



DOE/EIS-0463

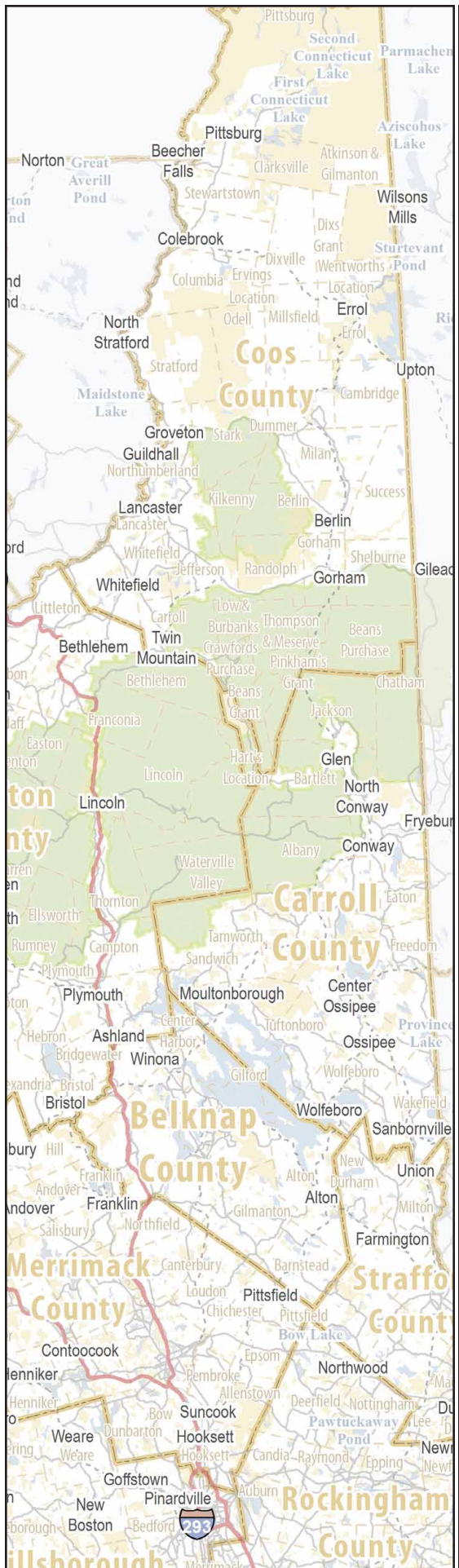
FINAL

**NORTHERN PASS
TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX L

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY
AND ENERGY RELIABILITY
WASHINGTON, DC**

AUGUST 2017





Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585
August 2017

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed is the final *Northern Pass Transmission Line Project Environmental Impact Statement* (DOE/EIS-0463) prepared by the Department of Energy (DOE) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and its implementing regulations.

The United States Forest Service (USFS) – White Mountain National Forest, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 1, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – New England District, and the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning (NHOEP) are cooperating agencies in the preparation of the EIS.

The proposed DOE action in the final EIS is to issue a Presidential permit to the Applicant, Northern Pass LLC, to construct, operate, maintain, and connect a new electric transmission line across the U.S./Canada border in northern New Hampshire (NH).

DOE has prepared this final EIS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts in the United States of the proposed action and the range of reasonable alternatives, including the No Action alternative. Under the No Action alternative, the Presidential permit would not be granted, and the proposed transmission line would not cross the U.S./Canada border.

In addition to its Presidential permit application to DOE, Northern Pass LLC applied to the USFS for a special use permit that would authorize Northern Pass LCC to construct, own, operate and maintain an electric transmission line to cross portions of the White Mountain National Forest under its jurisdiction. The final EIS will be used by the Forest Supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest to inform the Record of Decision in regard to this requested use.

DOE will use the EIS to ensure that it has the information it needs for informed decision-making.

The final EIS will also be posted on the project EIS website, <http://www.northernpasseis.us/> and DOE's NEPA website at <https://energy.gov/nepa/listings/environmental-impact-statements-eis>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Mills".

Brian Mills
Transmission Permitting and Technical Assistance,
Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
U.S. Department of Energy

FINAL

**NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
DOE/EIS-0463**

Volume 3: Appendix L. Comment Response Document

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY
AND ENERGY RELIABILITY**



COOPERATING AGENCIES

**United States Forest Service – White Mountain National Forest
United States Environmental Protection Agency– Region 1
United States Army Corps of Engineers – New England District
New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning**

August 2017

COVER SHEET

RESPONSIBLE FEDERAL AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

COOPERATING AGENCIES: United States Forest Service (USFS) – White Mountain National Forest (WMNF); United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 1; United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – New England District; and New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning (NHOEP)

TITLE: Northern Pass Transmission Line Project Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0463)

LOCATION: Coös, Grafton, Belknap, Merrimack, and Rockingham counties in New Hampshire

CONTACTS: For additional information on this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) contact:

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Washington, DC 20585
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Brian.Mills@hq.doe.gov

For general information on the DOE NEPA process, please write or call:

Mr. Brian Costner, Acting Director
Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance, GC-54
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20585
askNEPA@hq.doe.gov
Telephone: (202) 586-4600 or leave a message at (800) 472-2756

ABSTRACT: Northern Pass Transmission, LLC (Northern Pass) has applied to the DOE for a Presidential permit to construct, operate, maintain, and connect a 192-mile (309-km) electric transmission line across the United States (U.S.)/Canada border in northern New Hampshire (NH). This final EIS addresses the potential environmental impacts of the Project (Proposed Action), the No Action Alternative, and ten additional action alternatives (Alternatives 2 through 6, with variations). The NH portion of the Project would be a single circuit ± 320 kilovolt (kV) high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission line running approximately 158 miles (254 km) from the U.S. border crossing with Canada in Pittsburg, NH, to a new direct current-to-alternating current (DC-to-AC) converter station to be constructed in Franklin, NH. From Franklin, NH, to the Project terminus at the Public Service of New Hampshire's existing Deerfield Substation located in Deerfield, NH, the Project would consist of 34 miles (55 km) of 345 kV AC electric transmission line. The total length of the Project would be approximately 192 miles (309 km).

PUBLIC COMMENTS: In preparing this final EIS, DOE considered comments received during the scoping period, which extended from February 11, 2011 to June 14, 2011, and was reopened from June 15, 2011 to November 5, 2013 (DOE accepted and considered all comments during the scoping period from February 11, 2011 to November 5, 2013), and the public comment period on the draft EIS (July 31, 2015 through April 4, 2016). Comments on the draft EIS were accepted during the 45-day period

following publication of EPA's Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Federal Register* on July 31, 2015; the public comment period was extended until April 4, 2016 following publication of EPA's NOA of the supplement in the *Federal Register* on November 20, 2015. DOE held four public meetings on the draft EIS in Colebrook, NH on March 7, 2016; Waterville Valley, NH on March 9, 2016; Concord, NH on March 10, 2016; and Whitefield, NH on March 11, 2016. All comments were considered during preparation of this final EIS. Appendix L in Volume 3 of this EIS contains the comments received on the draft EIS and DOE's responses to these comments. This final EIS contains revisions and new information based in part on comments received on the draft EIS. Vertical bars in the margins marking changed text indicate the locations of these revisions and new information. Deletions are not indicated. Appendices J and K in Volume 2 and Appendix L in Volume 3 are entirely new parts of this EIS; therefore, they do not contain bars indicating changes from the draft EIS.

The EIS analyzes the potential environmental impacts of DOE issuing a Presidential permit for the proposed Northern Pass Project, which is DOE's proposed federal action. DOE will use the EIS to inform its decision on whether to issue a Presidential permit. Additionally, Northern Pass has applied to the USFS for a special use permit (SUP) authorizing Northern Pass to construct, operate, and maintain an electric power transmission line crossing portions of the WMNF. The WMNF Forest Supervisor will use the EIS to inform its decision regarding: 1) whether to issue a SUP under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; 2) the selection of an alternative; 3) any need to amend the Forest Plan; and 4) what specific terms and conditions should apply if a SUP is issued.

Copies of the final EIS are available for public review at 30 local libraries and town halls, or a copy can be requested from Mr. Brian Mills. The EIS is also available on the Northern Pass EIS website (<http://www.northernpasseis.us/>). DOE will announce its decision on the Proposed Action in a Record of Decision (ROD) in the *Federal Register* no sooner than 30 days after the EPA publishes the NOA of the final EIS. The USFS will announce its draft decision on the Proposed Action in a draft ROD in the *Federal Register* shortly after the EPA publishes the NOA of the final EIS.

APPENDIX L
COMMENT RESPONSE DOCUMENT

Attachment C.
Response to All Comments on the Draft EIS

0720-1

Thank you for your comment.

(Stewart Weeks) So part of this is to have the pleasure of introducing our singer again, but before I do that, I do want to hit these notes of common sense. I think if we look at this from a perspective of common sense, it's a lose, lose, lose, lose, lose for everybody but Northern Pass. I think the question is whether once again the corporations and the bottom line and the almighty buck is going to make havoc of the lives of your fellow citizens. It's my hope that you take that to heart, and I think I can say I've been working for 33 years with John Wingate Weeks on a Citizens Tale that's coming to a conclusion, and I have no doubt if he were here, he would say that it's no good, and make sure the process has integrity. So we have a wonderful singer. MR. KERVITSKY: Can you restate your name for the record, please? SPEAKER: Stewart Weeks from Lancaster, New Hampshire. We have a wonderful singer who will do a better job I do. SPEAKER: I want to make sure everyone has a chance to speak first. MR. KERVITSKY: Thank you for correcting the process. So we have concluded with all the first-time speakers. I was going to open it up to people who have already spoken once and would like to speak again.

0721-1

Thank you for your comment.

Mary Sloth from Hanover. And also we have property here in Lancaster. One thing I meant to say before that concerns me with the subject of towers is climate change, icing, and the fact that what may look like the least expensive way in the end could be become a much more expensive way if we get a lot more ice conditions in the next few years and decades.

0721-1

0722-1

Thank you for your comment.

Frederick Van Karls again. I spoke rather formally before in terms of writing a letter to an attorney, but what I'd like to say right now is that I feel this state is a national treasure. I think it's highly undervalued, and it is something that everyone in the state ought to be concerned about preserving as a national treasure, and I think the degradation of towers marching through this state and the effect it would have on tourism and how people would view their visits here is one of those things that you can't estimate. I think that you know if you watch TV a little bit, I don't watch it that much in terms of anything regular, but if you watch the ads for credit cards and they talk about how much this would cost and that. Then they reach some point where they say and this is priceless. Well, what we're talking about here is priceless. And I don't think it will ever be recovered in our lifetimes if we let this happen, and I hope that people will take that into consideration. I also think the impact on people who live in the areas directly who have property and who are going to lose equity and will lose a sense of their own identity in the areas they live and the fact that if they had any hope of selling their property, if they needed to as they get older or they wanted to move somewhere else how this will dramatically affect their ability literally to move about this country. I think that that's highly underestimated. And I wish to make that statement formally and in any way I can to impress people who are going to be making judgments about what happens to this state.

0723-1

Thank you for your comment.

0723-1

Carol Coulombe from Clarksville, New Hampshire. I wasn't going to bring this up but just to give you an example of what Eversource is capable of. I wasn't going to bring this up because it's kind of embarrassing. My husband just passed away this week, and I feel that his health deteriorated so much after the five years of trying to fight with Eversource. Just to give you an example of what they're capable of, I'm not saying that everybody in that company is evil or bad, but there is a handful that have gotten in with the people that read the meters, and it's not all of them. It's maybe a handful. They've gone around claiming that houses were abandoned. They even said that our property was, the house wasn't there. Our residence exist. They lied to get my electricity shut off. They said that my neighbors place a couple miles down the road had burned down, but yet it's still there. But strangely enough, some other people came behind them and put in new meters on the buildings. And then all of a sudden our rates increased from like maybe \$100 a month to over \$400 a month so they've more than quadrupled our rates up there. Up north. I don't know if it's the whole state, but we're paying dearly for protesting against Eversource, and it goes on and on. The meter man was caught peeking in my windows and claiming that we had livestock animals in the house which wasn't true. It was a lie. The town knows better, but, you know, police had to get involved, and, you know, it goes on, the harassment. I've heard of cases down in Stratford where a woman's home was broken into and she was a doctor. She hired an attorney to investigate and we all know who did it, but, you know, it's another story to prove it. But I know for a fact it was the meter man that caused trouble for me, and he works for Eversource, and I can name him and if he goes on the property again, he's going to be video cameraed. We have our camcorders out there, and whenever he does something that's not legal, it's going to be documented and I believe we'll have a good lawsuit. And, you know, like I said, we've tried working with them in the past but it's gotten to a point where we just can't work with them. You can't trust them. They'll lie about you and they'll do anything they can to grab your land. They'll get your house condemned. This goes back to years ago. I know of cases down in Berlin where they got houses condemned and they would have the meters taken right off of the homes so that the people couldn't even fix their homes back up because they want that line to go through them or something else to go through them. So it's like all these companies that have to do with electricity, they work together. If they want your property, they're going to get it one way or another. Eminent domain or not. If they have to burn you down, they'll do it. If they have to run you off your property by lying about you and starting different kinds of problems, that's what they do, and I don't feel that our life is worth much because I feel like I got hitmen on my ass. You know, excuse the language, but, you know, if I disappear some day you'll know why. And Canada is known for that. Don't go to Quebec. They've made people disappear. They've burned people alive in their cars, and I've got proof of this. It's all documented. They even have their hitpeople. If they don't like you, don't go there. Now they're in our country. What's going to happen. You know? I'm just worried. I'm just really worried about the public. Public safety is at stake. This is a serious project and it involves a lot of money and they're going to make people disappear before it's over. So I just want you to be aware of what you're dealing with. I feel like you're dealing with the devil. Have a good day.

John Colony. Sugar Hill. What Fred said priceless I wanted to stand up and cheer and hoot and holler. I've traveled around the country a fair amount, and I've lived up here for 40 years or something like that. This is the best place in the country to live and part of that is the sparseness of the population up north. Part of that is the rural nature of a lot of it. We have a small capital city. We have nice roads and nice people. Priceless is a good word for New Hampshire. Northern Pass will seriously harm that. May destroy good chunks of it. So I just want to say thank you for saying the word priceless.

0724-1

0724-1

Thank you for your comment.

My name is Caleb Booth, and I live here in Lancaster. I grew up in Pittsburg, New Hampshire. I first want to say that somebody mentioned priceless. New Hampshire is priceless. When you look at what has generated revenue inside of the United States, it is real estate capital. The same stuff that have helped move the country forward has brought in a lot of revenue into our country and that's not going to change but if we start depreciating property value, then the property of the country is going to start to go down, and we need to keep New Hampshire as it was from the beginning. As a free country that was going to move forward and bring money through the landscape. I am a big supporter of nature and I love our area. It's really close. You just, you can't give up something that is priceless to you, and we need to remember that for the future and for the past. Because we know that when it really comes down to it, that that capital that is being generated is a lot, less important than the nature that we're going to give up and wilderness that we're going to destroy. Slowly but surely. And we need to understand that it's a big risk that we're taking, the further and further that we come to these corporations taking over. And I just wanted to say that we can't give up our nature. We're too close to it. When you affect our environment, you affect the humans around it. We're going to be affected by this electric grid, and I just, I'm thankful to speak. Thank you.

0725-1

0725-1

Thank you for your comment.

0726-1

Thank you for your comment.

0726-1

My name is Gloria Potter. I'm from Jefferson. I've been here about 16 years. A flatlander really from Rhode Island, but I've been coming up here all my life. Hiking, fishing, camping. I think that the opportunity to reach out to the rest of the country, people that come here that don't have any clue what's going on up here right now, might be something that we need to do. I mean, there's other people that plan on coming up here for their vacations and they might not even know what is happening right now, and I think that it's more of a nation problem than just our own state. I really think this, I belong to the Appalachian Mountain Club. I've been hiking. I've done the huts, the whole thing, and, you know, there's people that come from all over the world over here to hike, and they may not even know what's going on. I think that we need to make a broader statement so we have more impact and more input from people around the country before we make any moves to put that grid in here. That's all I want to say. Thank you.

0727-1

Thank you for your comment.

0727-1

(Katie Rose) I would just like to make my comment relevant to the no build option, and if everyone doesn't mind me reiterating my comment, we are pleading with you. Everyone is pleading with you. Again and again and again. We're not looking for battle, and we didn't start this war, and we don't want this fight. So please just hear us. Hear us. To the powers that be, do you not see? Can you not hear, or are you just acting out of fear? The fate of our land is resting in your hands. The people have spoken. Please prove to us that the system's not broken. To the powers that be, in such a powerful company, how much more will you take from us? Do you not realize how much is at stake for us? How can you stay blind to the devastation left behind? Once you have taken of what we love, will it ever be enough. Or once you have taken, will you just rape us again and again? You never once asked our permission. You just continue to push your own mission. Well, this is all we have left, and there is no turning back once the damage is done. The loss for us is much greater than the gain might be for anyone. For the ones without a voice, nature has no choice in this. For all sacred land, I hear you and I understand. So I sing this for you, that the powers that be may see the truth. That they may be brave enough to stand up for all of us, and may they be wise to distinguish the truth from the lies. May they represent you and me, for we are the ones who give them the power to be.

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0729-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Mar 31, 2016

ID: 9149

Date Entered: Mar 31, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Wildlife, Viewshed/Scenery, Recreation

Organization:

Comment: Please require that the burial of the entire northern pass proposed transmission lines.

0729-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0730-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 2, 2016

ID: 9161

Date Entered: Apr 2, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Alternatives, Health and Safety, Vegetation, Wildlife, Recreation, Private Property/Land Use, Quality of Life, Forest Service Lands

Name: Jane Henebury

Organization:

Email: jehenebury@comcast.net

Mailing Address: 613 Essex Street

City: Beverly

State: ME

Country: US

Comment: I am opposed to this project as it is proposed as it will impact open space use and wildlife displacement.

