping meeting in our town – Pelham, NH. The people here deserve more than a twenty minute presentation and an hour of Q&A.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jUJKpdiwdU&feature=youtu.be>

20150521-0023(30603436).pdf

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Date: 5/15/2015

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Re: Denying property access

As the owner of the property located at:
116 Haven Lane
Schoharie, N.Y. 12157-5121

I am denying permission to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC (a Kinder Morgan Company), its representatives, contractors, sub-contractors, or associates to enter my land to perform surveys, or for any other purpose. Any physical entry onto my property will be considered unauthorized, and treated as trespass.

Susan R. Jacques

20150521-0026(30603122).pdf

Hand written card, Karen Miller, 161 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150521-0027(30602993).pdf

Hand written card, Marilyn Griska, 18 Atlantic Dr, Rindge, NH 03461, opposing

20150521-0029(30603021).pdf

Hand written card, Marisca Pichette, 40 Old Albany Road, Deerfield, MA 01342, opposing

20150521-0030(30603112).pdf

Hand written card, Michele Turner, 22 Sawin Lane, Erving, MA 01344, opposing

20150521-0031(30603365).pdf

Hand written card, Branden Turner, 22 Sawin Lane, Erving, MA 01344, opposing

20150521-5052(30600060).txt

Maria Szmauz, New Ipswich, NH.

I am writing to tell you of my dissatisfaction with Kinder Morgan in regard to transparency and providing requested information to affected landowners in a timely manner. As a resident of a town proposed to receive a 80-90,000 HP compressor station, I have been asking KM since April 18th to provide me with names and locations of 5 similar compressor stations. I also said, I hoped for information on at least 3 of that type KM had actually built themselves, but 5 total, no matter where or who built them. I began with phone calls to our then ROW agent Don Oliver. When I never received an answer after a couple of weeks I called KM directly and talked to a secretary with my request. The secretary told me Don Oliver was no longer our agent, she did not know who was or how to contact them, but would pass my request along. A week or so later I got a call from a new ROW agent, Patty Quinn. She left me a voice message saying she thought I wanted information about a compressor station in NEW IPSWICH. So apparently after 3 calls, my message was not relayed properly. When I called Patty back I explained exactly what I wanted to know. I was told by her that her boss was away for a week and she could not possibly get that information anywhere without him. So I waited. Never did get a call back in a week, so I called her again, to be told “ KM presently HAS NO SUCH COMPRESSOR STATION IN THEIR LINE” I explained that, as I had said previously I wanted names and locations of 5 80-90,000 HP stations. She said “Oh you mean even if they are not in this country?” I said, yes ANYWHERE! That was over a week ago. I left her another message yesterday. I STILL HAVE HEARD NOTHING - OVER A MONTH LATER!

20150521-5210(30601580).txt

Joseph Disponzio, Hamden, NY.

I live a half-a-mile from the Franklin-Hamden town line. I write to protest and argue against the proposed gas line and compressor station planned for Franklin, NY. It is an ill-considered and wrong-headed step in energy policy.

The Town of Franklin lies within Delaware County, NY, one of the most beautiful areas of New York State. The county is untouched by urban centers, industrialization, and despoliation. It is a natural resource of inestimable value. Placing a pipe-line and compressor in such a pristine environment is not only fool-hardy, but robs residents near and far from enjoying the benefits of a healthy environment and a landscape of great cultural value.

I vehemently protest the proposed construction of a compressor station and gas line that is to go through Franklin, NY.

20150521-5211(30601594).txt

Dale Moss, Shelburne Falls, MA.

The immediate issue here is whether eminent domain can – or should – be used for private gain.

The proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline, aka Northeast Direct Project (NED), would cut through private land, farmland, conserved land, and protected state forests, an impressive swath of land, much of it productive or pristine.

Animal and human habitat would be affected – and not positively. Real estate values would plummet for those unfortunate enough to live near the pipeline. Our countryside may be less densely inhabited than cities, but leaky gas pipelines still pose a danger, now and in the future, to areas that lack the manpower and equipment to fight the infernos they can create.

NED is being promoted to the public as a means to eliminate local energy shortfalls, yet the capacity of the proposed pipeline is well beyond regional needs for the present or foreseeable future. This marketing is a ruse to get the public to accept, maybe even pay for, a pipeline destined to shunt gas to Europe, where it will fetch a higher price than it currently does in the U.S.

