

Northeast Utilities (NU) and National Grid Solution: Addressing Reliability Needs in Key Massachusetts & New Hampshire Regions

QUICK FACTS about The Solution

- Long-standing, committed community partners, WHICH MEANS we're fully invested and accountable
- More cost-effective than other proposals, by a quarter of a billion dollars, WHICH MEANS less burden on customers
- Less and more streamlined permitting than other proposals, WHICH MEANS it can be put in service faster
- Proven and accessible solutions, WHICH MEANS quicker, less expensive repair and maintenance
- Regional economic benefits, WHICH MEANS increased jobs and tax base in MA & NH

Background:

A strong electrical transmission grid is vital to our safety, security and economic prosperity. The 2008 ISO-New England "Greater Boston Study" revealed inadequate transmission resources to serve the MA and southern NH region's electricity needs. Simply put, the current transmission supply cannot meet all the demands.

About The Solution:

To proactively address identified weaknesses and growing demands, NU and National Grid have teamed to implement a series of projects throughout MA and southern NH, including a series of upgrades to existing regional transmission lines and substations, as well as the Merrimack Valley Reliability Project, a new overhead 345kV line in existing right of way; a new underground 345kV from Woburn to Wakefield, MA; and, a new underground 115kV line from Mystic to Woburn, MA. These projects, while a part of an overall solution, independently resolve several reliability issues in the area.

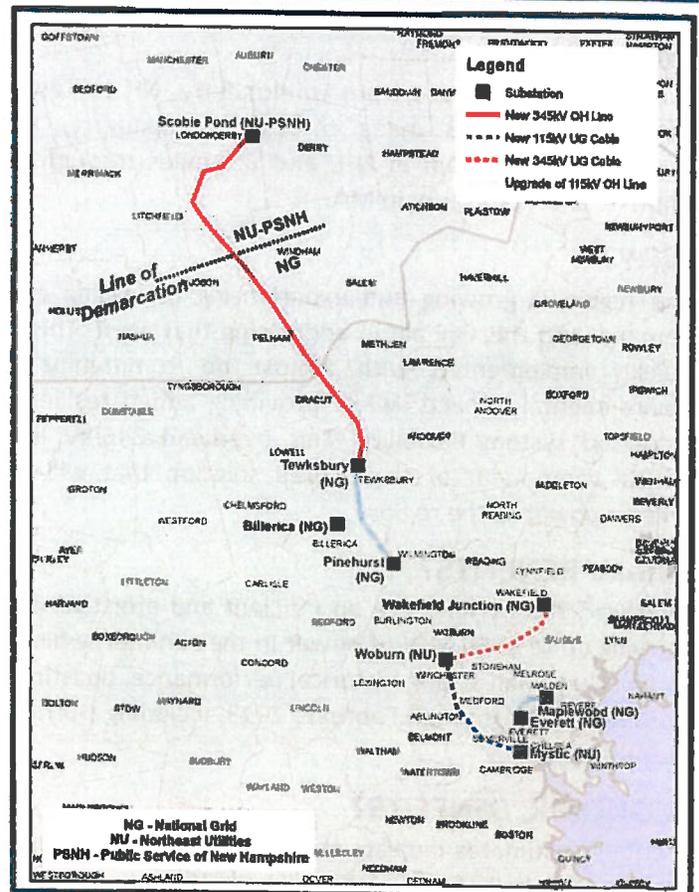
Benefits of The Solution:

- Addresses the reliability need at a lower capital cost, resulting in lower consumer costs;
- Strengthens the regional electrical grid for over 4.7 million people.
- Creates jobs and increases the property tax base.
- Contains costs and minimizes environmental impact by working in existing right of way and along existing corridors.
- Uses resilient, land-based design to minimize impact from and provide quick response to storms and other events.
- Provides flexibility for future expansion and upgrades as demand grows and generation additions and/or retirements occur;
- Uses proven solutions for overall best supply to localities, residents, and businesses; and,
- Engages a long-standing, qualified and experienced team to collaborate with the affected communities, businesses and residents to deliver cost-effective and timely solutions.

Timeline:

Northeast Utilities and National Grid continue to conduct outreach to key stakeholders. More details will follow concerning anticipated milestones.

CONTACT: National Grid – Dave Gendall, Community & Customer, david.gendall@nationalgrid.com or 978.725.1353



MERRIMACK VALLEY RELIABILITY PROJECT

Addressing Reliability Needs in Key Massachusetts & New Hampshire Regions

WHO?

National Grid and Northeast Utilities will execute this joint project, investing nearly \$123 million in the regional infrastructure, with \$41 million in MA and approximately \$82 million in NH.

WHAT?

Installation of a new 345-kV overhead line, along 24.6 miles of existing right of way (ROW).

WHERE?

Existing ROW that runs from Londonderry, NH to Tewksbury, MA, with over 18 miles through Londonderry, Hudson, Windham and Pelham in NH, and 6.5 miles through Dracut, Andover and Tewksbury in MA.

WHY?

The region is growing and experiencing increasing electrical demand, and this will aid in addressing that need. This can be quickly implemented with almost no community and/or environmental impacts, while providing added resiliency and increased system flexibility. This overhead 345-kV line is a critical component of the overall solution that will provide reliable power to the region.

345-kV BENEFITS?

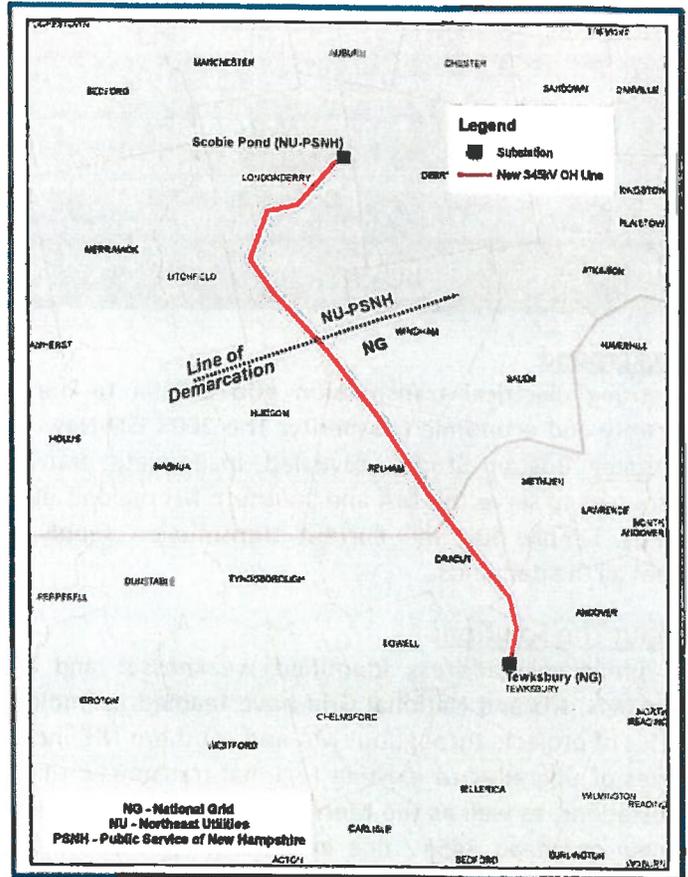
Overhead 345-kV lines are an efficient and effective way to transmit energy over great distances, typically capable of carrying up to 1000 MW of power in the summer, which is equivalent to powering 400,000 homes. National Grid's 345-kV lines have had strong historical performance, boasting a 99.9% reliability/availability rate during major weather events from June 2011 through February 2013, including Hurricane Irene, the October 2011 snowstorm, Superstorm Sandy, and Blizzard Nemo.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS?