0730-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0731-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 2, 2016

ID: 9164**Date Entered:** Apr 2, 2016**Source:** Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Alternatives, Vegetation, Wildlife, Viewshed/Scenery, Water / Wetlands, Recreation, Private Property/Land Use, Historic/Cultural, Economic, Tourism, Quality of Life, Cumulative Effects, Forest Service Lands, Design Criteria / Mitigation Measures, Environmental Justice

Name: BRIAN PERLOW, AIA**Organization:****Title:** CITIZEN/ARCHITECT**Email:** BCPERLOW@GMAIL.COM**Mailing Address:** 30 SPRINGFIELD ST**City:** BELMONT**State:** MA**Zip:** 02478**Country:** US

Comment: The Northern Pass project is not the right way forward for our state, our region, or our country when it comes to energy independence. It is unclear what the "real" impact/scope of the proposed project will be. The proposed lines being 100% buried in Vermont but not in New Hampshire creates an unbalanced approach and undue hardship on the Granite State. They are asking the public to be ok with a permanent negative effect on natural resources, habitat, view corridors, National Forest land, etc. What reward for such a sacrifice? This project should be canceled completely, and alternative resources & methodologies should be explored regarding DOMESTIC energy generation and independence.

0731-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0732-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 3, 2016

ID: 9172

Date Entered: Apr 3, 2016

Source: Website

Topics:

Organization:

Comment: I WORK AT AREA POWER PLANTS IN THE NORTHEAST. MANY OF THEM ARE OFTEN IDLED FOR EXTENDED DUE TO LACK OF ELECTRICITY DEMANDS. I ALSO SPEND VACATION TIME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND DO NOT WISH TO SEE MORE HIGH TOWER ELECTRICITY LINES OVER THE STATE IN SCENIC AREAS I VISIT. I DO NOT THINK THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE APPROVED AT ALL. IF IT HAS TO BE THE OWNERS SHOULD BE FORCED TO BURY THE LINES.

THANK YOU,
CHARLES BAER

0732-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0733-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 3, 2016

ID: 9175

Date Entered: Apr 3, 2016

Source: Website

Topics:

Organization: hiker

Comment: I am for energy and the northern pass plan in general. I have some specific suggestions

* it *MUST* be fully buried, there is not reason for the ugly scars of above ground installation in a national forest

- I-93 is there. bury it right down the middle. no taking of private property, no visual impact.

* the visual impact must be minimized, again especially in the national forest

My family and I are in the White Mountains, and the National Forest a couple times a month. We hike, snowshow, cross country ski and just enjoy this great National Resource. Please do not let a private company take this from us.

0733-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0734-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 3, 2016

ID: 9176**Date Entered:** Apr 3, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Viewshed/Scenery, Historic/Cultural, Quality of Life**Name:** Jeffrey Steele**Organization:****Email:** jeffsteele53@gmail.com**Mailing Address:** 8 Harvey Rd**City:** Deerfield**State:** NH**Zip:** 03037-1212**Country:** US

Comment: I've been a resident in the town of Deerfield for 20 plus years. My wife and I moved here to enjoy the rural character, tranquil setting and ambiance that the town's setting offers. Although I'm not an abutter, the proposed transmission line that crosses NH Rte 107 is approximately 1 1/2 miles from my property. The current route will pass within feet of the town's major historical district and forever impact the view shed; I'm referring to the Town Hall area the SEC toured on 3/16/16.

At this point Eversource has not convinced me that I will benefit from this project in any way if it gets approved. I do not agree that burial of the entire route is a beneficial solution either. I feel there would be thousands of trees cut down along the route outside of the existing ROW and the potential downside to the environment of having that much power buried over time is unknown.

It seems Eversource is spending a lot of money to show how valuable the project is to the state of NH and beyond. They are treating New Hampshire as an electrical super highway to provide power to southern New England, Massachusetts and beyond, and by doing so lining the pockets of the Hydro-Quebec & Eversource management with Millions in profit at the expense of our great state.

0734-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0735-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9183**Date Entered:** Apr 4, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Health and Safety, Viewshed/Scenery**Name:** Barbara Mahoney**Organization:****Email:** barbaramahoney@hotmail.com**Mailing Address:** 136 Bedford St.**City:** Lexington**State:** MA**Country:** US

Comment: Transmission lines underground make sense. Attached are photos of my daughters street in No. Dallas, TX, Grayson County after towers and transmission lines were installed about 2 years ago. The 345kv (about 16lines) of transmission and towers surround her and her families home. Residence who received notices about the project were presented with many more appropriate areas for the lines and were shocked that their small, narrow street would be chosen. Most large land owners got "future use" status, wildlife areas strong opposition. Evidently, attorneys in the area could not compete. Shown photo facing tower from driveway exit. See on line: Oncor (owned by investors) Transmission Lines; ERCOT Electric Reliable council of Texas; or Gunter, TX and Transmission Lines, Item #1907.

0735-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0736-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9184**Date Entered:** Apr 4, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Health and Safety, Viewshed/Scenery**Name:** Barbara Mahoney**Organization:****Email:** barbaramahoney@hotmail.com**Mailing Address:** 136 Bedford St.**City:** Lexington**State:** MA**Country:** US

Comment: Transmission lines underground make sense. Attached are photos of my daughters street in No. Dallas, TX, Grayson County after towers and transmission lines were installed about 2 years ago. The 345kv (about 16lines) of transmission and towers surround her and her families home. Residence who received notices about the project were presented with many more appropriate areas for the lines and were shocked that their small, narrow street would be chosen. Most large land owners got "future use" status, wildlife areas strong opposition. Evidently, attorneys in the area could not compete. Shown photo facing tower from driveway exit. See on line: Oncor (owned by investors) Transmission Lines; ERCOT Electric Reliable council of Texas; or Gunter, TX and Transmission Lines, Item #1907.

0736-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0737-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9186

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Health and Safety, Viewshed/Scenery

Organization:

Country: US

Comment: Gunter,TX Transmission lines across the street from house.

| 0737-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0738-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9189**Date Entered:** Apr 4, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Purpose and Need, Viewshed/Scenery, Recreation, Economic, Tourism, Quality of Life**Name:** James McCauley**Organization:****Email:** mccauley33@comcast.net**Mailing Address:** PO Box 223**City:** Rye Beach**State:** NH**Zip:** 03871**Country:** US

Comment: I am both an Abutter and a Customer as I am fortunate to own property in both the White Mountains and the NH Seacoast. I oppose this project as both.

This project, from the start, has been nothing more than a type of bureaucratic slight of hand. There is no pressing demand in MA or CT (where the majority of the power will go) for, even with the retirement of Pilgrim, both are awash in renewable energy sources (I also own property in MA). This demand is a distraction in the category of area 51, WMD's and the Yeti. Secondly the project will contribute to "visual pollution" and while a new route has been proposed to bury half, then all of it should be buried. The proposal calls for towers 90-180 ft tall...this is taller than any building in Manchester. Can you imagine the impact to fall tourism with 3 dozen 9-15 story towers visible from the foliage corridors. Come see the beautiful foliage...underneath the watchtowers.

While the cost of energy production would be lowered, as we've learned from "deregulation", it's the cost of transmission that keeps rates high. During Q&A sessions I've asked directly the economic impact (specifically jobs) in COOS, Belknap and Grafton Counties...The answer 0. Possible benefit in So NH, but most likely in MA and CT.

The project should be rejected for its adverse affect to NH..the negative impact to tourism cannot counter balance the "investments" being offered by Eversource, and as we've learned no new jobs in NH

However, if there pressure is so great as to reject the proposal outright, then the following conditions should be attached: bury the whole line; NO NH ratepayer will bear any cost of this transmission line;

0738-1

and LOCAL contractors to be used in COOS, Grafton, and Belknap counties.
thank you

0738-1
Continued

0738-1 cont'd

For the record, Jason Balint. I've just got a couple statements, and I have a story to tell Bill. You guys stopped up to my camp today on Diamond Pond Road. I saw many of you out there. Appreciate you stopping by. Hopefully, it made a difference when you could see the view from that portion of the road that approaches Coleman State Park. A comment about the logging. Maybe the pictures were wrong that I saw that you guys were out there, but the swath of land that I saw cut that those towers were on wouldn't have enough wood to fill a pickup truck. So the pictures were wrong, or maybe I'm wrong. So now my story. My wife and I bought property which is located on Diamond Pond Road in Colebrook about one half a mile from where the proposed transmission line would be going aerial and about one mile from the entrance of Coleman State Park. We had dreams of building a camp in this area that as of now has some of the most beautiful views in the North Country. Someday we hoped to hand the keys over to our daughter Ayla so she could also have a chance to enjoy what we have come to love. But as of now, the tools have been put down and the building has stopped and our dreams and aspirations are being replaced with anger and disgust. The view from where the deck would be is exposed to about two miles of transmission towers and lines if the project were approved and it ripped through the valley near Heath Road and on the side of Sugar Hill. Who would have ever thought that six years since the original proposal that Northern Pass would still be insisting to install aerial transmission towers over 90 feet tall so close to a New Hampshire State Park and tourist attraction. My immediate neighbors along with everyone at Diamond Pond Road share the same level of disgust, frustration and anger. A couple statements: There were roughly 143 petitions for intervention recently submitted to the Site Committee. The Northern Pass was quick to submit their response and objections to many of these petitions. In the document entitled 2015-06 that was submitted to the SEC, Northern Pass states that any property owner not within 100 feet of the affected area do not qualify for any sort of intervention. The 100 foot rule would be shorter than the height of the proposed towers. My wife and I attended the first SEC meeting in Meredith last week. While we were there, a real estate expert who was apparently on the Northern Pass payroll stated that transmission lines such as those proposed by Northern Pass would have no adverse effects on property values. The reaction by two realtors in the room and many others would lead one to believe that this is a fictitious statement. My question would be, and it was asked earlier and not answered, Will Northern Pass be prepared to sign off on and except all monetary damages that will occur from the loss of our property values if the project were to go through as currently proposed. The Northern Pass speaks of job creation for New Hampshire which is false and misleading. This is nothing more than short-term highs and a stimulus package for the benefit of the Northern Pass and its associated unions which most likely have millions of dollars investigated in lobbying. Wouldn't total burial of the transmission line create more jobs. I question why we're all here in the first place. To intelligently and thoroughly evaluate a proposed route for the transmission line, there must be one. To my knowledge, the project is blocked in two locations north of where the project is proposed to go aerial in the area of Bear Rock Road and the Washburn Family Trust. Are we here to have a discussion about the maybe route? I leave you with these thoughts. In fact, beg you, the Site Evaluation Committee, come to our homes and properties and see the impacts that this project would have on our homes, towns and our state in general, from our point of view and not that of Northern Pass. We cannot allow our beautiful landscapes to be subject to the kind of project that has been proposed by an organization that has little to no regard for the State of New Hampshire or its residents and, in particular, those in the North Country. If the Northern Pass truly valued what we as residents and many state officials have voiced over and over for six years, they would have mentioned entirely burying this line. It's not that they can't. It's that they don't want to. This project is clearly more about

0739-1

0739-1

Thank you for your comment.

profit and less about power. Please consider what is ours and do not allow a for profit organization to capitalize on what we have worked so hard to preserve for generations to come. From what I can see, the only supporters of the Northern Pass are those who will profit from it.

0739-1 0739-1 cont'd
Continued

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9191

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Alternatives, Health and Safety, Private Property/Land Use, Taxes, Economic, National Security, Quality of Life, Cumulative Effects, NEPA Process, Design Criteria / Mitigation Measures

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Thomas M. Melone
 President and
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April 4, 2016

Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE-20)
 U.S. Department of Energy
 1000 Independence Ave. SW
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Attention of Brian Mills, Senior Planning Advisor

Re: **Comments on the Draft EIS for the Northern Pass Project**

The Draft EIS for the Northern Pass Project (the “Project”) does not conform to NEPA because it does not properly and adequately analyze the “No-Action” alternative. Under NEPA regulations, agencies must consider all reasonable alternatives, *including those not specifically under their authority to implement*. See <https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/regs/40/1-10.HTM>. See also *NRDC v. Morton*, 458 F.2d 827 (D.C. Cir 1972). The Draft EIS fails to do that.

More strikingly, the Draft EIS fails use basic market and economic principles in analyzing the No-Action. The Northern Pass might be able to be analyzed solely as an additive project as far as economic and climate change impacts if it existed in a vacuum, but it does not. Hydro-electric electricity from the Northern Pass would displace renewable energy projects (and the American jobs related to those projects) that would otherwise be built in the New England states and on the ISO-New England electricity grid. The results of New England’s multi-state RFP establishes that beyond dispute. See, Exhibit A for the summary list. For the complete list of bids, see <http://cleanenergyrfp.com/>. That is another reason why the Draft EIS does not conform to NEPA.

0740-1

Thank you for your comment. The No Action Alternative is analyzed throughout the EIS. The No Action Alternative represents a continuation of the existing condition which is described in Chapter 3 of the EIS.

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Thank you for your comment. DOE complied with the requirements of NEPA (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] Part 4321 et seq.), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 - 1508), and DOE implementing procedures for NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021). The No Action Alternative is analyzed throughout the EIS. The No Action Alternative represents a continuation of the existing condition which is described in Chapter 3 of the EIS. Chapter 3 describes in detail the existing condition for all resources throughout the study area. In particular, existing electricity system infrastructure is described in Section 3.1.2.5 of the EIS; this information has been updated for the final EIS. Section 1.4 of the EIS has also been updated to reflect current trends and conditions in the regional energy market. Economics impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. Additionally, the Socioeconomics Technical Report includes a discussion of modeling completed for this EIS, including a projection of future base case conditions in New Hampshire and the ISO-NE region through 2030. The modeling was updated for the final EIS to incorporate current market conditions and trends. The future base case condition was modeled based on the best available information from ISO-NE; this modeling represents the potential condition under the No Action Alternative and serves as a baseline against which to analyze the potential impacts of the Project. While the EIS analyzes possible impacts to the electricity system in the socioeconomics analysis, a detailed analysis of these impacts is performed through DOE’s reliability study completed in cooperation with ISO-NE via a separate process.

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Additionally, Northern Pass is not in the public interest because the project's proponent, Eversource, is trying to create the purported demand for the Northern Pass project by violating its obligations under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to renewable energy developers in the New England states. Eversource touts the purported climate change benefits from the Project for one simple reason—shareholder profits. If Eversource were really concerned with climate change, it would be honoring its obligations under federal law to sign long-term agreements with US ISO-New England locally located renewable energy projects. The public interest cannot be served when a project's proponent, such as Eversource, ignores federal law, and it seeks an approval to further that purpose. But that is exactly what it seeks here. Nor can the public interest be served if a federal agency, such as the Department of Energy ("DOE"), or the President were to sanction such violation of federal law by approving a project that would not be needed if its proponent complied with federal law.

For the DOE to issue a Presidential Permit, the DOE must find that the project is "consistent with the public interest." The DOE's determination of whether a project is "consistent with the public interest" depends on:

- The potential environmental impacts of the project, as documented and evaluated during National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review;
- The impacts of the project on electric system reliability; and
- Any other factors DOE views as relevant to the public interest.

NEPA requires all federal agencies to consider the potential environmental impacts of their actions and to identify and evaluate reasonable alternatives to proposed actions and those alternatives' environmental impacts. Specifically, for "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," the agency must prepare "a detailed statement" regarding "(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, (iii) alternatives to the proposed action, (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented."

DOE has not adequately analyzed the No-Action alternative. The stated need of the Northern Pass, a high-voltage transmission line, is to bring Canadian hydro-power to the New England states. That mischaracterizes the need. The real need, if there is a need at all, would be to bring renewable energy to New England

0740-3

0740-3

Thank you for your comment. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act does not apply to DOE's determination of public interest and is outside the scope of this EIS. The Project would not be approved unless it complies with all applicable laws. As described in Section 1.1.1 of the EIS, Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038, authorizes the Secretary of Energy "Upon finding the issuance of the permit to be consistent with the public interest, and, after obtaining the favorable recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense thereon, to issue to the applicant, as appropriate, a permit for [the] construction, operation, maintenance, or connection" of "facilities for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country." Thus, in deciding whether to issue a Presidential permit, DOE must determine whether doing so would be "consistent with the public interest." In addition, the Departments of State and Defense must both make "favorable recommendations" on the issuance of the permit. In deciding whether the issuance of a Presidential permit would be consistent with the public interest, DOE assesses the environmental impacts of the proposed project and reasonable alternatives, the impact of the proposed action on electric reliability, and any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE will announce its decision whether to issue a permit - as well as the factors DOE considered in making its decision - in the Record of Decision (ROD). DOE would issue a ROD no sooner than 30 days after the EPA publishes the Notice of Availability for this final EIS in the Federal Register. The EIS analyzes potential environmental impacts to the electricity system in the socioeconomics section (see Section 4.1.2 of the EIS). The reliability study, completed in cooperation with ISO-NE, provides a separate analysis of impacts of the proposed federal action on the electricity system.

states. But even if DOE's stated need were correct, a proper analysis of a No-Action alternative would need to account for the renewable energy generation resources in New England that would fill the need if the transmission line were not built.

The Draft EIS just brushes aside alternative generation resources that would fill the void on the basis of a suspicious rationale, that other generation resources aren't the subject of the permit application itself. Such a rationale is absurd and defeats the entire purpose of analyzing viable replacements when the No-Action alternative is selected. It is also a rationale that has been rejected by the courts.

This is what the Draft EIS says as the justification for its failure to analyze the No-Action alternative in any meaningful way:

Under this alternative, hydropower generated in Canada would not be transmitted into the U.S. Generation alternatives could include wind power, biomass, natural gas, and other generation sources in New Hampshire. DOE determined that this alternative does not meet the purpose and need for DOE's action. The purpose of, and need for, the DOE's action is to determine whether or not to grant the requested Presidential permit for the Project, which is a proposed transmission line crossing the international border carrying electricity generated by hydropower in Canada (i.e., the proposed Northern Pass project). Other sources of electricity generation are not the subject of the application for a Presidential permit, and, therefore, are outside of the scope of this draft EIS.

The Draft EIS is saying that because other generation resources would not require a Presidential Permit within DOE's jurisdiction, then the EIS does not have to analyze those alternatives. Such a conclusion is preposterous, and has been rejected by the courts.