That means big bucks for Kinder Morgan, which exists to build pipelines, and for Tennessee Gas. But

the costs will all be borne by us, the locals, who will have our environment destroyed, our protected lands diminished, our real estate values gutted, and our lives endangered. Pipelines leak and they explode – just ask the folks in San Bernadino, California, and other towns where gas fires have taken lives and property.

There is, however, another greater issue, one with both moral and economic implications: namely, isn't it insane to keep promoting extractive industries that deplete our resources, spoil our land and water, and enrich a very few at the expense of many? We should be focusing now on building the infrastructure for renewable energies, not on continuing our reliance on coal, oil, and gas, even as so-called "bridges." The day of reckoning has already arrived: climate change will continue to accelerate and worsen unless we STOP NOW.

The coal, oil, and gas industries profit only because they are able to offload the broader costs of their production onto the society at large. They will not be the ones paying for cleaning up the environment after their concrete pads and compressor stations become obsolete – unless, of course, agencies like FERC force them to post bonds or set up inviolable funds for the inevitable future clean-up. Then their profit margins would shrink.

If FERC is hell-bent on making an unwise decision and approving the proposed Tennessee Gas Pipeline, it should: 1) Require that Tennessee Gas and Kinder Morgan set up a trust fund for environmental remediation that cannot be looted or tampered with, one with sufficient funds to take care of the worst contingencies, one that will survive any potential bankruptcy; and 2) Require Tennessee Gas or its agencies to sign a legally binding agreement that any gas going into this pipeline will be for the consumption of New England alone and that none will ever be sold abroad.

If the latter condition were imposed, I suspect that Tennessee Gas would lose all interest in building a pipeline through Massachusetts.

20150522-0026(30604051).pdf

May 8, 2015

Secretary Kimberly D. Bose
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. NE Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

RE: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC, Northeast Energy Direct Project
FERC Docket PF14-22

Dear Secretary Bose,

As United States Citizens, residents of Swanzey, New Hampshire and grandparents of two young children, we write to you to express our concerns with the "Northeast Energy Direct" pipeline project proposed by Kinder Morgan and its subsidiary, TGP. As grandparents of children, ages 3 and 5, who will, if the pipeline is built as currently proposed, have to live, sleep, eat and play, 500 feet from the pipeline. We don't believe they or any other children in Northfield should be subjected to the potential and past realized dangers which accompany this pipeline and others like it. Furthermore, we do not believe that this country should allow corporate profits to be earned on the backs of its people or by threatening their safety. The people of Northfield have spoken through the voting booth and we stand with them, STOP THE PIPELINE.

We urge FERC to deny a license to Kinder Morgan, based on FERC's mandate to identify need in order to grant a "certificate of public convenience and necessity". This pipeline will neither be "convenient" nor is it a "necessity" for the people living in Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire where the line is proposed to run. It is also clear that this pipeline is not needed for the region as a whole and that simple alternatives will satisfy peak demand scenarios which occur a few days a year for a couple of hours, such as utilizing existing liquefied natural gas infrastructure, upgrading existing leaking (and corroding) pipelines, installation and greater dependency on renewables, and promotion of efficiency standards in homes and

buildings. Rather than installing a new, dangerous, obtrusive and unwanted pipeline through an area that is valued for its ecological, aesthetic and rural virtues, we also urge you to listen to the people, encourage the adjustment of regional pricing and supply policies which created inflated natural gas pricing last year, and also adjust your own policies, if needed, in the face of today's energy innovations, alternatives and the impact that methane-producing pipelines have on global warming, which has undeniably been accelerated through human consumption of fossil fuels, including natural gas.