Economic estimates indicate that this project will yield nearly 1,500 annual jobs in NH and MA over the course of the project. Over half of these jobs will be in NH.

WHEN?

National Grid and Northeast Utilities are undertaking extensive outreach to communities throughout the project area designed to inform and elicit feedback. The companies will also go through rigorous multi-state and federal siting and permitting to be able to execute the project. Throughout the process, National Grid and Northeast Utilities will make every effort to keep elected and appointed officials, residents, businesses and community groups informed and engaged.



ACTIVITY	DATE	ACTIVITY	DATE
Begin Stakeholder Outreach	September 2014	Final Engineering & Design	Early 2015
Conduct public Open House(s)	January/February 2015	File Federal Permits File DPU Siting Application	March 2015
File SEC Siting Application	April 2015	Start Construction	October 2016
Estimated In-Service Date	2018		

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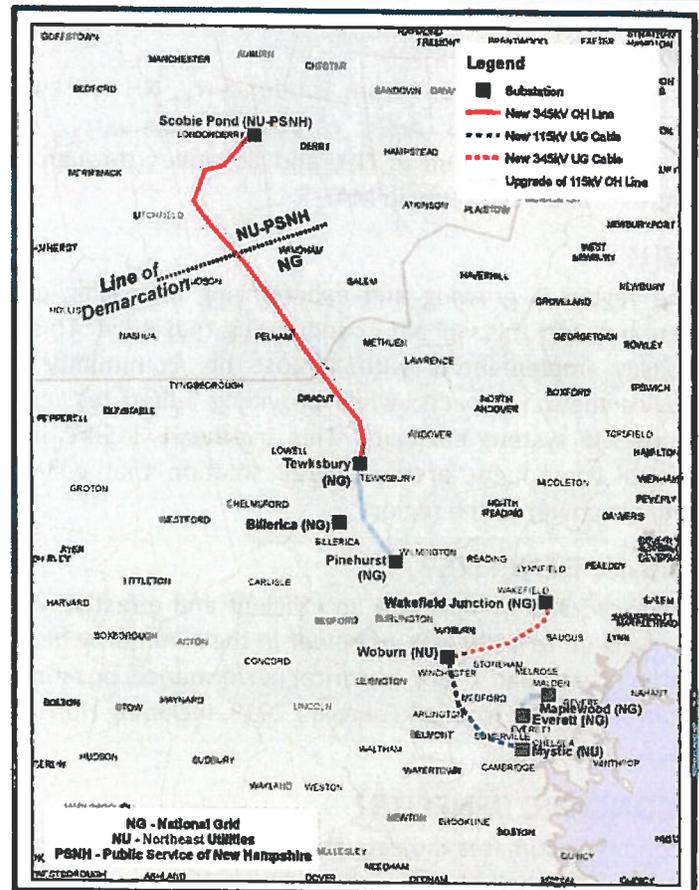
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345-kV BENEFITS?

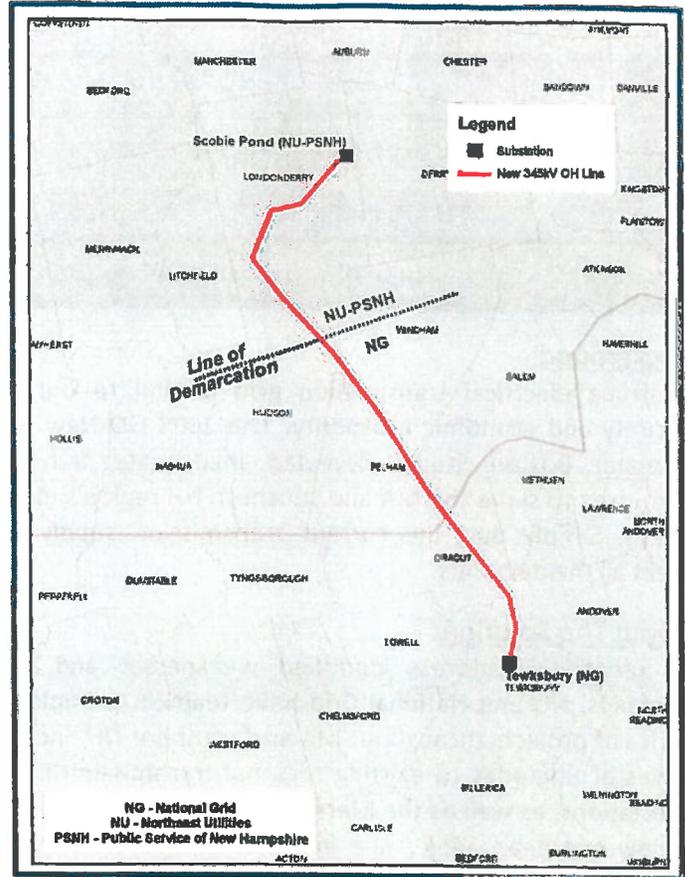
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The Boston Globe

Business

Land-based transmission project cheaper than undersea cable, study says

By **Callum Borchers** GLOBE STAFF NOVEMBER 19, 2014

An independent study commissioned by regional energy regulator ISO New England has concluded that upgrading and adding land-based transmission lines to address a looming power shortage in northeastern Massachusetts would be about \$250 million cheaper than burying a power cable under the Atlantic Ocean.

ISO New England is considering both options — the underwater proposal from New Hampshire Transmission and the terrestrial project from National Grid and Northeast Utilities — and plans to pick one early next year. The cost analysis, performed by Electrical Consultants Inc. of Billings, Mont., does not guarantee selection of the on-land project but would appear to make it the front-runner.

“The next step is for stakeholders to provide their input on the alternatives,” said Marcia Blomberg, a spokeswoman for ISO New England. “Early next year we expect to select the most cost-effective and reliable transmission solution.”

National Grid and Northeast Utilities said the study validates their longstanding claim to the less expensive project. Electrical Consultants pegged the cost of their proposal at \$733 million, compared to \$991 million for the SeaLink cable proposed by New Hampshire Transmission.