Under NEPA regulations, agencies must consider all reasonable alternatives, *including those not specifically under their authority to implement*. See <https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/regs/40/1-10.HTM>. See also *NRDC v. Morton*, 458 F.2d 827 (D.C. Cir 1972) (explaining that it is the essence and thrust of NEPA that impact statement serve to gather in one place discussion of relative environmental impact of alternatives, and although alternatives required for discussion are those reasonably available, they should not be limited to measures which particular agency or official can adopt; when proposed action is integral part of coordinated plan to deal with broad problem, range of alternatives which must be evaluated is

0740-4

Thank you for your comment. Northern Pass has applied to the Department of Energy for a Presidential permit for an international border crossing associated with an HVDC transmission line that would run from Quebec, Canada to Deerfield, NH. Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038, "requires that executive permission be obtained for the construction and maintenance at the borders of the United States of facilities for the exportation or importation of electric energy." DOE is authorized to "receive applications for the construction, operation, maintenance, or connection, at the borders of the United States, of facilities for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country[,]" and "[u]pon finding the issuance of the permit to be consistent with the public interest, and, after obtaining the favorable recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense thereon, to issue to the applicant, as appropriate, a permit for [the] construction, operation, maintenance, or connection." (EO 10485). DOE, however, does not have siting authority for the Project. In this case, the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee has siting authority for the Project in the state of New Hampshire. Additionally, the USFS has siting authority for portions of the Project located in the White Mountain National Forest. (For further discussion, see Sections 1.1-1.3 of the final EIS.) While DOE's authority is limited to the approval or denial of the amended Presidential permit application (August 2015) as requested by the Applicant, DOE's policy is to analyze not only the proposed border crossing, but also the alignment of new infrastructure required between the proposed border crossing and connection to the existing U.S. electricity system as a "connected action" under NEPA. In keeping with this policy, DOE analyzed the potential environmental impacts of the alignment proposed by the Applicant. In addition, in response to input from Cooperating Agencies, other agencies, and extensive public comment, DOE analyzed a range of other alignments and underground and overhead configurations between the proposed border crossing and connection with the existing U.S. electricity system. The EIS analyzes in detail the No Action Alternative and eleven action alternatives. Additionally, seventeen alternatives were considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. Section 2.4 of the final EIS has been updated with additional information on alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. A power generation alternative was considered but was eliminated from detailed analysis in the EIS because it is not a reasonable alternative. Section 2.4.8 of the final EIS has been updated with additional information about this alternative. Section 1.4 of the final EIS has been updated to include new information

0740-4

on market trends and energy use, including demand-side management and energy efficiency, since the draft EIS was published in 2015.

0740-4 cont'd

broadened). Thus the failure to consider other generation resources because they would not require a Presidential Permit within DOE's jurisdiction is clear error.

The results from the Multi-State clean energy RFP of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island clearly establish that the Northern Pass line is not needed. *See*, <http://cleanenergyrfp.com/>. Proposals for multiples of the renewable energy requirements of the New England States were received without the need for the Northern Pass. Those results prove beyond doubt that the Northern Pass is simply not needed. The attached list (Exhibit A) shows the proposals received, one of which was the Northern Pass.

The reality shown by those RFP results is that the Northern Pass would *displace* other domestic renewable energy projects. The New England States that are part of the ISO-New England electricity grid will only select a limited amount of renewable energy, and the Northern Pass would displace US-based generation. The Multi-State RFP bids proves that. If the Northern Pass were selected that means that renewable energy projects located in the United States would not be selected, resulting in, among other things, the loss of American jobs and revenue.

Thus the "Socioeconomic" impacts of the No-Action alternative are wrong. The No-Action alternative would result in different renewable energy projects filling its place. And because those alternative projects would be located entirely in the United States, they would far surpass the Northern Pass in economic benefits *to the United States*.

The Northern Pass will result in Canadian hydropower finding its way to the United States. *Canadian hydropower means more Canadian jobs and less American jobs*. The bulk of the economic benefits from such generation will be realized in Canada, not the United States. In sharp contrast, if the Northern Pass were not built, then as the Multi-State RFP results indisputably show, renewable energy projects *in the United States* would take its place.

Similarly, the analysis of the No-Action alternative in Section 4.10-Air Quality is incorrect. As the Multi-State RFP bids prove, the Northern Pass would be replaced with renewable energy projects located closer to the actual electrical load. Those projects would have the higher air quality benefits, and GHG benefits compared to the Northern Pass because they would be more efficient. The farther generation is from actual load, the more electrical losses incurred.

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0740-5

0740-5

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. There is no evidence that the Project would reduce or alter the construction of new, or reliance upon existing, renewable power sources in the U.S., other than by potentially affecting the general price of electricity within the market. Section 1.4 and Appendix D of the final EIS have been updated to include other reasonably foreseeable regional energy projects.

0740-6

Thank you for your comment. Section 4.1.10.2 of the EIS discusses greenhouse gas (GHG) emission impacts. Air quality and greenhouse gas analysis was conducted with GE Energy Modeling to consider future projected scenarios for electrical generation including fossil fuel and renewable sources. The GE Modeling relies upon data published by ISO-NE, including projected power plant retirements and new power generation. Please see Section 3.5 of the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Technical Report as well as the GE Engineering Energy Market Evaluation in the Northern Pass Transmission Project Report (Appendix 8 of the Socioeconomics Technical Report). Any future additional renewable energy produced in the region would continue to reduce criteria pollutants and GHG emissions needed to reach state and regional emission reduction goals.

0740-6

The No-Action alternative must also take into account the fact that American jobs and tax revenues to the United States would be lost if Northern Pass were built. To be sure there would be construction jobs from the construction of the Northern Pass but all the generation facility jobs and economic benefits will be in Canada.

As the Multi-State RFP bids prove, the Northern Pass will displace American jobs related to construction and operation of renewable energy projects in the United States that would fill any void if the Northern Pass were not built. DOE has not analyzed those economic impacts and the loss of American jobs and tax revenues if the Northern Pass were built.

I. The Draft EIS Fails to Adequately Compare the Impacts of Approval versus the No-Action Alternative.

By relying on an incorrect assumption about the market impacts of the failure to approve the Northern Pass project, the Draft EIS violates NEPA's mandate to rigorously and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives to proposed actions, including the "no action" alternative. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 4332(C)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14.

The U.S Supreme Court has held that agencies must "consider and disclose the actual environmental effects" of proposed projects in a way that "brings those effects to bear on [their] decisions." *Balt. Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 97 (1983). Analysis of alternatives is the "heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. NEPA requires federal agencies to "[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives," including the "no action" alternative. *Id.* Agencies must "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 decisionmaker and the public." *Id.* Agencies must also analyze the "[e]nergy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16(e). Compliance with NEPA is required "to the fullest extent possible," 42 U.S.C. § 4332, a command which the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed is "neither accidental nor hyperbolic." *Flint Ridge Dev. Co. v. Scenic Rivers Ass'n*, 426 U.S. 776, 787 (1976).

As detailed below, DOE's assumption that the failure to approve the Northern Pass would have no effect on ISO-New England demand for renewable

0740-7

0740-7

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. The analysis conducted did not find evidence that the Project would reduce or alter the construction of new, or reliance upon existing, renewable power sources in the U.S., other than by potentially affecting total expenditures for electricity within the market. Potential impacts to employment are also discussed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS. Section 1.4 and Appendix D of the final EIS have been updated to include the other reasonably foreseeable regional energy projects.

0740-8

0740-8

Thank you for your comment. The No Action Alternative is analyzed throughout the EIS. The No Action Alternative represents a continuation of the existing condition which is described in Chapter 3 of the EIS. Chapter 3 describes in detail the existing condition for all resources throughout the study area. In particular, existing electricity system infrastructure is described in Section 3.1.2.5 of the EIS; this information has been updated for the final EIS. Section 1.4 of the EIS has also been updated to reflect current trends and conditions in the regional energy market. Additionally, the Socioeconomics Technical Report includes a discussion of modeling completed for this EIS, including a projection of future base case conditions in New Hampshire and the ISO-NE region through 2030. The modeling was updated for the final EIS to incorporate current market conditions and trends. The future base case condition was modeled based on the best available information from ISO-NE; this modeling represents the potential condition under the No Action Alternative and serves as a baseline against which to analyze the potential impacts of the Project. Under the No Action Alternative, it is assumed that existing energy sources, including alternative energy generation would continue to supply the ISO-NE region and that energy efficiency measures would continue. Existing issues with the electricity supply, including diversity, would persist. While the EIS analyzes possible impacts to the electricity system in the socioeconomics analysis, a detailed analysis of these impacts is performed through DOE's reliability study completed in cooperation with ISO-NE via a separate process. Section 2.4 of the final EIS has been updated with additional information on alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. A power generation alternative was considered but was eliminated from detailed analysis in the EIS because it is not a reasonable alternative. Section 2.4.8 of

the final EIS has been updated with additional information about this alternative.

energy, or greenhouse gas emissions is flawed as a matter of economic theory, and disproven by the renewable energy market in ISO-NE as evidenced by, *inter alia*, the Multi-State RFP bids.

Remarkably Eversource, the proponent of Northern Pass, is also one of the participants in the ISO-NE clean energy RFP that is *seeking* bids for sources of renewable energy. The Multi-State ISO-New England RFP bids establish that building Northern Pass will have *no positive impact* on the actual renewable energy generation contracted for in ISO-New England because there are plenty of generation projects ready to take its place—none of which involve the multitude of adverse environmental impacts created by the Northern Pass that are described in the Draft EIS.

The Draft EIS simply fails to rigorously evaluate the No-Action Alternative or to provide a clear basis for choice among the options. The Draft EIS must be revised to do so.

II. DOE’s Assumption That, Compared to No Action, Approving the Northern Pass Would Have Positive Impact on Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions Departs from Basic Economic Principles and Vastly Overstates the Northern Pass’ Relative Climate Impacts.

The Draft EIS states:

S.8.4 ALTERNATIVE 1 – NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to any of the environmental resources analyzed. The local taxing jurisdictions would not realize any increases in tax revenues as a result of the Project and no direct or indirect economic impacts would occur within the region. No additional short-term or permanent jobs would be created. There would be no change in the wholesale price of electricity in New Hampshire or the ISO-NE region and no project related change in the level of CO2 emissions.

DOE’s assumption that the No-Action will have no net effect on renewable energy generation, economic benefits or climate benefits contradicts fundamental economic principles. Significant changes in renewable energy supply will affect renewable energy’s price and, therefore, consumption and emission levels. The Northern Pass will bring approximately 10 GWhs of electricity per year to ISO-New England. It is a serious error to assume that, under the No-Action Alternative, all 10 GWhs would not be completely replaced by renewable energy generation from

0740-8 cont’d

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0740-9

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts relative to the No Action alternative are addressed in the EIS, including impacts on electricity rates and both the existing and proposed mix of generation types. There is no evidence that the Project would reduce existing, or the construction of new, renewable power sources within New Hampshire. Potential impacts to air quality are analyzed throughout the EIS (see Section 4.1.10) and the Air Quality Technical Report.

0740-9

0740-9 cont'd

other sources, with no effect on overall consumption or emissions. The Draft EIS fails to analyze how electricity from the Northern Pass directly competes with other renewable energy resources in electricity generation, such that increasing the supply of Canadian hydro-electricity results in less American renewable energy generation in ISO-New England. DOE also ignored how overall greenhouse gas emissions will vary among substitute sources of renewable energy generation. DOE should have—and easily could have—evaluated the No-Action Alternative’s climate effects.

A. Basic Economic Principles Provide That Any Significant Change in Supply Will Change Price and Demand and, Therefore, Total Generation and Emissions.

The basic economic principles of supply and demand provide that significant changes in renewable energy supply will affect renewable energy’s price and, therefore, consumption levels. Increasing the supply of any normal good (including renewable energy) puts downward pressure on that good’s market price; this is a basic tenant of the law of supply and demand. N. Gregory Mankiw, *Principles of Economics* 74–78, 80–81 (5th ed. 2008). Lower renewable energy prices can result in lower electricity costs, which in turn encourages higher levels of electricity consumption, while higher renewable energy and electricity prices discourage consumption. *See id.* at 67–68.¹

Approving the Northern Pass would increase the supply of Canadian hydro-electricity, lowering demand for U.S.-based renewable energy generation. Alternatively, in the No-Action Alternative, the demand for U.S.-based renewable energy generation would be higher, which U.S.-based generation would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as compared to the Northern Pass’ climate impacts. Similarly, in the No-Action Alternative, the higher demand for U.S.-based renewable energy generation would result in increased economic benefits for the United States, as compared to the Northern Pass’ economic benefits which are largely in Canada.

¹ DOE may take notice of basic economic principles of supply and demand, as well as classic economic textbooks and peer reviewed articles. *See Citizens for Alternatives to Radioactive Dumping v. U.S. Dept of Energy*, 485 F.3d 1091, 1096 (10th Cir. 2007) (“In dealing with scientific and technical evidence, extra-record evidence ‘may illuminate whether an [environmental impact statement] has neglected to mention a serious environmental consequence, failed adequately to discuss some reasonable alternative, or otherwise swept stubborn problems or serious criticism . . . under the rug.’”) (alterations in original).

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0740-10

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. The analysis conducted did not find evidence that the Project would reduce or alter the construction of new, or reliance upon existing, renewable power sources in the U.S., other than by potentially affecting total expenditures for electricity within the market.

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Canadian hydro-electricity directly competes with other forms of renewable energy resources in the generation of electricity. Economists measure how coal, natural gas, and other fuels act as substitutes in the electricity market by analyzing “cross-price elasticity” (that is, how responsive producers are in swapping inputs when relative prices change). *See* Mankiw, *supra* at 99. For example, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) found that for the U.S. market, a 10-percent increase in the ratio of the price of coal to the price of natural gas leads to a 1.4-percent increase in the use of natural gas over coal. EIA, *Fuel Competition in Power Generation and Elasticities of Substitution 1* (2012). In other words, in that example, the cross-price elasticity of demand for natural gas is 0.14 with respect to coal’s price. *Id.* Other economists reach similar conclusions. James Ko & Carol Dahl, *Interfuel Substitution in U.S. Electricity Generation*, 33 *APPLIED ECONOMICS* 1833, 1835 (2001) (analyzing “average” cross-price elasticity). *See also* Nate Blair et al., *Long-Term National Impacts of State-Level Policies* (Nat’l Renewable Energy Lab. Conf. Paper 620-40105, June 2006) (discussing how “higher coal prices would dramatically increase” use of renewable wind energy). These estimates represent short-run elasticities; over time, substitution effects become more pronounced as power plants make technological changes that facilitate fuel-switching, and as long-term investments favor renewable energy. *See* Mankiw, *supra* at 105–106.

Changes in the relative amounts of coal, natural gas, renewable sources, and nuclear energy used to generate electricity—as well as changes in total energy demand—would, in turn, change total greenhouse gases emissions. In short, the Draft EIS’ unexamined and unsupported assumption that the No-Action Alternative would have no effect on greenhouse gas emissions is contradicted by fundamental economics and market analyses. The environmental impact statement fails to meet NEPA’s requirements, and should be revised.

B. Considering the Size and Nature of the Northern Pass It Is a Fallacy to Assume that Under the No-Action Alternative There Would be No Substitution With No Effect on Price, Consumption, or Emissions.

Moving beyond theory to the specific project at issue, given the size and characteristics of the Northern Pass and the ISO-New England market, it is clear error to not analyze the substitutions that would occur if the Northern Pass were not built. A list of candidates are included in Exhibit A. Moreover, the list in Exhibit A does not include the most beneficial renewable energy projects in ISO-New England—locally based projects under 20MWs, including small distributed projects and net-meter projects.

0740-10
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0740-11

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. The analysis conducted did not find evidence that the Project would reduce or alter the construction of new, or reliance upon existing, renewable power sources in the U.S., other than by potentially affecting total expenditures for electricity within the market.

0740-11

The Draft EIS' assumption that there would be no substitution simply bears no relationship to reality. The Northern Pass represents an enormous amount of renewable energy that affects hundreds of miles of forest and other resources. In fact, as the Multi-State Clean Energy RFP shows, it would provide double the renewable energy that those States are seeking for the next many years, thus virtually eliminating the demand for other forms of renewable energy.

If the Northern Pass is not approved, utilities in ISO-New England will acquire other renewable energy production to satisfy their respective renewable energy goals and standards, and therefore, lower greenhouse gas emissions. In the No-Action Alternative, any renewable energy substituting for the Northern Pass may provide a more positive impact on emissions and climate change. Yet, the Draft EIS does not analyze this environmental impact in its alternatives analysis.

In short, the Draft EIS' flawed economic assumptions renders its alternatives analysis ineffective and misleading, and the Draft EIS must be revised.

III. Other Federal Agencies—during Previous NEPA Reviews—Properly Analyze the Supply and Demand of Resources and Resulting Climate Effects.

For over 35 years, in NEPA reviews, the Department of the Interior has consistently understood that a decision not to take action related to energy production will affect that energy resource's supply and price and thus trigger other actions. Interior has further analyzed how such triggered actions generate different consequences for air pollution, climate change, and overall environmental quality. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit has praised Interior's analysis of these substitution effects. As far back as 1979, Interior has assessed the different environmental effects of energy substitutes under a No-Action Alternative—including different levels of carbon dioxide emissions.

Other agencies, such as the Surface Transportation Board, the Forest Service, the State Department, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (another Interior sub-agency), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, have also properly analyzed the effects of their energy management decisions in NEPA reviews, consistent with the advice of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and the U.S. District Courts of Colorado and Minnesota. DOE's mistaken assumption that taking no action on the Northern Pass would have, compared to approving it, no net effects on

greenhouse gas emissions represents a substantial break with a 35-year history of proper analysis by DOE's sister agencies.