The following provides a brief summary of why this pipeline project should not be permitting to move forward, in addition to the clear and absolute lack of need for additional pipeline capacity in our region:

- A pipeline is not safe, especially with the proposed Class 1 pipeline that is proposed to be installed along the entire route, allowable because of the number of residents within the "impact area", or 660 feet. Explosions are not rare—they do occur and frequently on both new pipelines and old. In addition, almost the entire route is heavily forested, presenting a direct and certain threat of ensuing forest fire, should an explosion occur.
- Bedrock will be a consistent obstacle along this proposed route, which will require blasting and the use of chemicals to install the pipe. Use of pesticides along the route is also regular practice. These practices will have a direct impact on private wells and possibly on septic systems, which the majority, if not all, of homes along the route utilize.
- Kinder Morgan has only received permission for survey for about a quarter of the total impacted landowners along the route. Forcing invasive surveys and eventual eminent domain on the majority of landowners along this route is unacceptable. Furthermore, KM has a proven record of using deceitful and fear-mongering tactics to "convince" landowners to cooperate and sell easements, also unacceptable. These are residents and landowners of the United States of America and deserve better.
- Building this pipeline will have a negative economic impact on landowners, towns and the regional population as a whole. Landowners will experience a proven decrease in property values. Townspeople will experience the impact of damage to existing infrastructure and payment for repairs, such as roads and bridges during the construction phase and through the life of the project, with little compensation from the pipeline company. The region will experience eventual increase in the cost of natural gas, as this pipeline is clearly meant for export to more competitive markets.
- The environmental impact of pipeline construction and operation is proven to be far more negative than Kinder Morgan has portrayed. Not surprisingly, given the breadth and scope of violations that Kinder Morgan has committed. The pipeline is proposed to cross over major rivers, streams and wetlands across the state and will also require major widening of the existing corridor, as pipe must be placed next to, not within, the power line corridor.

FERC's Statement of Policy (Docket no. PL399-3-000) states that issuance of a Certificate "should be designed to foster competitive markets, protect captive customers and avoid unnecessary environmental and community impacts while serving increasing demand for natural gas". We urge FERC to deny a license to Kinder Morgan for its Northeast Direct Pipeline. If the commission claims any question of need or impact at this time, perhaps it is time for FERC's policies to be reviewed and updated through a public and transparent process, before any future Certificates are issued.

Thank you for your review and consideration of our comments,

Ann and Keith Krchak
95 West Shore Road
Swanzey, NH 03446

Cc:

Governor Hassan
Senator Jeanne Shaheen
Senator Kelly Ayotte

Representative Frank Guinta
Representative Ann Kuster
Senator Molly M. Kelly
Representative James W. McConnell
Representative Benjamin L Tilton
Representative Bruce L. Tatro

20150522-0052(30605122).pdf

Hand written card, Karen Miller, 161 Ashburnham Rd, New Ipswich, NH 03071, opposing

20150522-5133(30603315).pdf

May 21, 2015

Chairman Bay
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Chairman Bay,

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is in receipt of a preapplication filing of the Northeast Energy Direct (NED) pipeline project filed by the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, LLC., a Kinder Morgan company. On March 13th, Kinder Morgan filed the first draft of an Environmental Report (ER) for their proposed project. As you are no doubt aware, this massive filing contains thirteen Resource Reports. Unfortunately, even a cursory glance at these materials reveals that Kinder Morgan failed to provide a substantial amount of information that is critical for the careful analysis and deliberation of the project. For example, all compressor station locations are listed as “TBD.”

With many thousands of data points still missing from their materials, we strongly request that FERC delay any scoping meetings until such time as a thoughtful analysis by impacted communities and state agencies of the next draft of the thirteen Resource Reports is possible.

During our exceptionally bitter and long winter, and in spite FERC’s strongly worded letter to Kinder Morgan to postpone their open houses until conditions improved, they held them anyway along the newly proposed alternate routes through Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire. It is significant, that regardless of subzero temperatures and accumulating snow, these open houses generated strong interest and those who attended raised important concerns regarding health, safety, environmental impacts and infringements on property rights, among other legitimate issues. Kinder Morgan provided few substantive answers to these concerns; it is now imperative that the impacted communities receive the benefit of a full disclosure of information with which to critically evaluate the far reaching impacts of this project.

In addition to adequate time for the full deliberation on the Resource Reports prior to the scheduling of the FERC scoping meetings, we want to ensure that FERC schedules multiple scoping meetings all along the proposed route. Specifically, we request that you host scoping sessions not just in the counties in Massachusetts where the pipeline is proposed, but also in each of the communities that are most impacted by proposed new infrastructure, including, but not limited to compressor stations, valve stations and meter stations. This was not the case during the Open Houses, and it is important to ensure that this potentially deliberate oversight by Kinder Morgan is corrected. Ensuring the safety of the residents and environment this proposed pipeline could affect is paramount, and we hope FERC will provide a full opportunity for all of our constituents to be heard before any determination on this proposal is made.