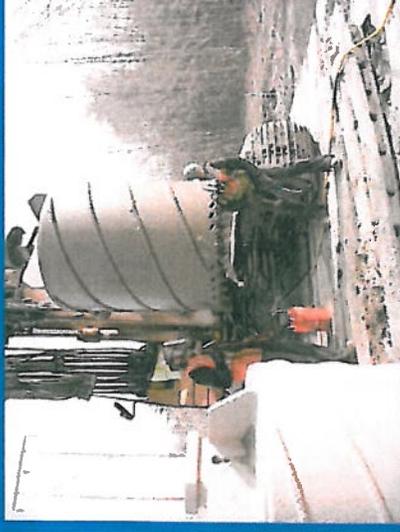
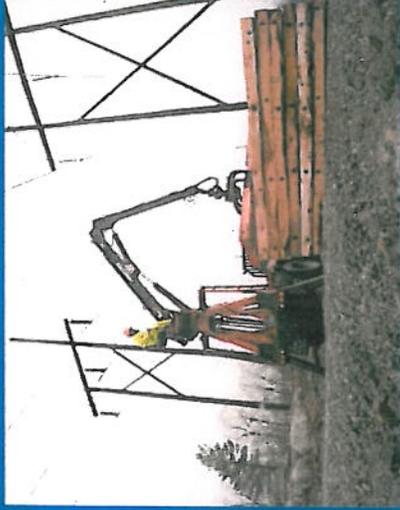
But New Hampshire Transmission held to its contention that SeaLink is actually cheaper when factoring in nonconstruction costs, such as future maintenance and utility rates during buildout.

Callum Borchers can be reached at callum.borchers@globe.com. Follow him on Twitter [@callumborchers](https://twitter.com/callumborchers).



nationalgrid

Merrimack Valley Reliability Project

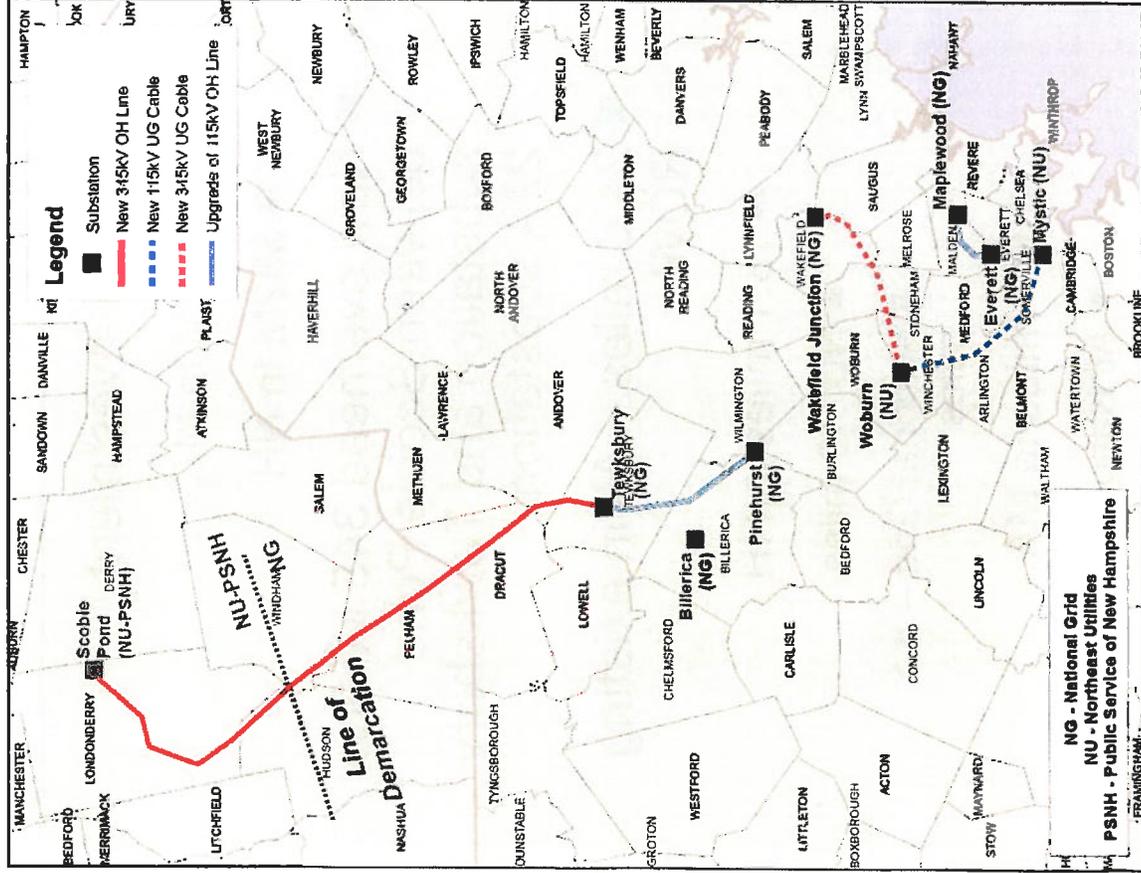


New Hampshire Presentation
November 2014

Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **Regional Need**
- **Proposed Merrimack Valley Reliability Project**
- **Project Benefits**
- **Project Timeline**
- **SEC Process**
- **Proactive Community Outreach**
- **Contact Information**