A. Other Federal Agencies Analyze the Connections between Supply, Price, Substitutes, Conservation, and Emissions.

Before the 1982 creation of a sub-agency within Interior responsible for offshore resources, the Office of the Secretary of the Interior developed the federal offshore oil and gas leasing program, and the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") prepared environmental impact statements on leasing actions (then called simply "environmental statements"). In BLM's 1979 Final Environmental Statement on a proposed lease sale off the coast of Southern California, the agency analyzed the No-Action Alternative of withdrawing the sale:

[I]f the subject sale were cancelled, the following energy actions or sources might be used as substitutes: Energy Conservation; Conventional oil and gas supplies; Coal; Nuclear power; Oil shale; Hydroelectric power; Solar energy; Energy imports; . . . Vigorous energy conservation is an alternative that warrants serious consideration. The Project Independence Report of the Federal Energy Administration claims that energy conservation alone can reduce energy demand growth by 0.7 to 1.2 percent depending on the world price of oil. . . . The environmental impacts of a vigorous energy conservation program will be primarily beneficial.

Final Environmental Statement, OCS Sale No. 48, Proposed 1979 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sale Offshore Southern California, 1508-09 (1979). See also BLM, Draft Environmental Statement, Proposed Five-Year OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale Schedule 63 (1980) ("An alternative . . . to cease leasing . . . would result in the need to meet national energy needs through other sources, or to reduce energy consumption . . .").

Thus, as early as 1979, DOE's sister agency recognized that canceling even a single oil and gas lease would cause the market to respond by substituting not just oil and gas from other sources, but alternative fuel types as well as increased energy conservation. BLM further recognized that the extent of energy conservation as a response depended on the price of the resource being replaced. BLM explained in 1979 to decisionmakers and the public, over the course of 25 pages of analysis, how each possible substitute for the foregone offshore leasing carried its own environmental effects: net beneficial to the extent increased energy conservation or renewable energy offset the lost offshore oil and gas; a more mixed or net negative

effect on environmental quality with switches to other types and sources of fossil fuels. BLM, *Final Envtl. Stmt. on Sale No. 48, supra* at 1508– 1532. BLM even noted in this 1979 analysis that different energy substitutes generated different carbon dioxide emissions: “A number of gases are associated with geothermal systems and may pose health and pollution problems. These gases include . . . carbon dioxide However, adverse air quality impacts are generally less than those associated with fossil-fuel plants.” *Id.* at 1525.

B. Interior Uses Sophisticated Tools to Assess the Environmental Consequences of Substitutes, and the D.C. Circuit Has Praised Its Modeling.

Interior develops Five-Year Programs to manage the leasing of offshore (or “Outer Continental Shelf” (“OCS”)) oil and gas resources. Its current Program covers the years 2012–2017; development of that Program and the related Environmental Impact Statement first began in 2009. *See* BOEM, *Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: 2012–2017—Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, 8-1 (2012). In the decision document for the current offshore Program, Interior’s Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) explained:

In an environment of strong worldwide demand for oil and natural gas, a domestic supply cut equivalent to the production anticipated to result from a new Five Year Program would lead to a slight increase in world oil prices and a relatively larger increase in U.S. natural gas prices. All other things being equal, this would lead to a market response providing . . . a slight reduction in oil and natural gas consumed, a substantial increase in oil imports, and added supplies provided by onshore hydrocarbon resources.

BOEM uses its *Market Simulation Model (MarketSim)* to estimate the amount and percentage of substitutes the economy would adopt should a particular program area not be offered to lease. *MarketSim* is based on authoritative and publicly available estimates of price elasticities of supply and demand and substitution effects. . . .

[I]n the event the NAA [No-Action Alternative] were implemented. . . . 68 percent of the oil and natural gas production foregone from this program would be replaced by greater imports, 16 percent by increased onshore production, [10 percent by other energy sources] . . . and 6 percent by a reduction in consumption.

BOEM, *Proposed Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012–2017*, 110 (2012)13; *see also* BOEM, *2012–2017 Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement*, *supra* at 4-643 (“With less oil and gas available from the OCS under the No Action Alternative, consumers could obtain oil and gas from other sources, substitute to other types of energy, or consume less energy overall.”).

BOEM explained in its Final Environmental Impact Statement that, compared to leasing offshore oil and gas, the energy substitutes anticipated under a No-Action Alternative will have different environmental consequences, including for climate change. For example, BOEM detailed how “Coal consumed in place of gas under the No Action Alternative will result in environmental costs The combustion of coal in power plants or industrial boilers produces higher emissions . . . than the combustion of natural gas and results in greater CO₂ [carbon dioxide] emissions.” *Id.* at 4-647. Similarly, BOEM’s Economic Analysis Methodology calculates:

[T]he emissions for carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide [another greenhouse gas] are greater under the NSOs [No-Sale Options] than from the program. However, there is more methane from the program than the NSOs. Though these impacts are not monetized, *they are not identical between having an OCS program and having the impacts of the NSOs.*

BOEM, *Economic Analysis Methodology for the Five Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2012–2017*, 29–30 (2012) (emphasis added).

In a recent case challenging Interior’s 2012-2017 offshore oil and gas leasing program, the D.C. Circuit favorably reviewed Interior’s modeling of how “forgoing additional leasing on the OCS would cause an increase in the use of substitute fuels . . . and a reduction in overall domestic energy consumption from greater efforts to conserve in the face of higher prices.” *Ctr. for Sustainable Economy v. Jewell*, 779 F.3d 588, 609 (D.C. Cir. 2015). Importantly, nothing in BOEM’s modeling is unique to the offshore oil and gas context. According to BOEM, “MarketSim’s economics-based model representation of U.S. energy markets . . . simulates end-use domestic consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and electricity in four sectors (residential, commercial, industrial and transportation); primary energy production; and the transformation of primary energy into electricity.” BOEM, *The Revised Market Simulation Model (MarketSim): Model Description 2* (2012).

Interior’s sophisticated modeling of the environmental effects of energy substitutes under No-Action Alternatives is the culmination of 35 years of analysis. Interior has used the MarketSim model since at least its 2002–2007 Program for offshore leasing. *See* Minerals Mgmt. Serv. (“MMS”), *Energy Alternatives and the Environment*, 10 (2001)16 (“MMS employs the MktSim2000 model to evaluate the impact of decreased OCS production resulting from no action.”). Since at least the 1990s, Interior’s Environmental Impact Statements have calculated the percentage of offshore production expected to be substituted by various energy alternatives under a No-Action scenario. MMS *Energy Alternatives and the Environment*, 13 (1996)17 (“[F]or each unit of OCS gas not produced because of no action . . . conservation will account for about 0.14 units . . .”); *see also id.* at 15 (“Significant environmental impacts associated with expanded importation of oil include: the generation of greenhouse gases . . .”). And going back to the first Five-Year Program in 1980 (when BLM prepared the Environmental Statements), Interior has recognized that not all sources of the same fuel type present the same environmental effects—for example, offshore oil drilling presents lower spill risks than imported oil substituted under the no-action alternative. Interior, *5-Year OCS Leasing Program* 13b (1980).

Similarly, in a 2001 report on its offshore oil leasing program, Interior declared in no uncertain terms that “Examining other energy sources is an important aspect of the No Action Alternative” under NEPA reviews. MMS, *Energy Alternatives and the Environment* 1 (2001).

So how could it be that the DOE does not understand market dynamics and the principles of substitution, particularly when it comes to energy decisions?

C. Other Agencies Analyze Supply and Demand in NEPA Reviews of Energy Management Decisions.

Two other federal agencies—the Surface Transportation Board and the Forest Service—began, upon remand from federal courts, conducting the proper analysis of supply and demand in NEPA reviews of their energy management decisions. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit sharply criticized the Surface Transportation Board for “illogical[ly]” concluding that approving new railroad lines to Powder River Basin coal mines would not affect the demand for and consumption of coal, and for ignoring “widely used” models capable of forecasting such effects. *Mid States Coal. for Progress v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 345 F.3d 520,

549–550 (8th Cir. 2003). “On remand, the Board undertook just such a study using the Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) . . . [which] not only forecasts coal supply and demand but also quantifies environmental impacts.” *Mayo Found. v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 472 F.3d 545, 555 (8th Cir. 2006). *See also* Surface Transp. Bd., *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Tongue River Railroad*, Appendix C.1-13 to 1-14 (2015) (analyzing how approving a new coal railroad would only increase annual U.S. coal production by 0.13 percent, which “would not be significant enough to noticeably lower delivered coal prices (which includes transportation), and thus, would not increase total demand for coal”).

Similarly, the U.S. District Court of Colorado “[could] not make sense” of the Forest Service’s assumption that approving road construction through national forests to reach Colorado coal mines would not increase coal production and consumption. *High Country Conservation Advocates v. Forest Service*, 52 F. Supp. 3d 1174, 1197 (D. Colo. 2014). On remand, the Forest Service’s draft environmental impact statement details that while the no-action alternative “has no impact on climate change,” under the leasing option “coal mining, transportation, and combustion would increase the atmospheric concentrations of GHGs [greenhouse gases].” Forest Service, *Rulemaking for Colorado Roadless Areas—Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement* 48–49 (2015).

The State Department provides another example. In its environmental impact statements, the agency has estimated how, at different oil prices, approving international oil pipelines could affect production and greenhouse gas emissions. *See* State Dep’t, *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Project*, ES-16 (2014)23 (“The 2013 Draft Supplemental EIS estimated how oil sands production would be affected by long-term constraints on pipeline capacity . . . if long-term . . . oil prices were less than \$100 per barrel. The Draft Supplemental EIS also estimated a change in GHG emissions associated with such changes in production.”). This analysis was strongly encouraged by comments from the Environmental Protection Agency. *See* Comments from EPA, to State Dep’t, on Draft EIS for the Keystone XL Project, at 3 (July 16, 2010) (“[I]t is reasonable to conclude that extraction will likely increase if the pipeline is constructed.”). Even when the State Department concluded that a different pipeline approval would not affect energy substitutes, the agency first assessed the market and “conclude[d] that this amount of crude oil [3% of total U.S. processing] is not expected . . . to significantly impact end-use price or demand.” *Sierra Club v. Clinton*, 746 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1046 (D. Minn. 2010). The State Department’s practice of assessing

whether its actions would affect overall energy demand stands in stark contrast with this case, where DOE simply made an unsubstantiated assumption, without conducting any analysis.

Other agencies that, during NEPA reviews, have properly analyzed how their energy management decisions might affect energy supply and demand, and so affect emissions, include the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (another Interior sub-agency), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. *See* Office of Surface Mining, *Draft Stream Protection Rule Environmental Impact Statement*, at 4-175 to 4-176 (2015) (“Modeling suggests that these Alternatives [to regulate surface coal mining to protect streams] could decrease national coal production . . . [T]his analysis anticipates that the net effect on climate resiliency is positive at the national level under each Action Alternative”); *id.* at 4-160 to 4-161 “Under some Alternatives, the mix of production type, i.e., surface or underground, may also change. As discussed . . . surface and underground mining activities have different emissions profiles.”); Fed. Energy Reg. Comm’n, *Lake Charles Liquefaction Project—Final Environmental Impact Statement*, 3-3 (2015)²⁶ (“If the No-Action Alternative is selected, it could result in the continued use of less clean-burning fossil fuels at levels that might otherwise have been reduced through replacement with LNG.”); Nuclear Reg. Comm’n, *Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants* §8.2 (1996)²⁷ (“Denial of a renewed license . . . may lead to the selection of other electric generating sources to meet energy demands . . . [or] to conservation measures . . . [T]he environmental impacts of such resulting alternatives would be included as the environmental impacts of the no-action alternative.”).

In short, at least nine different agencies—including Interior’s Office of the Secretary and at least three Interior sub-agencies (Office of Surface Mining, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and Minerals Management Service)—in NEPA analyses stretching back over 35 years, have analyzed how their energy management decisions affect energy supply and demand, and so affect emissions. The economic theory is undisputed, the economic models are easily accessible, and the practice is widespread through the government. DOE’s unexplained assumption regarding the No-Action Alternative sharply breaks with 35 years of agency practice.

IV. Even If DOE’s Approach to the No-Action Alternative Were Correct, Its Calculation of the Economic Benefits and Climate Impacts of the Northern Pass Would Be Overestimated and Inaccurate.

The Draft EIS assumes that taking no action on the Northern Pass would have, compared to approval, no net effects on carbon dioxide emissions, methane emissions, or climate change. These comments have explained why that assumption is entirely inconsistent with economic theory, real market conditions, and past agency practices. Consequently, the Draft EIS presents a deeply inaccurate and misleading comparison of the approval options and No-Action Alternative. However, even if DOE were to start from the proposition that the No-Action Alternative resulted in no impacts, the Draft EIS would be inaccurate and misleading in a different but equally problematic way.

The Draft EIS calculates the “economic benefits” and climate impacts of Northern Pass by assuming that no other renewable energy facilities would be built to take its place if it were not built. As explained above that is simply not true. Other sources of renewable energy generation would substitute for the Northern Pass, then the Draft EIS must subtract from its calculation of the Northern Pass’ economic, energy supply and climate benefits, the lost benefits from all those would-be sources of renewable energy generation that would no longer be built.

Once that is done Northern Pass may have a net negative impact on economics or climate benefits compared to its substitutes. That is particularly so when it comes to economic benefits because all the economic benefits from the hydro-generation facility are realized in Canada, not the United States. And the United States would lose thousands of American jobs related to the US-based substitutes. The Draft EIS does not comply with NEPA because it fails to analyze those effects.

V. The Draft EIS Does Not Account for Other American Projects that Will Displace the Need for Hydropower.

The Draft EIS states that there are three reasons that justify the Project’s existence—electricity diversity, low carbon electricity supply and non-intermittent power supply. The electricity diversity section focuses on New England’s constraints on the supply of natural gas. The Northern Pass sponsor—Eversource—has a gas pipeline project that is expected to be in service in the fourth quarter of 2018 which will eliminate the gas pipeline constraints. See, <http://accessnortheastenergy.com/>. Thus the need for Canadian hydropower as a

0740-12

Thank you for your comment. Socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS and include an assessment of impacts on electricity rates and the anticipated mix of current and future generation types. The analysis conducted did not find evidence that the Project would reduce or alter the construction of new, or reliance upon existing, renewable power sources in the U.S., other than by potentially affecting total expenditures for electricity within the market.

0740-12

0740-13

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Section 1.4 of the EIS, Northern Pass set forth a range of project objectives and benefits in its permit application. DOE and the cooperating agencies reviewed this documentation and determined that the project objectives include addressing three primary needs concerning New England’s electricity supply: diverse, low-carbon, non-intermittent electricity. The project objectives in Section 1.4 of the final EIS have been updated to include new information on market trends and energy use since the draft EIS was published in 2015. The economic consequences of the Project are analyzed in detail in Section 4.1.2 of the EIS. The analysis presented in the final EIS was updated to reflect current market conditions and inputs (see Section 4.1.2 of the EIS). Section 2.4 of the EIS discusses alternatives considered but eliminated from further analysis. DOE determined that other transmission projects, power generation alternatives, and energy conservation are not reasonable alternatives. Section 2.4 has been updated to include additional information about these alternatives. The EIS analyzes in detail the potential environmental impacts of a No Action Alternative and eleven action alternatives. Under the No Action Alternative, it is assumed that existing energy sources, including distributed generation and alternative energy generation, would continue to supply the ISO-NE region and that energy efficiency measures would continue.

0740-13

means to potentially mitigate natural gas constraints is simply not needed. The natural gas constraints exist only in the winter and there is no way the Northern Pass will be built before the natural gas constraints are lifted through Eversource's Access Northeast project. Even under the most optimistic circumstances, where there is a Record of Decision in the fourth quarter of 2016 and no litigation thereafter, the Project would not be in-service until 2019, after the natural gas pipeline constraints go away.

A more likely scenario, however, involves litigation in the federal courts which would likely take a minimum of 3 years, bringing the earliest possible date for the Northern Pass' in-service date to 2022. The natural gas constraints will be long gone by then.

The second stated justification for the Project is low carbon electricity supply. As shown above, there are many other renewable energy projects that are ready and willing to fill the void. The Northern Pass' project proponent—Eversource—simply does not want to have those other projects fill the void for an obvious reason: it results in lower profit and lower income for the company and its shareholders. Eversource's monetary self-interest is not a justification for issuance of the permit or failing to account for the other projects that would fill the Project's purported need.

The third stated justification for the Project is non-intermittent power supply. To be sure, hydro-electricity does not suffer from the same intermittency of wind and solar right now. But the ISO-New England grid is shifting to natural gas as the baseload supply until grid-scale storage for wind and solar becomes economically competitive. The natural gas baseload supply provides the most flexibility to integrate large amounts of wind and solar. Hydro-electricity does not provide that same quick ramp up and down, thus using hydro-electricity as baseload would harm integration of intermittent sources. Once the natural gas constraints are lifted, which they would be before the Northern Pass would be in-service, then baseload hydro is not needed, and its introduction would replace other renewables and restrict additional renewable integration into the grid.

Thus the three purported justifications for the Project are simply not there.

0740-14

Thank you for your comment. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act does not apply to DOE's determination of public interest and is outside the scope of this EIS. The Project would not be approved unless it complies with all applicable laws. As described in Section 1.1.1 of the EIS, Executive Order (E.O.) 10485, as amended by E.O. 12038, authorizes the Secretary of Energy "Upon finding the issuance of the permit to be consistent with the public interest, and, after obtaining the favorable recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense thereon, to issue to the applicant, as appropriate, a permit for [the] construction, operation, maintenance, or connection" of "facilities for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country." Thus, in deciding whether to issue a Presidential permit, DOE must determine whether doing so would be "consistent with the public interest." In addition, the Departments of State and Defense must both make "favorable recommendations" on the issuance of the permit. In deciding whether the issuance of a Presidential permit would be consistent with the public interest, DOE assesses the environmental impacts of the proposed project and reasonable alternatives, the impact of the proposed action on electric reliability, and any other factors that DOE may also consider relevant to the public interest. DOE will announce its decision whether to issue a permit - as well as the factors DOE considered in making its decision - in the Record of Decision (ROD). DOE would issue a ROD no sooner than 30 days after the EPA publishes the Notice of Availability for this final EIS in the Federal Register. The EIS analyzes potential environmental impacts to the electricity system in the socioeconomics section (see Section 4.1.2 of the EIS). The reliability study, completed in cooperation with ISO-NE, provides a separate analysis of impacts of the proposed federal action on the electricity system.