Specifically we request that

- a. the scoping meetings be scheduled no sooner than one month after the completed Resource Reports.
- b. The Scoping Meetings be held in municipal buildings most familiar and accessible to communities

- c. Scoping Meetings be held in each community with above ground infrastructure compressor station, metering station, ground valve and at least one community along each lateral.
- d. The Scoping Meetings avoid major US holidays such as Memorial Day, Independence Day or Labor day by no less than a week before and after.

The undersigned,

350NH
Berkshire Environmental Action Team (BEAT)
Better Future Project
Boston Climate Action Network
Climate Action Now MA
Environment Massachusetts
Environmental League of Massachusetts
Food & Water Watch
Groton Stop the Pipeline Coordinating Committee (SPCC)
Massachusetts Climate Action Network
Massachusetts Conference United Church of Christ
Massachusetts PipeLine Awareness Network (MassPLAN)
Mothers Out Front Pioneer Valley
Nashoba Conservation Trust, Inc.
No Fracked Gas in Mass
Northfield Pipeline Awareness
Pipe Line Awareness Network for the Northeast, Inc. (PLANNE)
Sierra Club Massachusetts
StopNED
The LEAH Advocacy Group
Townsend Conservation Land Trust, Inc
Toxics Action Center

CC:

Senator Elizabeth Warren (DMA)
Senator Edward Markey (DMA)
Representative Richard Neal (MA1)
Representative Jim McGovern (MA2)
Representative Niki Tsongas (MA3)
Representative Seth Moulton (MA6)

20150522-5146(30603520).txt

michelle scott, Mason, NH.
Michelle Scott
632 Sand Pit Road
Mason, NH 03048
Docket # PF14-22-000

Ms Cheryl LaFleur, Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

I am writing to urge you to turn down the Kinder Morgan application PF14-22 for a 73 mile, 36 inch gas pipeline through rural Southern New Hampshire. Although this pipeline could bring some gas to NH, the company acknowledges that more than 80 percent of the gas will be sold overseas. NH is a mainly rural state, with little infrastructure for gas distribution.

There are some problems here:

- It can be considered a homeland security issue. If we sell off this gas to foreign countries, the gas company will make lots of money, but our US energy security will not be increased.
- The gas now being fracked, at considerable environmental risk and cost, is finite. Estimates are that it may last 20-30 years. Why should we spend the \$2 to \$6 Billion on this large bore pipeline when the gas will only last that long.
- If however, we were to use this gas supply judiciously by extracting it more slowly, storing it for USA use, while we work on conserving energy, and perfecting alternative/sustainable energy sources, FERC would be seen as a true energy regulator and visionary.

One suggestion to getting some of this gas to New England, would be to enlarge the Spectra pipeline in Massachusetts to bring the increased amount of gas needed for New England, but not to sell off overseas.

This would be true “co-location” as the Spectra pipeline already has a right of way, and it will not require vast land purchases of right-of-way, or land by eminent domain, or degrading a series of rural towns (17 of them). Our second largest industry in NH is tourism, and the Monadnock region would lose its appeal with this prominent sign of industry.

Finally, Kinder Morgan has been doing Open House/Town Meeting events around our region. They promise to address questions, are polite and reassuring, but fail to follow through on answering our questions.

- We asked to have the route changed since if the pipeline goes as planned, it will cut off 5 houses on our street to emergency egress in case of a pipeline leak. They are using old maps which show roads where it is only class 6 trails in actuality. They have not answered this question submitted to them in March, 2015.
- Present gas consumption in NH (as of 2013) was 54,000 million cubic ft—the lowest in all 50 states except Hawaii. Our population is growing at only about 1% per year, and as we continue to conserve, and increase our use of alternative sources of energy, it is not evident that we need any extra gas.

To date, we have received no answers from Kinder Morgan.