Regional Need

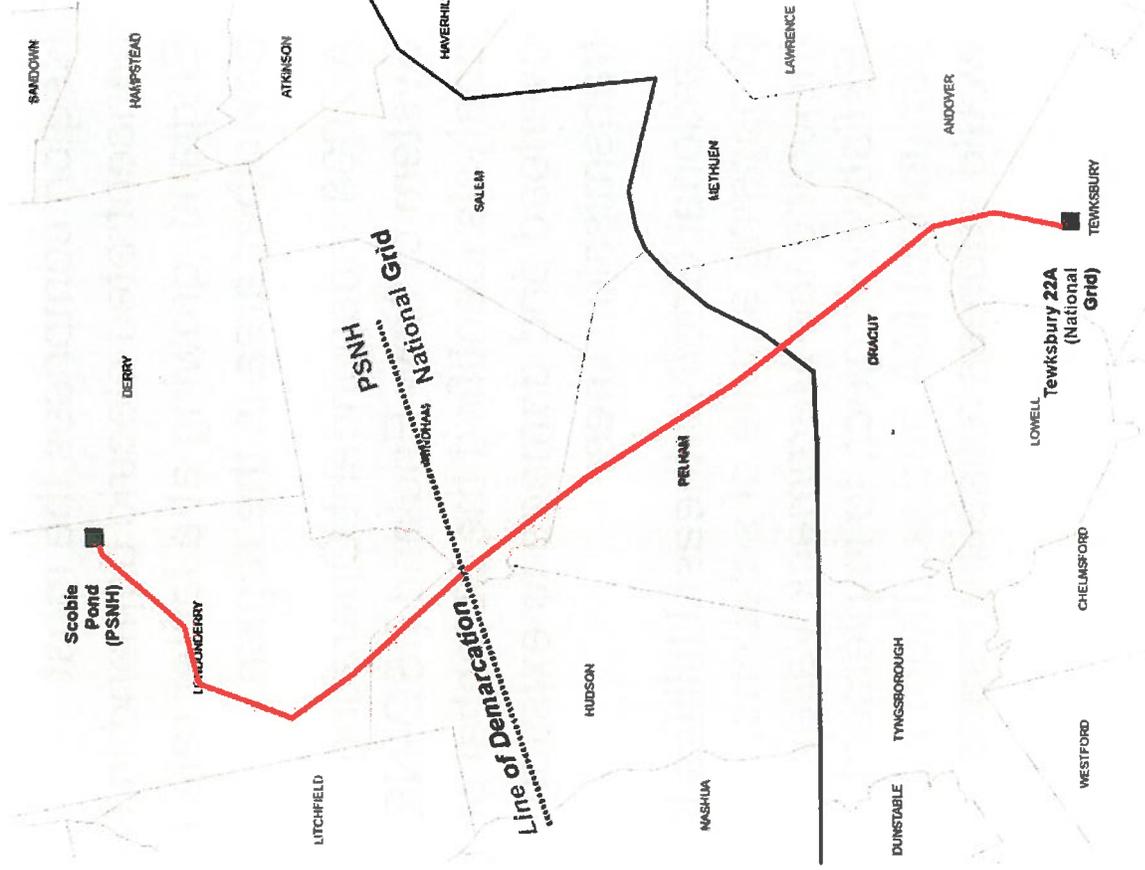


■ Region comprises the most concentrated electric demand in New England, growing at a faster rate than any other area in the region.

■ A 2008 Independent Operating System of New England (ISO-NE) analysis identified the potential of overload and damage to existing transmission lines.

■ National Grid/Northeast Utilities is proposing a suite of solutions, including the *Merrimack Valley Reliability Project*, to implement throughout MA and southern NH that would address reliability needs.

Merrimack Valley Reliability Project



- \$123M investment

- \$41M in MA

- \$82M in NH

- New overhead 345 kV line between Scobie Pond substation and Tewksbury 22A substation

- 24.6 miles – All in existing ROW

- 18.1 miles in NH

- NU -10 miles

- National Grid – 8.1 miles

- 6.5 miles in MA

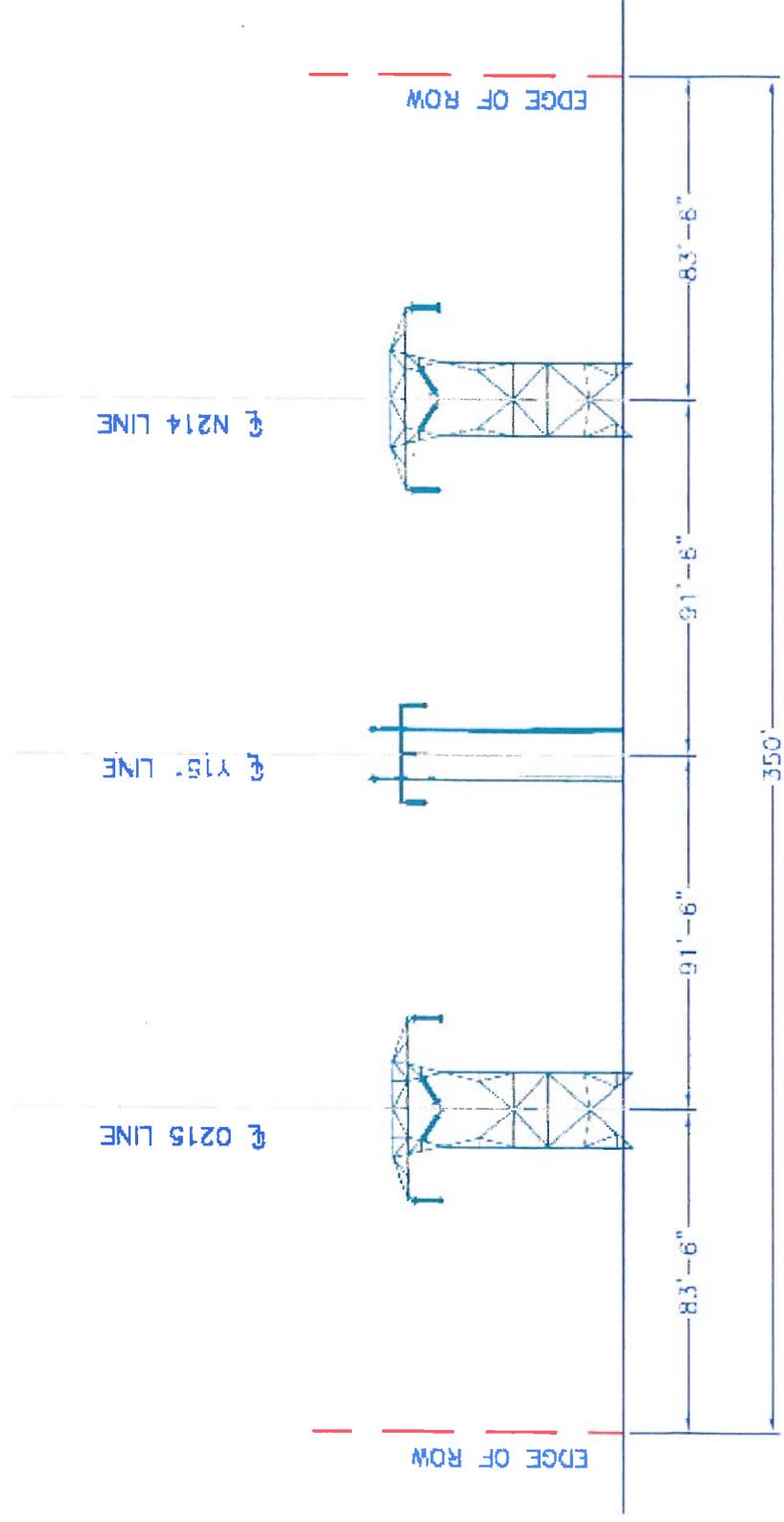
- All National Grid

NH Project Scope

- Approximately 18.1 miles of new line in existing ROW
 - National Grid = 8.1 miles
 - PSNH = 10 miles
- In towns of Pelham, Windham, Hudson and Londonderry
- ROW will be reconfigured to accommodate the new line
- Various types of structures to be used