0740-14

VI. The Public Interest Will Not Be Served By Issuance of the Permit.

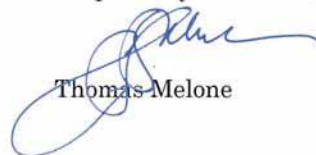
The Northern Pass is not in the public interest because as shown above, it would displace renewable energy projects (and the American jobs related to those projects) that would otherwise be built in the New England states and on the ISO-New England electricity grid. It is not in the US public interest to approve a project that will result in the loss of American jobs, and the economic benefits from those projects.

VII. The Public Interest Will Not Be Served By Granting a Permit to a Proponent that Ignores Its Obligation Under Federal Law to Buy Energy From US-Based Renewable Energy Project.

The position of Eversource in sponsoring the Northern Pass project instead of domestic renewable energy projects is yet another example of what Section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act ("PURPA"), 16 U.S.C. § 824a-3, intended to eliminate—the reluctance of utilities to purchase energy from independent power producers in the USA. More than thirty years later, this case shows that reluctance, as well as the utilities' desire to increase returns for their shareholders, is still alive and well.

Under PURPA, electric utilities, such as Eversource, must purchase any electricity produced by QFs. 18 C.F.R. § 292.303(a)(1). Allco and presumably other QFs have offered energy from their QF solar projects to Eversource over at the long-term rate required by 18 C.F.R. § 292.304(d)(2)(ii). Eversource has violated PURPA by rejecting such projects, forcing Allco to proceed with litigation. Northern Pass is not in the public interest because the project's proponent, Eversource, is trying to create the purported demand for the foreign Northern Pass project by violating its obligations under PURPA to domestic renewable energy developers in the New England states. The public interest cannot be served when a project's proponent, such as Eversource, ignores federal law, and it seeks an approval to further that purpose, such as what it seeks here. Nor can the public interest be served if a federal agency or the President of the United States were to sanction such conduct by approving a project that would not be needed if its proponent complied with federal law.

Respectfully Submitted,



Thomas Melone

EXHIBIT A

Project Name	Developer	Size (MW)	Technology	Location
Candlewood Solar Project	Ameresco	20	Solar PV	New Milford, CT
Antrim Wind	Antrim Wind Energy LLC	28.8	Wind	Antrim, NH
Beacon Falls Energy Park	Beacon Falls Energy Park LLC	63.3	Fuel Cell	Beacon Falls, CT
Blueberry Hills	Blueberry Hills LLC	249.9	Wind	Deblois, ME
Canton Mountain Wind	Patriot Renewables	22.8	Wind	Canton, ME
Cassadaga	Cassadaga Wind LLC	126	Wind	Cherry Creek, NY
Alder Stream Wind/Moose Wind	NextEra	216/245	Wind	Eustis, ME
Clean Energy Connect	Iberdrola/EDP Renewables/Brookfield Renewable	600	Hydro/Wind	Multiple states
Conowingo Hydroelectric Project	Exelon	572	Hydro	Conowingo, MD
Simsbury Solar Farm	Deepwater Wind	26.4	Solar PV	Simsbury, CT
Fitchburg Solar 1	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	48	Solar PV	Fitchburg, MA
Gardner Solar 1	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Gardner, MA
Hopkinton Solar 1	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Hopkinton, RI
Hopkinton Solar 2	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Hopkinton, RI
Hopkinton Solar 3	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Hopkinton, RI
Hopkinton Solar 4	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Hopkinton, RI
North Stonington Solar	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Hopkinton, RI
West Greenwich Solar	EDP-ibvogt Solar LLC	22	Solar PV	Stoning, CT
Aroostook County Wind	EDP Renewables	22	Solar PV	West Greenwich, RI
GRE 501 MIRA LLC	Greenskies	248 up to 650	Wind	Aroostook County, Maine
Hope-Scituate Solar	RES Americas	20	Solar PV	Windsor, MA
Woods Hill Solar	RES Americas	20	Solar PV	Cranston, RI
King Pine Wind	SunEdison	20	Solar PV	Pomfret, CT
Maine Clean Power Connection (Moo NextEra, SunEdison	SunEdison	600	Wind	Aroostook/Penobscot Counties, ME
Maine Renewable Energy Interconnect (King Pine) , EDP (Number Nine Wind,	EDP (Number Nine Wind,	547	Wind	Western Maine
Alder Stream and Moose Wind, Wintt NextEra	Wintt NextEra	1250	Wind	Maine (various locations)
Northern Pass Line	Eversource	662	Wind/Solar (15 Franklin County, ME	
Chinook Solar	Ranger Solar LLC	1090	Transmission Line	Multiple states
Enfield Solar	Ranger Solar LLC	50	Solar PV	Fitzwilliam, NH
Farmington Solar	Ranger Solar LLC	20	Solar PV	Enfield/Somers, CT
Quinegaug Solar	Ranger Solar LLC	50	Solar PV	Farmington, ME
Sanford Airport Solar	Ranger Solar LLC	50	Solar PV	Brooklyn/Canterbury, CT
Somerset Wind	SunEdison	50	Solar PV	Sanford, ME
The Wind and Hydro Response	Invenergy/Hydro-Quebec/Vermont Green Line	85.8	Wind	Somerset County, ME
Weaver Wind	SunEdison	400	Wind/Hydro	Various locations (NY/Quebec)
		72.6	Wind	Eastbrook, ME

0741-1

Thank you for your comment.

SPEAKER: Thank you, especially for the correct pronunciation of my last name. My name is Greg Rahe, and I've worked for Eversource New Hampshire for 14 years. As an account executive I worked with Eversource's large commercial industrial customers in the greater Seacoast area. The Seacoast is growing at twice the rate of the rest of the state and is expected to represent approximately 25 percent of New Hampshire's electrical by 2020. The growth is due in part to business expansion. Several of the largest industrial customers on the Seacoast are multi-national concerns with corporate offices located in Europe and Asia. When deciding where to expand, Seacoast businesses are often competing against their counterparts in other US locations or abroad. The talent pool companies can draw from is abundant which strengthens the argument to expand here. However, many of these customers have stated that the high cost of utilities, especially electricity, is a prime concern. They tell that electric rates for their businesses in New Hampshire are nearly double the national average for manufacturing and almost 40 percent higher for the commercial segment. These are energy intensive businesses that consume a lot of electricity, and any opportunity for them to reduce their variable costs is very beneficial. To give you some perspective, a large business on the Seacoast consumes three million kilowatt hours a month. That's 6000 times more than the average home. To equate those figures to cost, that business would pay \$255,000 a month for energy, not including transmission and distribution charges. A five percent reduction in energy cost would save the business upwards of \$108,000 annually. Those are funds that they could use to hire additional staff, expand their product line and give back to the communities. I support Northern Pass because it's a renewable energy source which will reduce energy prices, help mitigate the price volatility we've witnessed over the last several winters and help business and industry thrive and expand in New Hampshire. Thank you.

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0743-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9199

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Alternatives, Health and Safety

Organization:

Country: US

Comment: I am concerned due to the fact of what the impact will be on the environment and wildlife. We will take away precious land from the wildlife and do they really know what will happen over time with the environment. Also, how ugly they will be against the landscape. One of the many reasons I live up here is the beautiful landscape of the mountains, etc. WE DO NOT NEED to add these ugly monstrous towers as they will most certainly be a eye sore. I cannot even stand to see the Wind Towers on Tenney Mountain Highway!

0743-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0745-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9206

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Wildlife

Organization:

Comment: We are writing to express our grave concern about the continued efforts to bring above ground lines through the state of New Hampshire. The natural beauty of this state is a fragile asset to all living beings. Please do NOT bring this pass through our state. More harm than good will come of this construction. Thank you!

0745-1

Sincerely,

Kathy and Rich Weymouth

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0746-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9213**Date Entered:** Apr 4, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Alternatives**Name:** Sean McNeill**Organization:****Email:** smcneill99@gmail.com**Mailing Address:** 26 Lois st**City:** Plymouth**State:** MA**Zip:** 02360**Country:** US

Comment: Northern Pass should be fully buried and DOE should examine all burial alternatives. Full burial is technically doable and is being used by other projects in the region. Northern Pass should do the same. The DEIS appropriately examines full burial in New Hampshire

Transmission line burial is technologically and economically viable for long distances with minimal social or environmental impacts. But it is critical to select the appropriate corridor for burial. Recently DOE has issued Presidential Permits for projects that cross from Canada into New York and VT using modern burial technology in transportation corridors. In a separate endeavor, Hydro-Quebec is participating in another proposed fully-buried transmission project at the NY-VT border. Likewise, Northern Pass should use current technology and bury all of the lines.

0746-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0747-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9215

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Environmental Justice

Organization: NH resident

Comment: "We are like tenant farmers chopping down the fence around our house for fuel when we should be using Nature's inexhaustible sources of energy--sun, wind and tide. I'd put my money on the sun and solar energy. What a source of power! I hope we don't have to wait until oil and coal run out before we tackle that."

? Thomas A. Edison

"Non-violence leads to the highest ethics, which is the goal of all evolution. Until we stop harming all other living beings, we are still savages."

? Thomas A. Edison

I object to big hydro dams as a renewable or clean source of power due to the permanent environmental destruction, loss of wildlife and the destruction of the natural ecosystem as well as the overall global impacts it has to the earth and climate change. Transmission lines are outdated and need to be buried to protect the environment and beauty of NH. Stop this savage-like behavior.

0747-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0748-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9218

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Health and Safety, Viewshed/Scenery, Recreation, Private Property/Land Use, Historic/Cultural, Traffic, National Security, Tourism, Quality of Life, Air Quality, Cumulative Effects, Noise, Environmental Justice

Organization:

Comment: Thank you for all your work in considering the Northern Pass. I feel that the project is overall detrimental unless completely buried. As proposed, the Northern Pass will reduce the attractiveness of visiting New Hampshire and the desirability of living in the state. Though there would be some positives in jobs and tax revenue, I feel that the project would bring far more negatives.

0748-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0749-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9219**Date Entered:** Apr 4, 2016**Source:** Website**Topics:** Purpose and Need, Alternatives

Organization:

Comment: While I have been a strong supporter of Northern Pass since its inception, I do agree with the burial of ALL of the transmission lines along the ENTIRE length of the proposed project. I agree that we as a country need to be exploring and implementing all types of alternative energies to decrease, and one day eliminate, fossil fuel use. However, I also agree with the AMC and others that the development of solar power and its new, quickly advancing technologies can and will become a viable alternative for each and every household, both individual installations as well as group installations. I believe if this happens as quickly as many feel it will, then we will be left looking at metal towers across our landscapes that are no longer needed or useful. Burial of the transmission lines would leave us with a clean landscape and will be of no consequence to anyone if they are "shutdown" anytime in the future, which may very well be within this decade! Consider this my personal vote for BURYING 100% of the transmission lines.

0749-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0750-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9223

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics:

Organization:

Comment: Tourism is a big part of northern new England revenue. Keep us beautiful. ...bury lines or pursue solar or other sources of power. Thankyou

0750-1

Northern Pass EIS Website Comment Receipt

0751-1

Thank you for your comment.

Refers to Comment placed on Apr 4, 2016

ID: 9225

Date Entered: Apr 4, 2016

Source: Website

Topics: Purpose and Need, Health and Safety, Vegetation, Wildlife, Viewshed/Scenery, Water / Wetlands, Recreation, Private Property/Land Use, Historic/Cultural, Economic, National Security, Tourism, Quality of Life, Cumulative Effects

Organization:

Comment: I am opposed to Northern Pass project in any form because it's not needed in NH, and it would cause multiple negative impacts to each of the following and more: scenery, recreation, tourism and economy; health, safety and national security; vegetation, wildlife, water and wetlands; private property rights, use and values; historic and cultural heritage. The overall cumulative effects would destroy the quality of life of citizens both within our state and throughout our nation. Say "NO" to Northern Pass.

0751-1

0753-1

Thank you for your comment.

From: Robbie Hudson <robhudson@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2016 8:31 PM
To: draftEIScomments@northernpasseis.us
Cc: robhudson@comcast.net
Subject: Northern ,Pass Draft EIS Comments

After reading the draft Northern Pass EIS I am writing to urge you not to issue the Presidential Permit and the SUP for the Northern Pass Project in New Hampshire. Please choose the No Action Alternative. I simply do not believe that this project addresses the needs of the New England electric system in a manner that outweighs the importance of the natural and human environment.

According to the EIS, "Applications for Presidential permits are evaluated based on the potential impacts that a proposed project could have on the environment, the operating reliability of the US electric power supply, and any other factors relevant to the public interest." This study is impressive and extensive in its evaluation of the environmental impacts, and there is no doubt about it; the overall environmental impact is HUGE - especially with above ground transportation routes.

Less convincing are the arguments for this project's ability to contribute to the operating reliability of the US electric power supply and the need for this project in NH. Such an extensive line of miles and miles of electric transmission would be both vulnerable to and indefensible from both terrorist attacks and increasingly violent weather. Shouldn't the DOE be exploring the development of more local sources? The calculations of reductions of CO2 emissions are only valid if the carbon emitting sources are replaced, but other power sources besides Hydro-Quebec (solar, wave energy, etc.) could also do that with much less damage to NH. I personally find it disconcerting that in the neighboring state of MA the expectation of power from Hydro-Quebec has caused the governor to no longer promote solar power. There are already proposals for importing hydro-electric power through buried and underwater transmission lines in NY, VT, and ME. Do we really need the devastation caused by a line through NH? NH doesn't need (and wouldn't even receive much of) the power from Northern Pass. With lines in three other states is the Northern Pass necessary for New England (or are we satisfying the interests of Hydro-Quebec and EverSource at the expense of NH)? The needs of the New England electric system will change over time along with changes in economics, population, and changes in energy technology. However if you allow this enormously damaging project to go through the scar on the NH landscape will be deep and forever.

This brings us to the third "potential impact" that the EIS examines when considering a Presidential permit; the impact on "any other factors relevant to the public interest." Now, there's the rub. The EIS clearly states that the impact on tourism, the second largest industry in NH, is "not quantifiable". Of course not! People come to the state for all kinds of reasons. What they find is beauty and peace. These are not quantifiable and neither would be their destruction by the Northern Pass.

In examining the impact of this project on "any other factors relevant to the public interest," the DOE must consider the impact on the spirit of the people. People live in NH because of the quality of life. We love the beauty of our state- the woods, the mountains, the wildlife, the lakes and streams. We love the land and we take care of it - whether it be our woods or someone else's. It is our soul. It is, again, not quantifiable.

All of the impressive calculations of this study, the mathematical manipulations and economic projections will change over time. Populations will change, technology will change, needs will change, climate will change etc. etc. However, the need of humanity for pristine places where we can find peace in nature, where we can

0753-1

reconnect with our soul - that does not change. If anything it only intensifies as industry gobbles up more and more space. We must guard our beautiful lands. You, a division of the US government, must guard our lands. You must consider the spirit - the very soul - of this state and its people and what we have to offer the rest of the country just as we are (without the Northern Pass).

I do not know who is reading my letter or where you come from or whether you have ever visited this state. If you live in the city where so much is valued and derived from the commerce of man, then perhaps what we value in NH may be difficult for you to understand. But if you go to your favorite place, your favorite park, your favorite tree or flower, or even your favorite person - if you examine that which you value not with your quantifying mind but with your feeling heart - perhaps you can understand our love of NH. It is in our very soul. Please protect that. It is quite clear from the continued opposition since the Northern Pass was first proposed years ago that the people of NH do not want this. Please say no for us. Say no to corporate demands and projections. Say no to the Northern Pass.

Ellen Hudson of New Hampshire

March 28, 2016

Holly Gray
7 Clendon Stream Rd
Pittsburg NH 03592

To: Brian Mills
Office of Electricity + energy reliability
US Dept of Energy
1000 Independence Ave SW
Washington DC 20585

As a landowner in Pittsburg, and concerned citizen of NH, I am writing to you to voice my concerns over the SEC and it's views over power projects. It seems that the SEC feels that it can act as a statewide planning and zoning board and that they have the authority to preempt local planning and zoning ordinances to the extent that it can grant power to energy companies to receive a permit that will ignore the rules and master plans of the towns affected by these projects.

This is NOT acceptable. The towns must have the power to protect themselves from energy companies (many of the companies are from foreign countries). Our towns must have the power to preserve their lands, property rights and the future of their children from these projects that are for profit and not needed. We should have local control and not be overruled by projects seeking private profits.

After over 5 years of meetings and hearings in Concord and in many towns that are affected by the Northern Pass project, it seems that it is time for them to bury the entire length of the project or go home and NO BUILD! Northern Pass will destroy the beauty and the historic value of the north country that relies so much on tourism. People, contrary to Northern Pass propaganda, do not want to visit and stay in places that have ugly towers. The thirty-one towns that are directly affected by Northern Pass have come out in total opposition to the project.

It is time that you and the rest of the NH elected officials should be listening to the people who elected them to serve them not a foreign country who is in it for profit only.

For the people by the people.

(It is time for Northern Pass to Pack UP & Go Home)

0755-1

Thank you for your comment. As noted in Section 1.7.3.1 of the EIS, the State of New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee (SEC) is an eleven member committee representing state agencies and the public that review and act upon applications to construct energy facilities. This is a non-federal process in which DOE has no role. According to the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning study, "The New Hampshire Energy Facilities Siting Process," municipal and regional planning commissions and municipal governing bodies "have no decision-making power in the [energy facilities siting] process for projects within their boundaries" (NHOEP 2013a). A review of municipal and regional master plans was conducted as part of the EIS process and a summary is contained in the Administrative Record.

0755-1

March 29, 2016

0755

Holly Gray
7 Indian Stream Rd
Pittsburg NH 03592

Brian Mills
Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability
US Dept of Energy
1000 Independence Ave SW
Washington DC 20585

As a concerned citizen of NH and homeowner in Pittsburg, I am very upset over this Northern Pass Outrage.