20150526-5020(30607000).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

In New Ipswich, NH, on Skinny Cat Road is a parcel of land for sale. It is a large parcel and has always been used as a shooting range. There would be a lot of bullets, gunpowder and lead left on and in the ground. This land would need remediation before being sold to anyone, including Kinder Morgan. KM has been surveying this land, and appears interested in it for its large compressor station that they want to build either in New Ipswich, Greenville or Mason. This could mean potential water contamination because of the disturbance to the ground by construction. Water is crucial for the wells in the whole area. This is a huge mistake to consider this land for construction. Please do not allow this project to continue.

20150526-5023(30608386).txt

John Cleary, Dracut, MA.

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

May 24, 2015

From:

John and Ruth Cleary and Family
164 Trout Brook Road
Dracut, Ma., 01826

The Northeast Energy Direct, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project

Dear Ms. Bose,

I am writing to you today about an issue that will affect my family, my neighborhood and our entire community.

I have been a resident of Dracut, Massachusetts for 35 years and I have lived on Trout Brook Rd for 32 years. Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is planning on installing a 36 inch, high pressure pipeline in the forested area behind my house, with a compressor station. The amount of gas proposed to be pumped under high pressure far exceeds the needs of the region. This excess gas supply is only going to be exported overseas for profit for Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan has already announced this to their stockholders. This company has no concern about the way these goals are attained. I do not believe they have the best interest of New England in mind while proposing this project.

My greatest concern is the environmental impact this project will have on the beautiful forested area behind my house and in the brook that runs through the forest. I am concerned about the air pollution from the compressor station and the effects this will have on future generations. This proposed pipeline is running through densely populated areas and the potential loss of life, should an accident occur, is really unacceptable. There is also the concern of potential water well contamination as well as the contamination of the pristine brook that I mentioned. Dracut is a farming community, and this farm land is going to be devastated by the use of pesticides, for pipeline maintenance. The trees will all be cut down and the animal life will have no place to live. This compressor station is going to cause noise and light pollution, behind our residence, which will of course decrease, substantially, the value of our property. I have not worked my whole life to live in a nice, suburban location, only to have a for profit company, indiscriminately take that away, for their own personal gains and have no recourse or compensation for loss of value.

I believe there are less intrusive means of supplying the energy demands of the region. There are other projects that could meet the demands of the region, where human life will not be in danger, in such a densely populated area. This is a family neighborhood, that will never be the same, if this project is allowed to pass. The scope of this project is far too large. Please consider other options, other than this pipeline, for our energy needs. I trust in your judgement to not allow this project to be awarded any type of certification. Please consider our lives when making your decision. Thank You for your concern.

Respectfully,

John and Ruth Cleary and Family

20150526-5043(30609618).txt

Risa and Michael Andre, Dracut, MA.

As residents of this neighborhood, and after attending a meeting, on Thursday, April 20th, we want you to know that we FULLY OPPOSE this entire project

Thank You

20150526-5057(30609646).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

I am from Mason, NH. Currently I do live in Colorado, but am moving back to NH in June to Londonderry, NH. I am very against this proposed pipeline for a number of reasons.

- 1) KM has not demonstrated that there is a "need" for this pipeline. KM wants it to make money exporting gas.
- 2) Eminent domain for a private company's financial gain is wrong. This is exactly what KM wants to do.
- 3) The potential and likely damage to wetlands, marshes, ponds, streams, rivers, aquifers and wells is too risky for a small state like NH.
- 4) The damage to infrastructure like paved roads and dirt roads in these small towns will be too great. These towns do not have the money to fix continuous damage to them.
- 5) The fire departments and police departments of these towns are too small to deal with a catastrophic fail-

ure of this pipeline. Even if they try to save structures and people, the explosion and fire will be too powerful for them. I know they have been told not to fight or try to turn off the gas. KM has said that they would do this. Yes, but that kind of explosion and fire will spread quickly in the heavily wooded areas.

6) The proposed pipeline goes too near many schools.

7) The proposed pipeline ruins many family run businesses like organic farms like Pickety Place, in Mason, NH and Windblown X-country Ski Place in New Ipswich, NH.

8) Homes and land will lose value. No question. No one will want to buy near such a large pipeline. Given the choice of a house next to the pipeline or no where near the pipeline, buyers will choose to buy no where near a pipeline.