ROW Example

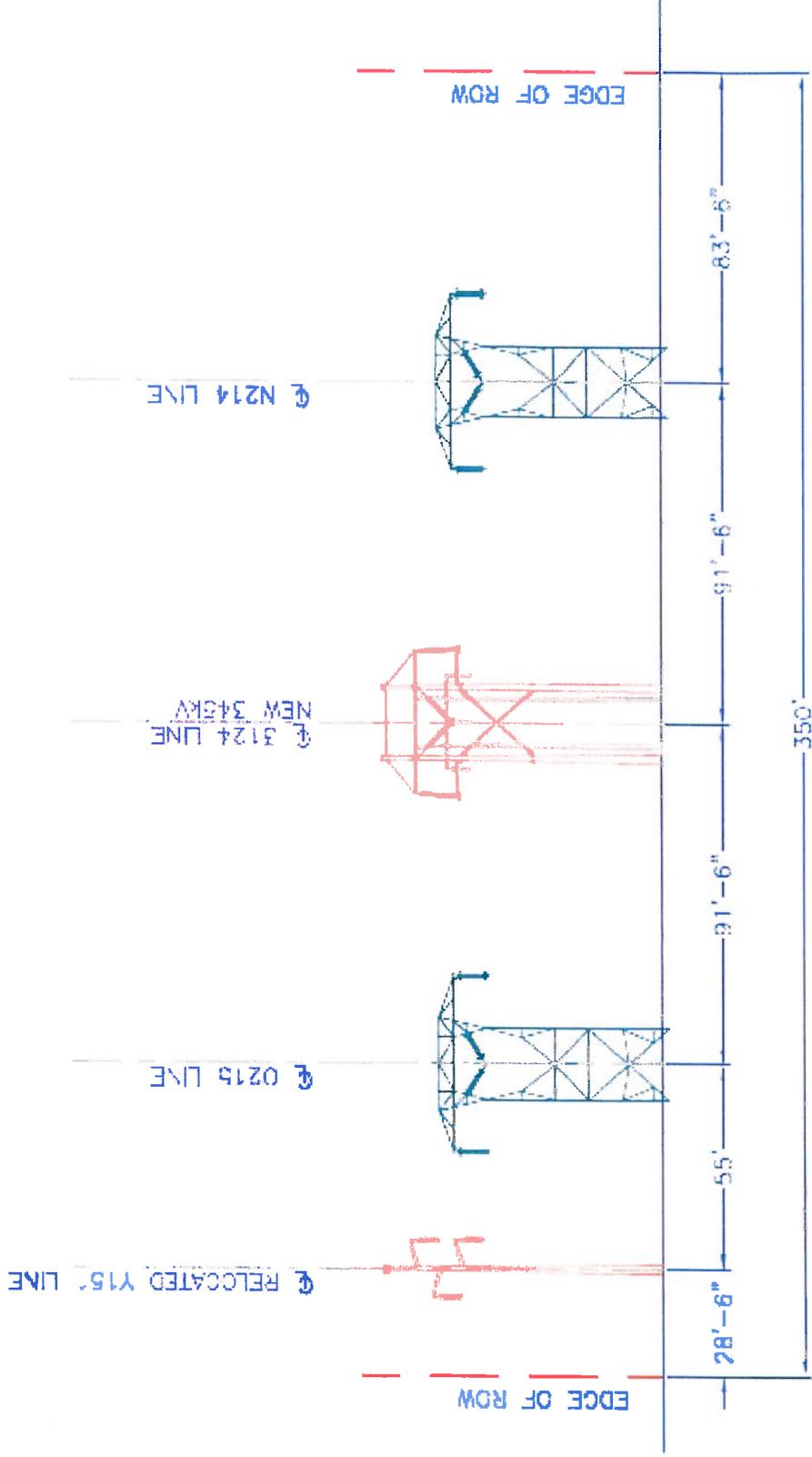
LEGEND	
	TO BE REMOVED
	EXISTING
	PROPOSED



ROW Example

- NOTES:
1. CONSTRUCT NEW LINE OF 115KV DELTA DAVIT ARM STRUCTURES.
 2. CUT Y151 LINE ONTO NEW STRUCTURE LINE
 3. REMOVE EXISTING Y151 LINES STRUCTURES FROM ROW.
 4. INSTALL NEW LINE OF 345KV H-FRAME STRUCTURES IN PLACE OF Y151 LINE.
 5. ENERGIZE NEW LINE OF 345KV STRUCTURES AS NEW 345KV 3124 LINE.

LEGEND	
	TO BE REMOVED
	EXISTING
	PROPOSED



Project Benefits

- Bolsters reliable electric service through additional transmission capacity.
- Large local investments (\$82M), generating increased property tax and over 1,500 jobs (over 50% of jobs in NH).
- Strong historical performance of overhead 345kV line – **99.969% reliability/availability** during major weather events from June 2011 through February 2013, including Hurricanes Irene and Sandy, October 2011 snowstorm, and Winter Storm Nemo.
- Efficient and effective way to transmit energy over great distances.
- Typically capable of carrying up to 1000 MW of power in the summer, which is equivalent to powering 400,000 homes.
- Position in ROW will reduce tree risk.
- Quick fault location and restoration.
- Minimal and contained environmental impact.

Schedule*

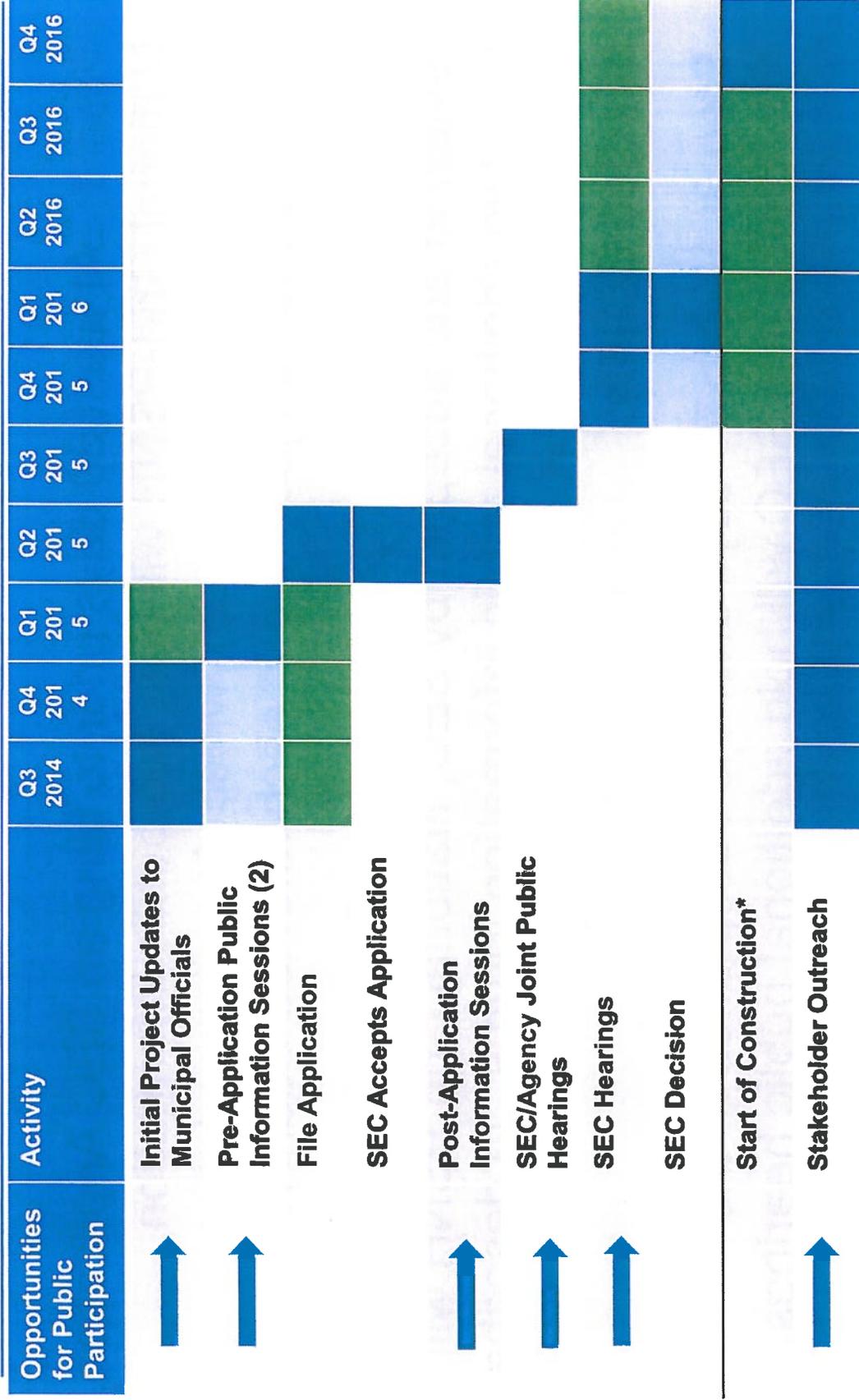
- Engineering
 - Ongoing, expected completion early 2015
- Outreach
 - Initiating November 2014
- Permitting
 - Filing Federal Permits March 2015
 - Filing NH SEC April 2015
- Start Construction – 2016
- In service – 2018