Northern Pass is a foreign owned project - for private profits. It is not a needed or wanted project. If an upgrade to the New England Grid is so necessary (for Conn, Rhode Island & Mass) why aren't other options or projects being considered? Northern Pass is NOT the only option out there.

Over 5 years ago, all 31 towns directly affected came out in total opposition. Why wasn't something done then to stop this? We all know this project is all about money. (Greed not Green) Money talks - the longer this is drawn out - the longer EverSource and Northern Pass has to buy more people and politicians.

Don't let time do this to the people and put a stop to this travesty?

No matter how you look at this project - underground or aboveground, it is not for the good of the people, tourism, environment or economics - sure a few jobs at just a few long term benefits.

Don't let time do this to the people and put a stop to Northern Pass to (Pack UP and Go Home)!

Please listen to the people. It's our land, state, homes and future, we're talking about - no lining someone else's pocket. Stop Northern Pass Now!

Sincerely
Holly Gray

Alan Robert Baker
Attorney at Law
 481 Meriden Hill Rd.
 North Stratford NH 03590
 Tel. 603-922-5571
 Cell: 860-836-6094

Email: abobbaker@aol.com

**STATEMENT OF ALAN ROBERT BAKER
 BEFORE THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY MEETING
 IN WHITEFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE ON MARCH 11, 2016 REGARDING
 THE NORTHERN PASS TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Good evening. My name is Bob Baker and I am an almost retired lawyer living in Columbia, New Hampshire. I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Department of Energy for returning to the Great North Woods to hear the comments of our citizens in Northern New Hampshire regarding the Draft of the Environmental Impact Statement. In the next few minutes, I am only going to address the Alternatives studied.

From my perspective, the readily acceptable alternative is Alternative 1. No build. First, the power is not needed here in New Hampshire or elsewhere in New England. New Hampshire is a power exporter; and New England's own new power generation and power efficiency initiatives are paying huge dividends. We need to keep our attention focused on those job creating initiatives and industries right here at home. More foreign generated power will not help. It will kill jobs and take away our power generation self-sufficiency.

Second, reliance on more foreign power generated a thousand kilometers away is a threat to our security both from the occurrences of nature and men. We should never rely on a foreign controlled corporation to supply a significant portion of our power especially when it depends on hundreds of miles of exposed infrastructure that we cannot protect and maintain. Ice, wind, solar emissions, domestic terrorists, and kids with hunting rifles have all taken out Quebec power lines and towers in the past. Do we really think such events won't happen in the

0756-1

Thank you for your comment. Northern Pass has applied to the Department of Energy for a Presidential permit for an international border crossing associated with an HVDC transmission line that would run from Quebec, Canada to Deerfield, NH. Executive Order (EO) 10485, as amended by EO 12038, "requires that executive permission be obtained for the construction and maintenance at the borders of the United States of facilities for the exportation or importation of electric energy." DOE is authorized to "receive applications for the construction, operation, maintenance, or connection, at the borders of the United States, of facilities for the transmission of electric energy between the United States and a foreign country[,]" and "[u]pon finding the issuance of the permit to be consistent with the public interest, and, after obtaining the favorable recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense thereon, to issue to the applicant, as appropriate, a permit for [the] construction, operation, maintenance, or connection." (EO 10485). DOE, however, does not have siting authority for the Project. In this case, the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee has siting authority for the Project in the state of New Hampshire. Additionally, the USFS has siting authority for portions of the Project located in the White Mountain National Forest. (For further discussion, see Sections 1.1-1.3 of the final EIS.) While DOE's authority is limited to the approval or denial of the amended Presidential permit application (August 2015) as requested by the Applicant, DOE's policy is to analyze not only the proposed border crossing, but also the alignment of new infrastructure required between the proposed border crossing and connection to the existing U.S. electricity system as a "connected action" under NEPA. In keeping with this policy, DOE analyzed the potential environmental impacts of the alignment proposed by the Applicant. In addition, in response to input from Cooperating Agencies, other agencies, and extensive public comment, DOE analyzed a range of other alignments and underground and overhead configurations between the proposed border crossing and connection with the existing U.S. electricity system. The EIS analyzes in detail the No Action Alternative and eleven action alternatives. Additionally, seventeen alternatives were considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. Section 2.4 of the final EIS has been updated with additional information on alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. Among these alternatives, DOE considered two alternate border crossings. One was an alternative that would utilize the existing National Grid Phase I/II route, including its border crossing in Vermont. Based on its review of the National Grid alternative DOE determined that this alternative is not reasonable. Section

0756-1

2.4.3 of the final EIS has been updated with additional information related to the National Grid alternative. Separately, in response to comments received on the draft EIS, DOE considered a second alternative border crossing in Vermont, specifically identified as a border crossing at Derby Line, VT that would utilize I-91. DOE determined that this alternative is not reasonable. Section 2.4.17 of the final EIS has been added to reflect consideration of this alternative and DOE's determination.

near future? And I have not even mentioned the biggest threat of all: cybercrimes that will undoubtedly take out major portions of our grid. Do we really want to trust a foreign government to keep cyber criminals out of its computer controlled grids?

Third, even if more Canadian power imports might be nice to have in the Northeast, there are better alternative transmission corridors that have been proposed entirely underground and under water in Vermont, New York and Maine. This Northern Pass project as proposed is totally surplus destruction of our precious New England environment using century old technology to erect a visual blight in the form of transmission towers cables and insulators coursing across hundreds of miles of our priceless landscapes.

Other Alternatives such as the DOE's Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B, 4C, 6A and 6B would be more acceptable to far more citizens of New Hampshire if this project is to get any approvals. Those alternatives bury all or most of the transmission line in already disturbed highway corridors. DOE has determined that the burial technology is both practical and technically feasible. So if it has to come, please make it one of the North Country burial alternatives.

I do have a suggestion on how each of those alternatives could be improved. My suggestion, if adopted, would also save Northern Pass tens of millions of dollars because it would make the route to southern New Hampshire six miles shorter.

The project's entry point into the United States is in East Hereford, Quebec. It is immediately north of the Beecher Falls section of Canaan, Vermont. The present route for Alternatives 3, 4A, 4B, 4C, 6A and 6B has the transmission corridor running two miles east through Pittsburg high above the Connecticut River and just 200 yards north of the Vermont border. When it leaves Pittsburg, it is actually further north than when it entered from Canada. Then the alternative routes have to snake back through Clarksville along Route 3 to Stewartstown for 4 miles running west. My suggestion is to have that six miles eliminated altogether; and the Towns of Pittsburg and Clarksville can be spared any intrusion.

0756-1 cont'd

0756-1
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In East Hereford, Quebec, have the route go south along existing roadway from East Hereford through Beecher Falls and then under the Connecticut River. From the Canadian Border, under the River and onto Route 3 in Stewartstown is exactly 0.3 miles. Seriously, 0.3 miles of digging will eliminate a six miles of digging.

Why hasn't that very sensible alternative been explored by Northern Pass and the DOE's environmental impact statement contractors? This alternative would save money, save environmental damage, save wildlife habitat, and save two North Country towns any intrusion whatsoever. It would eliminate 6 miles from the proposed Alternative routes. I therefore ask the DOE to please add this variation as an alternative to its final Environmental Impact Statement. I also ask the Northern Pass team this question: What are you thinking and why are you so afraid of Vermont? Vermont has no problem with your competitors' underground proposals. Thank you.

0757-1

Thank you for your comment.

0757-1

- I am State Senator Andrew Hosmer and I represent from District 7 which is eight towns and two cities. One of those cities being the city of Franklin which is where the converter station is proposed to be built.
- Franklin is a city that has struggled over the past few decades with the closure of mills and the depreciation of its tax base. It's also a place that's beautiful. Its citizens are proud and hard working, and I know that the ones that I speak with are hopeful that the future will hold economic opportunity for them as well as for future generations.
~~where I support what its like~~
- The Northern Pass project will be transformational for the City of Franklin. The project will provide a \$400 million investment in the city's tax base, approximately \$6 million a year in new tax revenues and more than 500 jobs during construction. *Gateway to a future residents can feel wealth & optimistic*
- The benefits to the city will be both short-term and long-term, and the residents of the city are eager to see this project move forward.
- I have followed this project for several years. No one will dispute that fact that Northern Pass got off to a bad start and was poorly designed *and present*. However, the project has continued to reach out to communities, has listened to concerns and has made changes that address many of the concerns raised. Because of this the project deserves your support.
- I recognize that these types of project have impacts and many residents have legitimate concerns. The Site Evaluation Committee can play a positive role in helping address those concerns and encouraging Northern Pass and abutting landowners to continue to discuss opportunities to reduce the impact of the project.
- In conclusion, New Hampshire must pursue long-term energy strategies that balances the interests of its citizens, lowers the cost of energy and helps create a vibrant economy. This project allows citizens of Franklin to look into the future and know that the city they love has a future filled with opportunity.
- Thank you.

Believes + beautiful
judges the facts
to see Mills

Andrew Hosmer

0758-1

Thank you for your comment.

0758-1

Dixville Notch / Harvey Swell location

We identify ourselves as the Dixville Notch / Harvey Swell neighborhood. All of our 43 signatories can see the Balsams Resort at Dixville Notch to their south and the proposed Northern Pass project of towers along the hills to their north. At least 10 of the 43 are abutters, some within the width of Heath Road and some who have easements traversing the 120' wide lead zone under the proposed HVDC line. Within hours after we requested the Site Evaluation Committee to accept our Petition to Intervene, Lawyers from Northern Pass petitioned the SEC to reject or diminish our request based on their lawyerly arguments.

Some of us spoke with Governor Maggie Hassan in Encl. a while back where we asked the following questions:

" Since money is power and the combined wealth of Hydro Quebec owned by the Provincial Govt. of Quebec and Encl. is greater than the wealth of the state of New Hampshire can our elected officials say "no" to this project even if they wanted to.

②

Governor Nassan answered that she had a great deal of confidence in the Site Evaluation Committee and their recommendation. Now, I like Maggie Nassan because she always makes me feel like she cares but she is a politician so I have to balance what I feel against what I think and what I think is that Northern Pass Lawyers are sharks in an ocean in which we are swimming and we look to the Site Evaluation Committee for protection.

By now everybody knows or should know that the north country is working towards becoming a vacation/hospitality industry area. We welcome efforts like the Balsams Resort Renewal project and recoil with anger and disgust at environmentally unwise projects like Northern Pass. Northern Pass claims that burying the line is too expensive, "5 million dollars a mile" they say and going 'on-line' that figure is repeatedly mentioned. While 'on line' I also did the following I googled the real estate value of

0758-1
Continued

0758-1 cont'd

(3)

land around Sunley River Resort comparable to land around the Balsam which is the Norway Swell / Dixville Notch / Holden Hill neighborhood. If you do the same you will see that \$40-\$50,000/acre is common. If you take a small percentage of land owned by Northern Pass along Holden Hill & Paul Hill which is where the Heath Rd traverses and instead of trashing the land with towers you pay to bury the line under Heath Rd, the value of the land far exceeds the cost of burying the line. So the deal is this: Northern Pass says yes we will trash your land but we will give you money to let us trash your land. What I and my neighbors say is spend your money on burying the line, even your own land will be worth more than you spend on burying the line, let people live on land that otherwise would be dead zones. Let the towns get their money from property taxes, let families live where towers would have been. Let children attend

0758-1
Continued

(4)

local schools. Families contribute to the culture of our communities and are the future of the north country not transmission lines. The energy of the future will not be coming from companies like Hydro Quebec who submerged an entire culture + history of a people under an ocean of water in Northern Quebec and now have the gall to portray themselves as an environmentally friendly company. The HVDC line should be buried the entire length of the project. Our govt should stand with us and out of respect for our state of New Hampshire say that is the cost of doing business in New Hampshire. Elizabeth Warren has written of Maggie Hassan "she stands up for working people, not the powerful special interests." So I say to Governor Hassan whom I do like, "The SEC + DOE are here getting a town of our neighbors by a Northern Pass tour guide." This is the place and this is the time to stand with us.

 0758-1
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0759-1

Thank you for your comment.

0759-1

I have been connected to The Balsams property for the majority of my life and have worked at the resort for 27 years. During this time I have worked for different owners and several management companies, each of whom brought varying degrees of change, both to the resort's operation as well as it's staff and guests. The biggest change and the one with the most impact, still to this day was the decision in the fall of 2011 by our then owner, Tillotson Corporation to close the resort.

Now I'd like to speak ^{BRIEFLY} about opportunity. Specifically the opportunities that I've witnessed as countless students, from all the surrounding communities have experienced working at the resort during their high school and often college years. For decades our local youth ^{HAVE} had the privilege ^{OF HAVING} to have a wide range of employment options allowing them to acquire skill sets, work along side others from different parts of the world and recreate at the resort throughout the seasons. This unique opportunity was in their Backyard and for many had an enormous positive impact on their lives. On more than one occasion I have received a copy of a college paper written by a past employee of the resort on their experience and the importance of that experience during that time in their life.

We are now coming to the end of our 5th winter season and The Balsams remains closed. To my point, that represents 5 graduating classes or half a decade of local kids who did not get to experience those types of opportunities. This is a real concern of mine, as I have a 13 year-old daughter who wonders what her future will look like over the next 8-9 years.

We are very close to realizing the tremendous opportunities that the rebirth of The Balsams Resort will bring, area wide. The opportunity to share in the Forward NH funds to allow, especially our local youth, the chance to participate in and experience the many attributes and skills that will come with such employment options is a future that I would look forward to.

There is a quote that used to hang in most offices at the resort. It came about from talking to employees about their feelings working at The Balsams. It read, "The Balsams is your highest priority - By serving its interests first and for the long term, you, and its guests, staff and community will all benefit the most."

0759-1
Continued

I stood outside Deerfield town
hall yesterday for four hours talking
to voters. The overwhelming
response was why bother. No one
is listening. Eversource is throwing
money at everyone and we
can't win. I am hoping they
are wrong.

This project is wrong for
New Hampshire and very wrong
for Deerfield. We lose whether the project is
bordered or not. At some point this line must come out
of the ground. Mostly likely in Deerfield. We will
* This project has not even
been approved yet and Eversource
is trampling wetland and
overrunning town and owners rights.
This project is not planned for
minimal impact. Northern Pass
plans on starting at the
Canadian Border and bulldozing
three way to Deerfield.

0760-1

0760-1

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 4 of the EIS describes potential impacts to wetlands and other water resources from the Project. Appendix H of the EIS describes Applicant-Proposed Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures that would minimize or avoid wetland impacts. Site-specific decisions regarding placement of project components are beyond the scope of this analysis and would be considered in the process overseen by the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee.

There are practices available that will minimize the damage but these will cost them money and cut into their profits. They have not included any wetlands that are just outside their right of way even though common sense says they will be greatly impacted.

IOS New England has stated this power is not needed. New Hampshire exports power but ~~were~~ ^{as a state are} being asked to bear a burden that is excessively high ~~burden~~ for a private project that will benefit Eversource and the Province of Quebec. Not New Hampshire residents or Rate Payers.

Please do not destroy New Hampshire for this ^{private} project

It claims the whole 192 miles of project will cause only 2.7 acres of permanent wetlands damage.

Do you believe these statements?

0761-1

0761-1

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 4 of the EIS describes potential impacts to wetlands and other water resources from the Project. Appendix H of the EIS describes Applicant-Proposed Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures that would minimize or avoid wetland impacts. Site-specific decisions regarding placement of project components are beyond the scope of this analysis and would be considered in the process overseen by the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee.

0762-1

Thank you for your comment.

Northern Pass hearing

History-When my Native ancestors were 'discovered', Turtle Island was called a paradise even though they had lived here a VERY long time.

Comparatively Short term destruction since.

Our Mother is very ill-temp rising. Panting with strong winds. Droughts in CA and floods in the southern Midwest. Radioactive waste from the Manhattan Project buried near St Louis is now spewing out of the flooded ground and poisoning farmland. (Where does your food come from?) Our Mother is trying to heal herself but we need to stop hurting her. Projects like the Tar Sands pipeline, fracking and injecting kemo-like poisons causing seizure-like earthquakes and Northern Pass and many others, are not helping her.

Like a nursing mother on crack, like when we use GMO's and poisonous insecticides; what we put into our Mother she gives back to us.

We keep getting mind bending propaganda telling us that we NEED fracking, pipelines and towers but we really don't. If as much time, money and effort was put into solar and wind power as is put into the propaganda we and our Mother and our children's future will be better off.

In history before the Europeans came if an important decision had to be made our Elders would gather and discuss the situation with the admonition 'Conduct your actions in respect for the next 7 generations'. Nowadays an overpaid board meets with the admonition 'How will this decision affect our stockholders (and our jobs and pay) 3 months from now?' Greed not love of our Mother determines everything now.

(Under 18, come forward with a globe). If you let this Northern Pass towers or buried happen you will be continuing the destruction of our Mother and killing our children by handing them a non-life sustaining Earth. The blood of their deaths will be on your hands. Don't kill our Mother!! Don't kill our future!!

0762-1

Bill Schomberg

Name?

I imagine the SEC is here tonight so that the record might show that this permitting agency has at least listened to the people of New Hampshire regarding the Northern Pass project. Has the SEC read the Master Plans of the 31 towns presently under attack by No. Pass? Has the SEC found anything in our Master Plans that justifies the No. Pass or do our Master Plans, created by New Hampshire citizens, contradict the economic Master Plans of Hydro-Quebec/ No. Pass/ Eversource?

N.H. RSA 674:1 states that the Master Plan will "guide the development of the municipality" and that it "shall contain a set of statements which articulate the desires of the citizens affected by the master plan, not only for their locality but for the region and the whole state....it shall contain a set of guiding principles and priorities...." The Master Plan is the resource document helping to determine whether proposals of change are consistent with the views of the townspeople. It serves as a guide for the community to use in shaping its future.

If the SEC is really trying to capture the beliefs of our citizens, read these Master Plans and then act on them for the people who created them --- not for Northern Pass.

0763-1

0763-1

Thank you for your comment.

Cindy-Lou Amey
81 Tabor Road
Pittsburg, NH 03592

Thank you for hearing the questions and comments coming to you and at you from both sides of this very divisive issue.