9) Nothing has been said about mortgages and the contracts buyers sign stating that nothing flammable or toxic etc will be on the land. Does this mean a mortgage could be called in and the owner would be forced to sell at a loss or go bankrupt.

10) The way of life in NH is unique to New England and the rest of the country. A pipeline will destroy tourism. It will be an ugly scar on the land.

11) The compressor station proposed for NH is supposed to be one of the largest in the country. Noise pollution, light pollution, and air pollution will happen with this. That is wrong.

12) The possible location of a compressor station is for Skinny Cat Road in New Ipswich, NH. This has been used as a shooting range for years. Remediation of the lead from the bullets in the dirt must happen before any construction could happen there. The risk for groundwater contamination is too high. Careful cleanup of this is necessary.

13) The effect on children and families can not be underestimated. This will be emotionally traumatic. Please say no to this pipeline.

20150526-5121(30610488).txt

Maria Szmauz, New Ipswich, NH.

I am writing to be sure you are aware that Liberty Utilities, touted as an “Anchor Shipper” for KM’s proposed NED is DOUBLE BILLING it’s proposed contract for 115,000dkth/day. IT ALREADY PURCHASES 50,000 dkth/day from TGP, KM’s subsidiary, so ONLY 65,000 dkth/day IS INCREMENTAL, AND NOT NEEDED UNTIL 2038, TWENTY YEARS AFTER THIS PIPELINE WILL BE BUILT.

There is NO NEED FOR THIS PIPELINE IN NH. THIS CONSTITUTES EMINENT DOMAIN FOR CORPORATE GAIN. IT IS NOT SERVING ME, MY TOWN, OR MOST NH TOWNS IN ANY WAY.

I would also like to remind you that KM is in VIOLATION of 18CFR 157.6(d)(2)(iii), in that they HAVE NOT notified “affected landowners” including those whose property is located within 1/2 mile of proposed compressors or their enclosures. The regulations governing the pre-filing process state that “Upon the Director’s issuance of a notice commencing a prospective applicant’s process, the prospective applicant must:

...(3) Within 14 days contact all stakeholders not already informed about the project including all affected landowners as defined in paragraph 157.6(d)(2) of this section.

People whose land about the property intended for the unprecedented compressor in New Ipswich, on a property contaminated heavily with lead (as it was a shooting range for 12 years) HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED. IN FACT, I DO NOT BELIEVE ANYONE IN THE TOWN OF TEMPLE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED, in spite of the fact that disturbing this lead will lead to extensive run off into Temple waters, and proposed property for compressor station is within one mile of Temple Elementary School.

In fact, In New Ipswich, landowners ONLY ON THE SIDE OF THE POWER LINES PIPELINE IS INTENDED TO BE BUILT UPON have been notified. People living less than 500 feet on the other side of intended pipe have NOT BEEN NOTIFIED!, in spite of what blasting could potentially do to their wells, or disruption of construction could do to their lives, including many home businesses.

KM is NOT playing by the rules! Please take notice.

20150527-5026(30611458).txt

Jean Theberge, Methuen, MA.
To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing this comment to FERC in response to the threat from the Tennessee Gas Pipeline (NED). I live in Methuen Massachusetts where a proposed 20" lateral (Haverhill lateral) stands to threaten several high population neighborhoods and wetlands in Methuen. The people of Methuen (many Spanish speaking) have NOT had the opportunity to question Kinder Morgan as three separate meetings with the City Council and the public have been cancelled.

I am strongly opposed to this project for many reasons:

1. The 36" NED crossing western Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire terminates in Dracut Ma. not far from Methuen with a huge compressor station. This line and station threatens the safety and rural/farming character of Dracut and the other communities in its path.
2. Fracking is detrimental to the land long term and gas from fracking has many additional chemical residue components which may leach into soil, rivers, water tables and wells.
3. Gas from this pipeline is not a solution to potential energy deficits during peak demand. Studies show peak-demand deficits can be met through increase flow in existing lines and fixing existing infrastructures.
4. Gas from NED is potentially slated for export overseas.
5. It is wrong for private land to be taken by eminent domain for gain by a for-profit company.
6. The 20" Lynnfield Lateral potentially crosses the Merrimack river upstream from Methuen's drinking water intake.