* Subject to change

SEC Project Review

- Certain proposed projects require an Application for a Certificate of Site and Facility to construct, operate and maintain an electric transmission line from the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee (SEC).
- SEC qualifying criteria:
 - Transmission Line Projects > than 100-kV , and > 10 miles long, *and* over a route not already occupied by a transmission line, *or*
 - over 200kV, regardless of length or location

SEC Process



*Pending Timing of SEC Decision
Project Projected In Service Date: 2018

SEC & Public Participation

Step 1: At least 30 days prior to filing an SEC Application, National Grid-PSNH will host two public information forums (and open houses), which describe and discuss the proposed project, one in each affected County.

Step 2: Within 45 days after the Application has been reviewed and accepted by SEC, National Grid-PSNH will host two additional public information forums, to describe and discuss the proposed Project, one will be held in each affected County.

Step 3: Within 90 days after the acceptance of the Application, the SEC will hold additional public hearings.

Public Forums & Open Houses

- Immediately prior to each SEC public information forum, National Grid-PSNH will host a Project Open House for the public to learn more about the proposed Project and participate in the regulators' consideration of the Project.
- Open House Notification: Sent to municipal officials, other elected representatives of the Region, residents who live along and near the proposed Project route, and other interested parties as needed.
- Open Houses Execution: Project representatives and subject matter experts will provide information and answer questions, and have information kiosks (including Google Earth to view specific properties on or near the Project route).

Proactive Community Outreach

- **Key Stakeholders:**
 - Municipality, and appropriate state and federal elected officials and regulators
 - Property owners and tenants
 - Businesses and Community groups
- **Two-way Information Exchange (at minimum):**
 - Briefings and Presentations
 - Community Open Houses
 - One-on-one meetings
 - Project Website
 - Social Media
 - Email updates
 - Project email
 - Project toll free hotline
 - News release/media advisories
 - Customer letters
 - Door hangers

We value community feedback and dialogue!

Contact Information

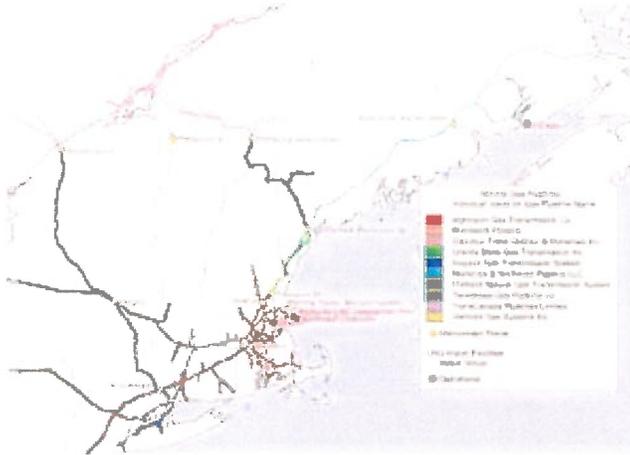
Shannon Baxevanis

Stakeholder Relations

shannon.baxevanis@nationalgrid.com

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Pipeline pushback seen in NH



Look at natural gas pipeline distribution system in New Hampshire.

By PAUL FEELY

New Hampshire Union Leader

As executives with Kinder Morgan, the company looking to build a 36-inch gas distribution pipeline across 17 New Hampshire towns in three counties, prepare to file new paperwork this week identifying the Granite State route as their "preferred option" for the project, efforts to stop the controversial pipeline from being constructed are already ramping up in communities in its path.

Energy experts in the state say while the concerns of those opposed to the project are "understandable," safety

issues with modern pipelines are minimal - and the need to diversify New Hampshire's portfolio of available energy sources is "immense."

"There is little question that demand for natural gas here is rising fast," said Michael Mooiman, associate professor of Energy and Sustainability Studies at Franklin Pierce University in Rindge. "It's understandable to look at one's backyard and think about the impact, but you have to step back and look at the need for energy in New England. It's a regional issue, and the need is there. It's the price we pay to live in the modern world, and to have the ability to turn the lights on and off with the flick of a switch."

"But there again, it's not running through my backyard," added Mooiman.

The 80.03 miles of pipeline Kinder Morgan wants to bury along a route across southern New Hampshire would not create the only gas distribution network here, just the newest one. According to data supplied by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as of Friday there were five distributors operating 1,895.9 miles of gas distribution pipelines in the Granite State. Add in gas service and gas transmission pipelines, and the total jumps to 3,333 miles. Of that 80 miles, 72.21 miles of the 36-inch pipe would sit in existing Public Service of New Hampshire rights-of-way, following the path of power transmission lines - while 7.82 more miles would need to be acquired by the company. The pipeline would be built by Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., a subsidiary of Texas-based Kinder Morgan.

The proposed route starts in northern Massachusetts, enters the Granite State in Winchester, crosses the southwestern tier of the state and continues through 17 communities, including Milford, Merrimack, Londonderry, Litchfield and Pelham.

It's an alternative route for a pipeline the company proposed to build in northern Massachusetts. The company outlined its plans for that route last year, but faced significant pushback from residents and legislators.

Natural gas is generated through the biological decay of vegetation and waste. In the past decade in the U.S., providers have released natural gas from shale gas deposits by horizontal drilling and fracturing shale deposits deep underground.

Natural gas is clean burning with fewer harmful combustion products than oil or coal. The main emissions are carbon dioxide and water.

Existing NH pipelines

In New Hampshire, there are four natural gas pipelines. There is the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, owned by Kinder Morgan, which transports gas from Texas, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico into the New England region. The pipeline crosses New York state and Massachusetts and distributes gas across a

large section of the Bay State. This pipeline has several branches, one of which heads north into New Hampshire near communities along the Merrimack River, and reaching north to the Lakes region. In the northern region, the Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS) pipeline carries gas in from Canada from the Trans-Quebec and Maritimes pipeline systems. The pipeline runs from Canada down along the state's border with Vermont, and crosses northern New Hampshire on the way to Maine, runs toward the Seacoast and joins up with the Maritimes and Northeast pipeline.