There is a particular concern troubling me.

While well-educated, I know that I am not an expert in the field of energy. In our state it is the office of the Site Evaluation Committee that will weigh in on the application submitted by Northern Pass, LLC. As yours is the body charged with approving or disapproving this application I wished to inform myself as to the process. Therefore, I spent considerable time on the NH Site Evaluation Committee website. There I discovered that you have quite an onerous responsibility. Under the section: Title XII, the term **Public Safety and Welfare** is in bold print. While reading through this material it became obvious that your committee must rely on the applicant and a host of experts to provide you with unbiased, detailed, technical information which you must sift through and analyze in order to come up with a fair and equitable response to their application. This is to be done all the while ensuring that you have kept faith with delivering on your obligation to ensure that the public is kept safe and their welfare secured. What failsafe mechanisms are in place to guard against your lack of expertise in ascertaining the truthfulness of the information presented to you? I mean no disrespect in asking that question. It is just that when entities as large as Eversource and Hydro-Quebec put together a business plan such as Northern Pass which promises shareholders an unusually robust return on their investment, how can you be certain that they haven't skewed the information provided to you in order to help you feel confident that a finding in favor of their application is a sound decision. Sound decisions can only be made from sound information. My concern is that you may not even be able to recognize whether or not you are being manipulated.

I respectfully submit that we depend upon you to sincerely fulfil the duties of the position you hold in this process. It is my hope that after all is said and done; you are able to find that this project, if it must be built in NH, is required to be buried

0764-1

Thank you for your comment. DOE was solely responsible for, and did not delegate, the selection of a contractor to support the preparation of this EIS (see Section B.2.9 of the EIS). Disclosure statements are included in Appendix I of the EIS. Those statements indicate that neither the contractor selected by DOE nor any of the subcontractors have a financial or other interest in the outcome of the Project. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 1506.5(c), DOE has determined that the selected contractor and its subcontractors have no conflict of interest with respect to the preparation of this EIS.

0764-1

0764-1 cont'd

March 7, 2016
NH SEC Event, Colebrook NH
Page 2 of 2

along state right-of-ways with an equitable payment schedule to the State of NH
which cannot be set aside.

| 0764-1
| Continued

My name is Carl Martland

DOE Visual Impact Analysis of draft EIS

1. I previously submitted detailed comment.
 - a. Lit review was at best of limited use and at worst misleading – but even so, it did find some impact on property value
 - b. Avg visual analysis very misleading
 - c. Key observation point analysis is excellent, but results dispersed throughout Vol I, while photo simulations are in separate appendix

But today,

I am here as chair of North County Scenic Byways Council to summarize comments we have submitted concerning the adverse aesthetic impacts of NP on our byways which include all of the major state and non-interstate federal highways in Coos County.

0765-1

0765-1

Thank you for your comment. The commenter's opinions are noted regarding the adequacy of visual impact analysis. The rationale for the viewer experience ratings is explained in Section 2.4.2.4 of the Visual Impact Assessment technical report.

The final EIS and Visual Impact Assessment Technical Report have been updated to fully incorporate an analysis of Alternative 7 - Proposed Action. The visibility analysis for Alternative 7 used the new design information, including structure locations and heights. Seven new Key Observation Point (KOP) simulations have been added and evaluated to ensure that a range of representative conditions is presented along the corridor for all alternatives. Transition stations are visible in KOP CL-1 (for Alternative 2) and BT-1 (for Alternative 7). All 73 simulations have also been updated in the final EIS to reflect all the alternatives. The two primary methods are intended to be independent and to provide different approaches. The GIS landscape assessment presents an overall view, while the Key Observation Point (KOP) simulations represent a "worst-case" view for a range of landscape conditions. As such, these two approaches are not intended to be "integrated". The final EIS and the Visual Impact Assessment Technical Report have the same organization. The KOP analysis is presented in Appendix E to the EIS and Appendices A and B of the Visual Impact Assessment Technical Report.

MR. QUINLAN'S EVER-SOURCE NH

REMARKS BY DICK SWETT

As an architect and renewable energy developer from way back before talk of polar ice caps melting or global climate change were even mentioned, as a former member of Congress who served on the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee and on the Science and Technology Committee, and as a member of the NH Clean Tech Council, I have always been interested in the intersection of design esthetics, power production, environmental protection and economic profitability. My work today continues to combine these four components in what I hope ~~is~~ ^{are} a balanced and practical, yet beautiful way. ~~Solutions~~.

The Northern Pass is a challenging project to consider when these requirements are applied to it, yet I believe there is a way to balance all in harmony. This project will be a long enduring source of power for many years to come. For that reason, we should take the long view and make sure that it, over time, does nothing to diminish the esthetics of our beautiful state. That long time line also enables it to recoup its profits ~~over time~~ and to spread out the costs over time. ^{as well.}

For these reasons I rise to contribute my voice to those who would like to see the line buried for the entire distance through the North Country. The economics have been proven feasible in our neighboring states of Vermont and Maine. Burying the line would leave our wilderness in a pristine condition without the imposition of horrendously ugly towers cutting across the landscape, and would minimize the environmental impact. Over time, perhaps a little longer than originally planned, revenue could be recouped and profits would not diminish to unacceptable levels.

At the same time, I believe that the developers should show a commitment to NH's ability to self generate renewable power in the North Country and ~~help~~ provide a way to help it get to market in the southern tier of the state. I know there is talk of Northern Pass providing economic support for the upgrade of the COOS Loop, which would enable the green power produced in the North Country to make its way to the south. I encourage this commitment of support

0769-1

Thank you for your comment.

0769-1

to be realized, for the sake of our local economy and our commitment to our natural habitat. It is a small price to pay that will enable ^{our} the great state of NH to self-generate power using its own resources. This will not only make us less reliant on energy from over our border, it will enable us to produce greater economic churn from every dollar spent on energy that is spent within our state borders, in some cases generating economic activity over six times its original value. The ~~NH Clean Tech Council's report~~ ^{our} New Hampshire's Clean Tech Market Report, dated February 2015 states on page 15 that "if NH could achieve the kind of relatively more efficient relationship between total energy expenditures and economic activity as Massachusetts (which is a leader in New England and the nation in cleantech), then NH citizens and businesses would have spent \$2 billion less on energy in 2012 for the same level of economic output. And where would that \$2 billion have gone? Mostly back into the state's economy in other areas, boosting producers of other goods and services and incentivizing job creation." Northern Pass can help make this happen through its support of that upgrade of the COOS Loop.

In conclusion, let me say that the beauty of our natural environment is central to our economic well being, as we share it with all who come to visit our beautiful state. We need to protect our environment and at the same time allow for utilization of our natural resources for the generation of power that creates more than light in the night, it creates employment for many more people than will be employed by Northern Pass long after it has been built. The balancing of these points will allow profits to be realized by all parties concerned, the economy will be strengthened, and the future of the state will remain bright. I encourage the burial of the Northern Pass line and the upgrade of the COOS Loop for these reasons.

Thank you.

0769-1
Continued

**SEC Docket No. 2015-06, Northern Pass
Public Hearing – March 10, 2016
Concord, N.H.**

Comments from Don Welch

Dear SEC, DOE and Other Officials:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak this evening. Out of respect for the many folks here who are also waiting to speak, I will keep my comments brief.

My name is Don Welch. I am a N.H. native, currently live in Bow, and am the President of Globe Manufacturing Company in Pittsfield, N.H. At Globe we build protective clothing for firefighters all across the United States – from small local volunteer departments to large city departments like Boston, Atlanta, Indianapolis, and Dallas. We employ approximately 300 terrific employees in Pittsfield and also have smaller plants in Maine and Oklahoma.

We are fortunate to have a great workforce and are able to provide good paying jobs with excellent benefits to our employees. We are by far the largest employer in the Pittsfield area – a region with a long and proud manufacturing heritage that has seen its manufacturing base crumble over the past few decades.

As a manufacturer that relies on electricity to power our equipment, one of my essential and most basic needs is for reliable, low cost power. Every single employee in our operation is connected in some way to the electric grid whether it be for the machines that cut the high tech fabrics we use, the specialized sewing machines to stitch the panels together, or the computer terminals that our customer service folks need to communicate with customers efficiently and quickly.

As we all know, our electric rates in New Hampshire are among the highest in the country. I could save nearly 50% on my electric bill if we relocated our Pittsfield operation to Oklahoma, where we already have a plant. Labor

0770-1

Thank you for your comment.

0770-1

0770-1 cont'd

0770-1
Continued

rates, housing costs and medical insurance rates are also less in Oklahoma and neighboring states. As I talk with other manufacturers in the state, I hear many struggling with the same issues.

The bottom line is that we must find ways to lower electricity costs in order to keep and create manufacturing jobs here in New Hampshire. The Northern Pass project will bring reliable lower-cost energy to New Hampshire which will begin to address our region's economic competitiveness.

Now I don't believe that Northern Pass alone is going to solve all of the region's needs. I support other energy development projects as well including wind, solar and more natural gas pipeline capacity, and I believe we must continue our energy conservation work. But, the Northern Pass project is a great opportunity that will provide reliable, inexpensive and clean electricity we must not let slip away.

As a New Hampshire native, I have always enjoyed outdoor activities in the White Mountains and North Country including hiking, skiing and snowmobiling. So I appreciate the concerns that some have about the visual aspects along the route. However, I think Eversource has been responsive in modifying the route and offering to bury 60 miles in the White Mountains. The proposed route is primarily along existing transmission corridors or underground in public roadways. Calls to bury more of the cable will drive up costs and the rates we all pay.

In closing, as a long term and relatively large employer in the state I want to voice my support for the project. Manufacturing companies in the region need lower-cost, reliable power. Approval of the Northern Pass project is an important step to help us achieve that goal.

Thank you.

0771-1

Thank you for your comment.

NH Site Evaluation Committee/US Department of Energy

March 10, 2016 Public Hearing

Northern Pass Project

Good evening.

My name is Elizabeth LaRocca. I'm a NH native who has worked for PSNH, now Eversource, for 35 years. I work in Community Relations, but also held positions in Accounting and Regulatory Affairs.

In 1988, I traveled with other NE utility representatives and various state officials to Quebec's hydroelectric complex in James Bay. NE utilities had just negotiated 2 separate energy agreements with Hydro Quebec. Hopes were high that this power would be as economical as the power New Brunswick had been selling to the region since 1971.

The first HQ agreement, signed in 1983, involved 52 miles of new transmission line in VT, 7 miles in NH, and a converter station in Monroe, NH. The line went operational in 1986 & allowed New England to buy hydro power for 11 years.

The second HQ agreement, signed in 1985, extended the transmission line 133 miles through the center of NH into Massachusetts, expanding the line capacity from 690 MWs to 2,000. The purchase power agreement covered a 10 year period from 1990 to 2000. The line stands today in communities like Hopkinton, Dunbarton, and Bedford, which are considered very scenic and desirable places to live.

Given the undisputed success of these energy agreements, why the controversy today? What has changed?

Part of the answer lies with the deregulation of the power generation sector which began 20 years ago in New England & elsewhere in the US. Most of the power plants serving the region today are owned by merchant generators who participate in a competitive marketplace overseen by ISO-New England, but governed by the economic principles of supply & demand.

To those who doubt that Northern Pass will lower electricity prices for New Englanders, I point to the NE Power Generators Association's fierce opposition to the project. It seems that they object to their most expensive generators being displaced by lower cost hydro power, since this would lower the wholesale market clearing price paid to all market participants. Although this would also lower electric costs for consumers, the Generators appear to be steadfast in their opposition to lower profits, and united in their efforts to keep the New England energy marketplace one of the most lucrative in the US.

Thank you for your time & attention.

0771-1

0772-1

Thank you for your comment.

I am speaking tonight as a citizen of NH and more specifically of Concord. I do not want the Northern Pass at all but because our neighbors to the south need more electricity I am willing to support a compromise as long as it is not at the expense of destroying the beauty and tranquility of our beautiful state and its capital city. This is what will happen if the line goes above ground or thru the Right of Way. The destruction of so many trees and the humming of the lines will ruin the surrounding areas, especially in Concord which has the most new towers of any area. Seventy seven new towers are scheduled to be built in Concord destroying farmland, Turtle Pond and passing way too close to homes. For this reason it must be buried along roads and not in the Right of Way. When I heard Bill Quinlan's comment that he wasn't hearing much opposition from people in central and southern NH I contacted my neighbor, Sue Woodard, who had a stop NP sign in her yard and we started the following petition which states:

"We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes."

We have gathered one thousand, one hundred and two signatures on this petition. Please enter this in the record.

Thank you
Ellen Schaffer
34 Irving Dr
Concord, NH 03301

0772-1

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
Lisa		
1. Lisa Stevens	51 Profile Ave. Concord NH	<i>Lisa Stevens</i>
2. Rayd Stevens	" " " "	<i>Rayd Stevens</i>
3. GLOB HUNT	53 Profile Ave Concord NH	<i>GLOB HUNT</i>
4. ^{*Rich} Susan Derrel	22 Hampshires Dr. Concord NH	<i>Susan Derrel</i>
5. ^{*Catherine} Catherine W. Kaitan	301 Wood Avenue So Concord NH	<i>Catherine W. Kaitan</i>
6. Ross Mondello	120 Fisherville Rd #8 Concord NH	<i>Ross Mondello</i>
7. Lori Bryant	43 Pine Acres Rd Concord NH	<i>Lori Bryant</i>
8. Dawn Teune	1 Merrimack St., Concord, NH	<i>Dawn Teune</i>
9. Dave Teune	1 Merrimack St. Concord, NH	<i>Dave Teune</i>
10. ^{Steven Patterson} Steve Kallies	27 Centerwood Drive Concord, NH	<i>Steve Kallies</i>
11. Rebecca Powers	41 N. Spring St. Concord, NH	<i>Rebecca Powers</i>
12. Jay Cheney	32 Stone St. Concord NH	<i>Jay Cheney</i>
13. Kimberly Dickson	4 Governors Way Concord, NH	<i>Kimberly Dickson</i>
14. Effie Denton	36 Oscar Blvd. Concord	<i>Effie Denton</i>
15. ^{Nancy Lambatos} Nancy Lambatos	810 Main St. Concord, NH	<i>Nancy Lambatos</i>
16. Linda BROSSEAU	41 STYLES DR. Concord, NH	<i>Linda Brosseau</i>
17. SUSAN O'BRIEN	23 STYLES DR. Concord NH	<i>Susan O'Brien</i>
18. Karrie Stone	39 Oak Hill Rd. Concord NH	<i>Karrie Stone</i>
19.		

→
Name

19

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
20. Jill Pomeroy	84 Branch Tpk., Concord	Jill Pomeroy
21. Roland Durlon	84 Branch Tpk, Concord	Roland Durlon
22. Margie Linsley	84 Branch TPK Concord	Margie Linsley
23. GLORIA SHERMAN	84 BRANCH TPK CONCORD	Gloria Sherman
24. JAMES SHERMAN	84 BRANCH TPK CONCORD	James Sherman
25. Susan Blossom	205 Mountain Rd Concord	Susan Blossom
26. Laura Muzis	PO Box 8774 Penacook	Laura Muzis
27. PAUL Blackford	191 Summit St Franklin	Paul Blackford
28. Dorothy Leach-Pierce	84 Branch Tpk U 40 Concord	Dorothy Leach-Pierce
29. Nan Welch	356 Mountain Rd Concord	Nan Welch
30. David Heuss	49 Appleton St. Concord	David Heuss
31. Kathleen Whitney-Heuss	45 Appleton St Concord	Kathleen Whitney-Heuss
32. CAROL Dussanault	36 SARBORN RD Concord	Carol Dussanault
33. Anne Emerson	418 Shudcer Rd Canterbury	Anne Emerson
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. James M. [unclear]	30 Respassant Rd, Concord	[Signature]
2. Trent Bourgeois	693 [unclear]	Trent Bourgeois
3. BRIAN FITZGERALD	10 1/2 MONTGOMERY ST	Concord 03301
4. Carol Huntington	3 Mason CT	Concord NH
5. Chris Flynn	18 Juniper Dr	Concord NH 03301
6. Maureen Anderson	280 E. Side Dr	Manchester NH
7. Mark Walrod	534 Gould Hill Rd	Hopkinton, NH
8. Geoff Gault	37 Irving Dr	Concord NH
9. Mary Blaisdell	38 Mountain Rd,	Concord, NH
10. Amy M. [unclear]	373 MILLBROOK RD.	LANDAFF, NH
11. Sandra Bristol	40 Pekos Dr.	Concord NH
12. Bob Shea	4 Fox Cross	Concord
13. Kathi Andrus	24 N. View Dr	Canterbury
14. Roby GAUDREAU	Concord	Roby Gaudreau
15. Susan L. Borden	28 Oak Hill Rd	Concord
16. Jan Hunter	149 East Side Drive #152	Concord NH
17. Mary Ellen Walker	11 Cambridge Drive,	Canterbury, NH 03204
18. Kelly-Jane Rostberg	24 STILES DRIVE,	Concord
19. Elizabeth Hager	344 Lower Arrow Rd,	New Hampton

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. Jeffrey Hit	87 Oak Hill Rd	<i>Jeffrey Hit</i>
2. Robert V. Johnson II	130 Oak Hill Road Concord	<i>Robert V. Johnson II</i>
3. Jill	130 Oak Hill Road Concord	<i>Lisa Crisafulli</i>
4. Stephen Brady	199 Oak Hill Rd Concord	<i>Stephen Brady</i>
5. Lisa Bradley	197 Oak Hill Rd.	<i>Lisa Bradley</i>
6. Steve Smith	151 Oak Hill Rd.	<i>Steve Smith</i>
7. Sonja	151 Oak Hill Rd.	<i>Sonja Smith</i>
8. Kevin Conway	71 OAK HILL RD	<i>Kevin Conway</i>
9. Peter Ullman	59 OAK HILL RD	<i>Peter Ullman</i>
10. Debra Ullman	" " " "	<i>Debra Ullman</i>
11. Paul Malone	35 OAK HILL RD	<i>Paul Malone</i>
12. Nancy Malone	55 OAK Hill Rd	<i>Nancy Malone</i>
13. David Tenell	44 Oak Hill Rd	<i>David Tenell</i>
14. Christine Tenell	64 Oak Hill Rd	<i>Christine Tenell</i>
15. RICHARD GRANTHAM	9 EDWARD DRIVE	<i>Richard Grantham</i>
16. PAUL S. CHUO ZICK	22 EDWARDS DR	<i>Paul S. Chuo Zick</i>
17. Catherine Caswell	32 Edward Dr.	<i>Catherine & Caswell</i>
18. Chris Caswell	32 Edward Drive	<i>Chris Caswell</i>
19. Alex Foster	21 Edward Dr.	<i>Alex Foster</i>