In addition to these reasons, Kinder Morgan may be assessing an alternate route to co-locate with an existing 30" Maritimes line that could potentially impact Methuen's rail trail and bird sanctuary.

This pipeline project is an oversized and dangerous answer to an energy problem that could be solved by examining and utilizing other viable solutions. I would respectfully request a scoping meeting in every town that stands to be impacted by this pipeline project.

Respectfully, Jean Theberge

20150527-5048(30612042).txt

Marc Chollet, Elmira, NY.

I live locally and good paying jobs help both the local and statewide economies and would benefit from the energy sources and the tax revenue from such projects. Thank you.

20150527-5177(30615384).txt

Jimmy Seto, Andover, MA.
Hi,

I am writing because my home and family will be directly impacted by the proposed Kinder Morgan pipeline. I am urging you to deny Kinder Morgan permission to build this pipeline and instead focus on repairing leaking pipelines and invest in sustainable energy sources.

The town of Andover also voted to Ban the Northeast Energy Direct pipeline project. Andover has prided itself as a "Green" community and we urge you to support projects that further that instead of supporting corporations who will use eminent domain to obtain ownership of private and public lands and export the excess capacity from this pipeline overseas. There is no guarantee that this pipeline will actually reduce prices for rate payers, but there is a guarantee that it will destroy conservation land, wetlands and our backyards in the process.

Thank you for your consideration.

20150528-5074(30616053).txt

Jan A. Griska, Rindge, NH.

The need for a Scoping Session in Rindge, New Hampshire:

Kinder Morgan postponed the Open House in Rindge several times. I assume the frequently changing schedule prevented a FERC representative from meeting with the people of Rindge or listening to their concerns about the NED pipeline.

Rindge has the longest section of the proposed NED pipeline in New Hampshire, the largest number of abutters of the proposed pipeline. We have the largest number of wetlands along the pipeline.

Rindge is the headwaters for the Contoocook and Millers rivers, both of which feed navigable water ways. The Contoocook river feeds the Merrimack River. The Millers River starts in a Conservation Area that NED will run through; it feeds the Connecticut River. This fact alone bears closer scrutiny. Pipelines have a well documented history of polluting water ways. Please note that I have every intent to approach the Corps of Engineers and the NH DES on this issue alone.

Over 90% of the abutters of the proposed pipeline have legally denied Kinder Morgan property access. If I read the mood of the abutters accurately, Kinder Morgan will have to use Eminent Domain if they receive a Certificate of Need.

The bulk of the current proposed path of NED through Rindge either involves crossing wetlands or blasting a trench through granite, both of which could have a significant impact on Rindge's drinking water as Rindge does not have a public water supply. All of the households and Businesses in Rindge use wells.

Because Rindge doesn't have a municipal water system, we don't have fire hydrants, so we would have to rely on tankers and pumpers to fight a pipeline fire. While Rindge has a full time Fire Chief his staff of fire fighters are volunteer. Given the town is largely forested, a pipeline fire would cause a conflagration that could destroy a large portion of the town before Kinder Morgan could even stop the gas flow (the one thing they are obligated to do in a situation like that).

The movement of heavy construction equipment during the laying of the pipeline, will destroy many of Rindge's roads because they were not designed to handle the loads that the pipeline construction would subject them to. Is Kinder Morgan prepared to reconstruct our roads when they are done?

If all of this doesn't make a case for a scoping session in Rindge, I'm left to feel the whole regulatory process is a farce.

Thank you,

Jan A. Griska (abutter)
Rindge, New Hampshire

20150529-5009(30617688).txt

deborah pomerleau, parker, CO.

There needs to be a scoping meeting for every town in NH and MA that could get this pipeline. There are so many differences in these towns that separate scoping meetings are necessary. There is so much risk to the environment that individual town scoping meetings should be mandatory. Please do this.

20150529-5012(30617706).txt

Patricia A Martin, Rindge, NH.
PF 14-22

Dear Ms. LaFleur,

Please arrange for FERC to hold a Scoping Session in Rindge, NH. When Kinder Morgan held an Open

House in Rindge, FERC was NOT present to answer questions or accept our input. We have the longest section of Pipeline (9 miles) in Rindge. The pipeline goes through conservation land that we bought with a combination of private fundraising and taxes.

Thank you!

Patricia Martin