The PNGTS pipeline has three metering stations in New Hampshire, located in Pittsburg, Groveton, and Berlin, where the natural gas is then distributed by Liberty Utilities, creating the lone natural gas supply in the northern part of the state. The Gorham paper mill accesses natural gas from this pipeline, and increases in natural gas prices last winter helped cause the paper mill to cut back operations and lay off workers.

The third pipeline is the 730-mile long M and N pipeline, carrying natural gas in from New Brunswick, the Sable, and Deep Panuke natural gas deposits offshore of Nova Scotia. This pipeline is jointly owned by Spectra Energy, Emera, and Exxon Mobil, and connects with the PNGTS pipeline in Westford, Maine.

The fourth pipeline is the Granite State Gas Transmission (GSGT) pipeline, running from Haverhill, Mass., up to Portland, Maine. Owned by Unitil, for the most part it runs parallel to the PNGTS and M&N shared pipeline, picking up gas from the Haverhill area and sending it up the Seacoast to Portland, where it supplies Unitil's distribution network.

The Seacoast area is serviced by Unitil, while the Merrimack corridor and the lone dropoff point in Berlin are serviced by Liberty Utilities. These are the only two local gas distribution companies (LDCs) in the Granite State that deliver natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial customers through a local gas distribution network.

The largest of the state's two LDCs, with about 89,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers in 2012, is EnergyNorth, operating as part of Liberty Utilities.

The other natural gas distributor is Northern Utilities, operating as part of Unitil. In New Hampshire, their gas distribution network is based in the seacoast area, where they serve about 30,000 natural gas customers.

2018 eyed

The pipeline proposed by Kinder Morgan, which will cost an estimated \$2.8 billion and is scheduled to open in 2018, would cross 155 wetlands in the Granite State and 116 bodies of water, including 18 major rivers and approximately 8 miles of state forest or parks, according to filings made earlier this month with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

The filings do not specify exactly where the wetlands, forest or rivers are and also doesn't say how many properties would be affected.

Pipeline supporters say it will relieve demand for natural gas in New England, at a time when consumers are getting hit with increases in gas bills attributed, in part, to a lack of transmission lines.

"The high cost of electricity that is expected this winter is largely due to the insufficient natural gas pipeline system in New England," said Liberty Utilities spokesman John Shore.

Liberty Utilities signed an agreement Nov. 5 to buy natural gas carried by the new pipeline. No financial details were announced. Under the terms of the agreement, Liberty will buy up to 115,000 dekatherms a day of natural gas, enough to heat up to 65,000 homes, the company said in a release.

Diversifying the state's energy resources has recently been discussed as a goal by state energy officials. Natural gas has risen from producing 15 percent of New Hampshire's electricity in 2000, to now producing 46 percent.

"The electricity crisis we see in the winter time is largely a function of natural gas supply constraints,"

said Michael Giaimo, senior external affairs representative for ISO New England Inc. "There's a tremendous push to convert people from oil heat to natural gas. As you increase the demand for natural gas, you exacerbate the challenge."

"In order to address supply constraints and help to stabilize electric costs for businesses and consumers, the region needs to pursue a broad range of both supply and demand side approaches that help address our energy costs, while respecting the views of local communities and protecting our natural resources -- and ensuring that New Hampshire benefits from any projects that we host," said Meredith Hatfield, director of the state's Office of Energy and Planning. "On the supply side, there are projects currently being proposed that will go through multi-year regulatory processes, which require state and federal reviews and public participation. On the demand side, there is more that we can do to more lower our costs by using energy more efficiency, and we must pursue those cost saving strategies as a high priority."

Allen Fore, vice president of Public Affairs for Kinder Morgan, said the total estimated taxes collected statewide in the first year after the project goes into service are \$16.8 million. Of that, Fore said \$11.1 million are property taxes paid to communities along the route, and an estimated \$5.7 million in local school taxes paid to the state and distributed to school districts.

Fore also highlighted the jobs he believes the project would bring to the state.

"We estimate a total of 520 temporary jobs will be needed to construct the New Hampshire portion of NED," said Fore. Jobs would include construction contractors, pipeline traffic controllers, and security positions.

"Kinder Morgan would increase the headcount of workers in New Hampshire as well, to serve the new infrastructure in the state," said Fore. He estimated three jobs would be added to the Kinder Morgan in-state roster.

Milford to get pitchMilford selectmen are scheduled to talk with Kinder Morgan representatives this week about the project.

The proposed pipeline's opponents say natural gas contributes to climate change and want the state to explore renewable energy alternatives. They also say the project would lower property values for homes located near the route.

Not all property owners in communities along the route are against the idea.

"If they do it right, it will probably be okay," said Allen Williams of Pelham. "Some people just ... I don't know where they think they're going to get their electricity from. They're just opposed to everything that comes along."

Pipeline safety concerns are often cited by opponents as a reason to stop a project. According to PHMSA data, the most expensive pipeline accident in New Hampshire in the last 20 years occurred in January 2005, when a gas main operated by Northeast Utilities exploded, causing roughly \$500,000 in damages to a piece of equipment.

Rindge selectmen voted unanimously Thursday to deny Kinder Morgan officials or their representatives the ability to survey town land for a potential pipeline.

In September, Hollis selectmen unanimously passed a nearly 1,000-word resolution expressing their opposition after a special town meeting in which voters expressed their disapproval of the pipeline 419-1. The resolution mentions the potential adverse effect on wildlife, property values, historic sites, health and safety and the lack of local emergency services to adequately deal with health and safety risks.

The new route avoids Hollis entirely.

pfeely@unionleader.com

Tip someone you know about this article:

To: From:

Last changed: December 06, 2014 5:34PM

In face of opposition, company to reroute gas pipeline



JONATHAN WIGGS/GLOBE STAFF

Kinder Morgan, Inc. said the alternative path would follow existing rights-of-way along utility lines, meaning it would cross fewer Massachusetts communities.

By Jay Fitzgerald | GLOBE CORRESPONDENT DECEMBER 05, 2014

Stung by intense local opposition to a proposed natural gas pipeline winding through western and central Massachusetts, a Houston energy company said Friday that it will pursue an alternative route that bypasses many Massachusetts communities by veering north and shooting across southern New Hampshire.

Kinder Morgan Inc. said much of the alternative path would follow existing rights-of-way along utility lines in the two states, meaning it would cross fewer residential properties and undeveloped lands. Kinder Morgan plans to file the new route on

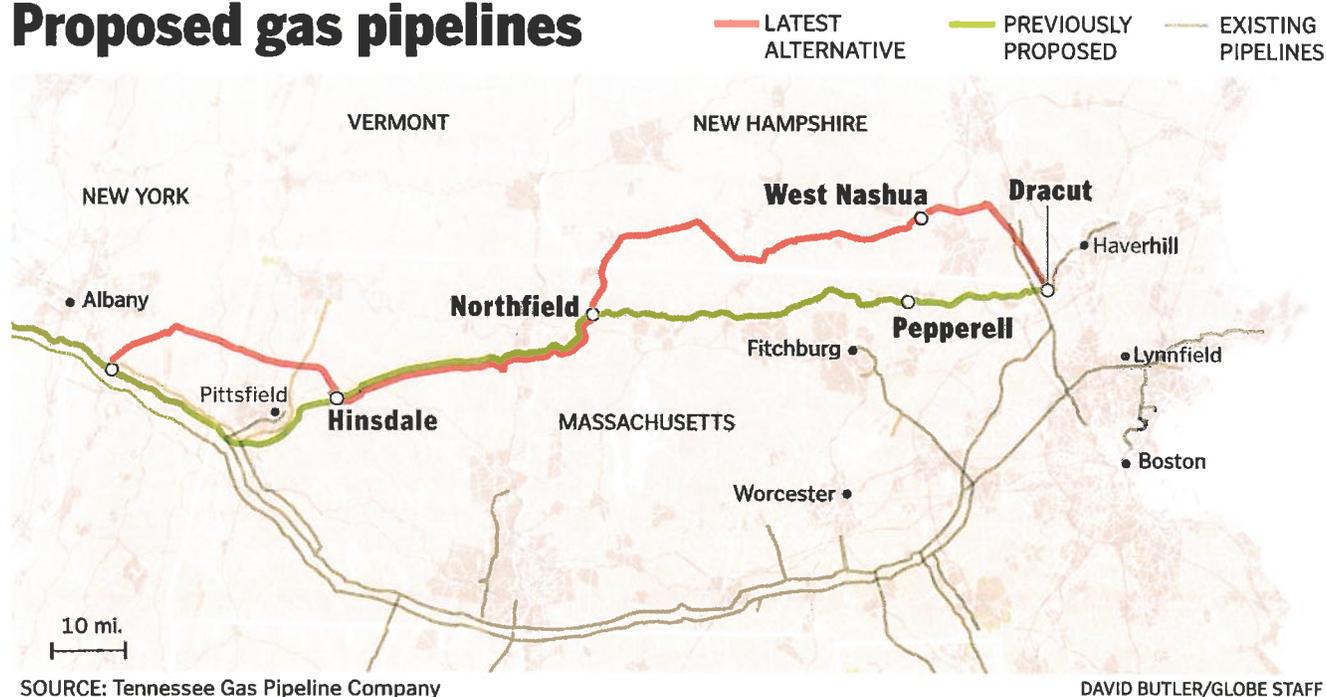
Monday with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which has final say on gas pipelines in New England.

CONTINUE READING BELOW ▼

Kinder Morgan officials said that 14 Massachusetts towns along the northern tier of the state, from Dracut to Northfield will no longer be in the pipeline's path. But the pipeline would cross four new Massachusetts towns: Cheshire, Hancock, Lanesborough, and Shelburne, and a southern stretch of New Hampshire.

To meet the region's growing demand for natural gas, Kinder Morgan previously sought to build a 127-mile pipeline stretching from Richmond near the New York border across Massachusetts' northern spine to a transmission hub in Dracut, about 30 miles from Boston. Kinder Morgan's original multibillion-dollar plan aimed to tap abundant, inexpensive natural gas from Eastern shale fields to help ease a shortage here blamed on inadequate pipeline capacity.

Proposed gas pipelines



That shortage has led to skyrocketing electric rates this winter in Massachusetts since most power plants use natural gas to generate electricity. The company hopes to have the pipeline operating by late 2018.

CONTINUE READING IT BELOW ▼



Photos: Gas pipeline controversy

Protests grow over proposal

Kinder Morgan's first pipeline proposal met widespread opposition from residents, environmentalists, and politicians who argued the pipeline would needlessly rip up private yards, parks, forests, and other properties along its path through about 45 communities. But if Kinder Morgan's goal is to lessen opposition by proposing a new route, it may have miscalculated.

Diane Hewitt, a member of the Stop the Pipeline Coordinating Committee in Groton, said she and other critics will still oppose Kinder Morgan's plans, even though the proposed pipeline would no longer go through Groton. She added that her group is already in contact with New Hemisphere residents, where a meeting to fight the pipeline is planned for later this month.

"It doesn't change people's minds," said Hewitt. "It still begs the question whether the pipeline is even needed."

Kinder Morgan's alternative would still entail 64 miles of new pipeline in Massachusetts, starting along the New York border in Hancock, then snaking its way through Hinsdale and northwest to Northfield.

The alternative pipeline would then head into southern New Hampshire, running east along existing electric and natural gas corridors, before dipping back into Massachusetts near Dracut, according to Kinder Morgan. The New Hampshire section

of the main pipeline would stretch 70 miles through 17 communities, the company said.

In Massachusetts, the main alternative pipeline would be entirely on or adjacent to transmission lines owned by Northeast Utilities. A spokesman for Northeast Utilities, the parent of Boston's NStar and Western Massachusetts Electric, said Kinder Morgan officials have contacted the utility about its plan, but Northeast has not seen details.

"We haven't authorized the use of our rights-of-way, nor have we taken a position on their proposal," said Mike Durand, the spokesman.

Allen Fore, a spokesman for Kinder Morgan, expressed confidence that the company can work out a deal with Northeast Utilities. He also acknowledged that fierce local opposition drove Kinder Morgan's decision to go with an alternative plan.

"We have heard and we have listened," said Fore. Ideally, he said, Kinder Morgan would like to start construction on the pipeline in 2017.

Doug Whitbeck, a resident of Mason, N.H., said he opposed the first Kinder Morgan plan because it was so close to New Hampshire and thought it was a bad idea for the entire region. Whitbeck, a retired technical writer, is helping to organize a Dec. 13 informational meeting in Mason about Kinder Morgan's latest plan.

Whitbeck said the reasons for opposing the pipeline in "live free or die" New Hampshire may be different than in more liberal Massachusetts, but opposition could be just as strong.

"There's a lot of people up here who may not be as concerned about climate change, but they do very much care about property rights," said Whitbeck.

Kinder Morgan has not ruled out isolated cases of eminent domain property takings, although Fore stressed that 90 percent of the main pipeline through New Hampshire would be on or near transmission-line rights-of-way owned by utilities.

William Hinkle, a spokesman for New Hampshire Governor Maggie Hassan, said in a statement that rising energy costs are a major concern and Hassan is exploring ways to bring more natural gas into the state. But she has not embraced Kinder Morgan's plan.

"Governor Hassan will continue to urge the company to listen to communities, take steps to reduce impacts, and ensure local benefits," said Hinkle.

In Massachusetts, Governor-elect Charlie Baker came out against the Kinder Morgan's original proposal during his campaign, saying that its impact on communities was too great and he favored increasing capacity on existing pipelines. This week, a spokesman said Baker will review the new Kinder Morgan plan after he takes office in January.

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