- ~~20~~
20. Vicki Litster 21 Edward Dr. Vicki W. Litster
21. William B. Paige Jr 17 Edward Dr. William B. Paige Jr
22. Bethany G. Paige 17 Edward Dr. Bethany G. Paige
23. Susan Woodard 13 Edward Dr. Susan Woodard
24. Lynn C. Woodard 13 Edward Dr. Lynn Woodard
25. Carol Guyer 2 Edward Dr. Carol Guyer
26. Brad Guyer 2 Edward Dr. Brad Guyer
27. Gary Guyer 2 Edward Dr. Gary Guyer
28. Margaret A. Wilber ²²⁴⁻⁰⁸²⁰ 99 Oak Hill Rd. MARGARET F. WILBER
29. John D. 16 Edward Dr. John D.
30. Roberta Thompson 190 Airport Rd. Roberta Thompson
31. David Thompson " " DAVID THOMPSON
32. E Haven Cutting 29 Edward Dr. E Haven Cutting
33. Michael Healy 20 Edward Drive Michael Healy
34. Julie Billings 68 Oak Hill Rd. Julie Billings
35. Raymond F. Fournier 184 Oak Hill Raymond Fournier
36. David A. Potter 171 Oak Hill Rd. David A. Potter
37. Carol L. Marshall 70 Sanborn Rd. Concord NH
38. James F. Marshall 70 Sanborn Rd. Concord, NH
39. Dan Wilbur 99 Oak Hill Rd. Dan Wilbur

opposed
in all ways to Northern Pass

Kelly
Normand

- *40. Kelly Normand 516 Sanborn Rd Concord NH
41. Joshua Bourgeois 516 Sanborn Rd Concord NH / Taxes ^{NO!}
42. Elizabeth Terrell 183 Shaker Rd. Concord, NH. Elizabeth Terrell
43. KATHLEEN FOURNIER 184 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH Kathleen Fournier
44. ~~Harold Ekstrom~~ 220 ~~Oak Hill Rd~~ Concord ~~Harold Ekstrom~~
45. Judith Ekstrom " " " " Judith Ekstrom
46. David Moore 189 Oak Hill Rd Concord ~~David Moore~~
47. Trisha Moore " " Trisha Moore
48. Lisa Schermerhorn 144 Oak Hill Rd Concord Lisa Schermerhorn
49. Scott Schermerhorn 144 Oak Hill Rd Concord Scott Schermerhorn
50. Conalatt Hawkins 139 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH 03301
51. Carl F. Hawkes 139 Oak Hill Rd Concord, NH 03301
52. Cindy Richard 71 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH 03301 Cindy Richard
53. Robert Bundy 48 Oak Hill Rd Robert Bundy
54. Amy G. Kippert 43 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH Amy Kippert
55. Christa Chapman 9 Parmenter Rd Concord NH Christa Chapman
56. Andrew Chapman " Andrew Chapman
57. Christy Bartlett Christy Bartlett 77 Sanborn Rd
58. Gail Mollen 71 OAKMONT DR. Concord, NH
59. Peter Annun 55 OAKMONT DR CONCORD Peter Annun
60. JAMES SARETTE 73 SANBORN RD CONCORD James Sarette

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. Kathy Lombardi	15 Jennifer Dr.	Kathy Lombardi
2. Teresa Lombardi	15 Jennifer Dr	Teresa Lombardi
3. GREG LOMBARDI	15 JENNIFER DR.	G. Lombardi
4. Myk Chown	20 Jennifer Dr	Myk Chown
5. Sindy Chown	8 Jennifer Dr	Sindy Chown
6. Brenda L...	7 Jennifer Dr, Concord	Brenda L...
7. Eliza Leeborg	8 Judith drive Concord, NH	Eliza Leeborg
8. PAUL ROY	16 Judith Dr Concord NH	Paul Roy
9. Sandra Champagne	3 Susan Lane	Sandra Champagne
10. Donald...	26 Jennifer Dr, Concord NH	Donald...
11. Matt Holland	31 Jenn. Fer Dr.	Matt Holland
12. Mary Ann Murphy	27 Jennifer Dr Concord NH	Mary Ann Murphy
13. Christopher Ryan	18 Jennifer Dr Concord	Christopher Ryan
14. Loui Larusse	23 Jennifer Dr. Concord NH	Loui Larusse
15. William Conway	19 JENNIFER DRIVE, CONCORD, NH	William Conway
16. Jay Haines	17 Jennifer Dr. Concord	Jay Haines
17. [Signature]	11 Jennifer Dr. Concord	[Signature]
18. [Signature]	11 Jennifer Dr Concord	[Signature]
19. [Signature]	16 Jennifer Dr Concord	[Signature]

Name
(print)

Address

Signature

20. Fred Paulino 14 Jennifer Dr.
21. William S. Collette 7 Jennifer Drive
22. KRISTINE TRIPP 15 Judith Dr. Karl F. Tripp
23. William Champagne 3 Susan Lane Concord NH
24. Albert Salbato 33 Jennifer Lane Concord N
25. NEVARS, PATRICIA, 25 JENNIFER DR Concord N.H. 03301 Patricia Nvars
26. Poirier Bradley 86 Abbott Rd Concord John Poirier
27. CARY BEAUCHEVNE Judith Dr. Concord Cary Beauchevne
28. DAVID J. ARTEO 2 JENNIFER DR CONCORD David J. Arteo
29. Shane Dubois 58 NE Village Rd Shane Dubois
30. Mike Cole 13 JENNIFER DRIVE, CONCORD NH.
31. Ellen Mezibov 4 Jennifer Dr., Concord NH
32. Leonid Mezhibovsky 4 Jennifer Dr., Concord, NH
33. Alex Mezibov 55 Susan Lane, Concord, NH
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. Joe Thompson	71 Appleton St.	Joe Thompson
2. Dian M. Thompson	71 Appleton St.	Dian M. Thompson
3. Kevin Perron	86 Oak Hill Rd	Kevin Perron
4. Jack Waters	29 Ke D Drive, CONCORD	Jack Waters
5. Joanne Pollock	84 Branch Trpk Concord VT	Joanne Pollock
6. J.T. Pollock	84 BRANCH TRPK VT3 CONCORD	J.T. Pollock
7. David G. Stevenson	84 Branch Trpk, VT3	David Stevenson
8. Nancy Scamell	169 Portsmouth St #10 Concord	Nancy Scamell
9. Janice Wing	49 Northeast Vill Rd	Janice Wing
10. Linda H. Clark	151 New Hampshire Dr Webster NH WEBSTER NH. 03203	Linda H. Clark
11. Tom Clark	151 New Hampshire Dr.	Tom Clark
12. Paul Coviello	43 Dobbst Rd Allenston 43 Dobbst NH 03275	Paul Coviello
13. Sue Coviello	Allenstown 03217	Sue Coviello
14. Ellen Kenney	57 Franklin St Concord, NH 03301	Ellen Kenney
15. Ann M Bond	433 Miccol Rd Pembroke NH 03275 Ann Bond	Ann M Bond
16. Daniel Wiza	121 Mountain Rd Concord 03301	Dan Wiza
17. Bill Schaffer	34 Trumble Dr Concord 03301	Bill Schaffer
18. Mari Strachan	709 Cross Country Rd Pembroke	Mari Strachan
19. Peter Catterfield	708 Cross Country Rd Pembroke	Peter Catterfield

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. CAROLINE CARSON	510 NE Village Rd Concord	[Signature]
2. Peggy Dea	41 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
3. D.V. & Ellis	30 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
4. Cardyn Spooner	27 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
5. Sunda Schwarz	21 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
6. Gran Brannahan	19 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
7. Nina Shanani	12 NE Village Rd	[Signature]
8. West, Jeremy	5 NE VILLAGE RD	[Signature]
9. Gary Pinnar	214 Village Rd	[Signature]
10. Emi BOEZEMAN	63 NE VILLAGE Rd. Concord	
11. James Wren	68 NE Village Rd Concord, NH	
12. J. L. Calley	109 NE Village Rd Concord NH	
13. Shane Durbois	58 NE Village Rd, Concord NH 033	
14. Nicole Seal	57 NE Village Rd, Concord, NH 03301	
15. Edna Westburg	60 NE Village Rd Concord	
16. Sue Taylor	59 NE VILLAGE Rd Concord NH.	
17. MAHESH SHRESTHA	61 NE Village Rd Concord NH	
18. Chida Dhungel	83 NE Village Rd Concord	
19. Upendra Dhungel	83 NE Village Rd Concord	

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name -- Print	Address	Signature
20. Dawn Marshall	188 Bear Hill Rd. Chichester, NH	Dawn Marshall
21. Lisa Bauer	51 MANSION RD DUNBATHURON NH	Lisa Bauer
22. Sib Allen	8 Murray Lane Northwood, NH	Sib Allen
23. Irene Webb	36 Mount Delight Rd Epsom NH 03234	Irene Webb
24. Tami Preve	34 Furgin Rd. Chichester, NH 03258	Tami Preve
25. Diane Cumer	24 Bow Ln Pembroke NH	Diane Cumer
26. Caroline Peppreault	94 Winwood Dr Ct. Barnstead, NH	Caroline Peppreault
27. Melissa Smithurst	8 ALEXIS LN Sandown NH 03873	MELISSA SMITHURST
28. Karen Morlet	51 Kenan, Epsom, NH ⁰³²³⁴	Karen Morlet
29. Pamela Rioux	1 Jaime Lane, Hooksett, NH ⁰³¹⁰⁶	Pamela Rioux
30. Jennifer Verville	490 Gaboro Road Epsom NH ⁰³²³⁴	Jennifer Verville
31. Daniel Verville	490 Gaboro Rd Epsom NH 03234	Daniel Verville
32. Susan Pierce	Weare NH	Susan E. Pierce
33. CHRISTINE WEEDEN	CONCORD, NH	Christine Weedon
34. Jordyn Taylor	Pembroke, NH	Jordyn P. Taylor
35. Cathy Mays	Concord NH	Cathy Mays
36. Margaret Dwyer	Concord NH	Margaret Dwyer
37.		


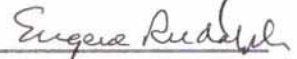


We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
38. ^{CJ CRONIN} CJ Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd Concord, NH 03301	CJ Cronin
39. S P Anderson	7266 Oak Hill Rd Loudon ⁰³³⁰⁷	S P Anderson
40. P. Heald	1 FRANKES RD. FRANKLIN	P. Heald
41. Joanne Bates	34 Rumford St Concord NH	Joanne Bates
42. Derek Ogg	41 Hoyt Rd Concord, NH	Derek Ogg
43. DEL OGG	P.O Box 129 MARLBOROUGH NH	Del Ogg
44. STEVE MICHOWITZ	475 CURTISVILLE RD CONCORD NH	Steve Michowitz
45. Chris Maurice	5 Ostrant Drive Concord, NH, 03301	Chris Maurice
46. Kathryn Jacobsbrett	31 Prescott St. Concord, NH 03301	Kathryn Jacobsbrett
47. Scott Nichols	43 Country St Concord, NH 03301	Scott Nichols
48. Gane Anderson	149 East Side St. Concord	Gane Anderson
49. HEATHER CHASE	38 EASTMAN	H Chase
50. GARY GODDARD	RANDOLPH RD	Gary Goddard
51. Pam GODDARD	RANDOLPH RD	Pam Goddard
52. Dave Taylor	224 Union St. Milford, NH	Dave Taylor
53. Jim Silva	277 East Side Dr Concord	Jim Silva
54. Tara Meader	31 Bass Rd Northwood NH	Tara Meader
55. SJ		
56. Adrian Meader	31 BASS RD NORTHWOOD NH	Adrian Meader

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
57. Jeannie Clorite	79 NE Village Rd	Jeannie Clorite
58. Rich Clorite	79 NE Village Rd	Rich Clorite
59. Bert & Susan Chase	97 ARBUTT RD	
60. BERNARD CHASE	97 ARBUTT RD Pinecocke	B. Chase
61. Michael Emerson	152 Saww Pond Rd	Michael Emerson
62. Olivia Henry	915 NW Rd Canterbury NH	Olivia Henry
63. Amy Hubbard	3 Schreckenberg Lane Concord	Amy Hubbard
64. Peter Papp	Canterbury + Bethlehem	PETER PAPP
65. Mike Cole	13 JENNIFER DRIVE	MIKE COLE
66. Kevin Howland	211 Exchange Ave	Kevin Howland
67. Susan Moore	11 CROCKETT DR. Bow NH	Susan Moore
68. Mary M Murphy	121 Portsmouth St Concord	Mary M Murphy
69. Kelly Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd Concord	Kelly Cronin
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We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
20. PATRICK Chaloux	84 BRANDETTE	
21. EUGENE Rudolph	" " "#70	
22. Pam + Jerry Drypolcher	197 Mountain Rd.	
23. Jerry Drypolcher	197 Mountain Rd	
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20. Paul Tate 8 EDWARDS Drive
CONCORD, NH PAUL D-TATE
21. Kim Masters 5 Broken Ground Dr
CONCORD NH Kim Masters
22. Ellen Kemp 4 Grant St Concord Ellen Kemp
23. Tammy Ridlon 53 Branch Tpke Tammy Lynn Ridlon
24. Marie Kelly 1011 Alton Woods Dr Marie Kelly
25. Rachel Pope 4693 Bourne Rd
Pembroke NH Rachel Pope
26. Patricia Leroux 119 N Pembroke Rd
Epsom NH 03224 Patricia Leroux
27. Sharon Sheedy 502 N West Rd
Concord NH 03324 Sharon Sheedy
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MCKENNA'S PURCHASE

84 Branch Turnpike
Concord NH

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

UNIT	Name	Address	Signature
132	1. Walter C. Carlson	84 BRANCH TPK Concord	Walter Carlson
132	2. Pam Carlson	84 Branch Tpk, Concord	Pam Carlson
1	3. Doreen Kimball	84 Branch Tn Concord NH	Doreen Kimball
unit 22	4. Adeloid Ave	84 Branch Trpk #2 Concord NH	Adeloid Ave
# 3	5. John Roberts	84 BRANCH TPK # 3	John Roberts
6.			
7.			
6	8. Ted Chandonnet		Ted Chandonnet
9.			
#10	10. Dorothy Donahue	84 Branch Tpk Unit 10 Concord	Dorothy Donahue
#12	11. Bobbi Langley	84 Branch Tpk Unit 12	Bobbi Langley
#15	12. Douglas M. Warish	84 Branch Trpk Unit 15	Douglas Warish
#17	13. James Jordan	#17	James Jordan
#45	14. Jimmie Hinson		Jimmie Hinson
#47	15. Chaison Peller		Chaison Peller
#53	16. Pam Berube		Pam Berube
#54	17. Maurice Dugois		Maurice Dugois
#158	18. Eugene A. Morrill	EUGENE MORRILL	Eugene Morrill
#57	19. Alan Gibbs	ALAN GIBBS	Alan Gibbs

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Name	Address	Signature
1. Rebecca Treat	33 Irving Dr Concord NH 03301	Rebecca Treat
2. Jaye M Fisel	38 IRVING DR Concord NH	Jaye M Fisel
3. SCOTT SIRRIANNA	29 IRVING DR Concord NH	Scott Sirrianna
4. Matt Sawyer	21 Irving Drive Concord, NH	Matt Sawyer
5. DWIGHT CUM	11 Irving Drive Concord NH	Dwight Cum
6. Trish Cram	11 Irving Dr. Concord	Trish Cram
7. Brian Chase	14 Irving Dr. Concord	Brian Chase
8. Marie Rieger	5 Irving Dr Concord	Marie Rieger
9. Kristina Rieger	5 Irving Drive Concord	Kristina Rieger
10. JANET BROWN	2 IRVING DR., Concord NH	Janet Brown
11. Heather Brown	30 Irving Dr Concord, NH	Heather Brown
12. SEAN BROWN	30 IRVING DR CONCORD, NH	Sean Brown
13. Geoff Gutt	37 IRVING DR. Concord, NH	Geoff Gutt
14. Lisa Bowers	22 Irving Dr Concord NH	Lisa Bowers
15. Brandon Bowers	22 IRVING DR CONCORD NH	Brandon Bowers
16. Susan Erickson	51 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH	Susan Erickson
17. Michelle M	17 Irving Dr Concord NH 03311	Michelle M
18. Ellen Schaffer	34 Irving Dr Concord	Ellen Schaffer
19. Bill Schaffer	34 IRVING DR CONCORD	Bill Schaffer

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
20. Jon Adair	169 ^{Concord} Portsmouth St	Jon Adair
21. Alina Pitter	46 Eastman St	Alina Pitter
22. Annette Zamarchi	139 Liberty St Concord	Annette Zamarchi
23. Jane Stieglitz	2 Foxcross Circle	Jane Stieglitz
24. Peter Engel	359 South Main St Concord	Peter Engel
25. Candy Cotton	46 Eastman St	Candy Cotton
26. Bob Anagnostis	624 ^{Concord NH} James St	Bob Anagnostis
27. Susan M Peters	75 South Main St Unit 7 # 307 Concord NH	Susan M Peters
28. JOHN LACHANCE	LONDON NH	John Lachance
29. Mary Weeks	Boscawen NH	Mary Weeks
30. Donna Pastuszak	Concord	Donna Pastuszak
31. Dennis Pastuszak	Concord	Dennis Pastuszak
32. May Ely	Concord	May Ely
33. Talba	16 Galbraith Dr Concord	Talba
34. Angela Furrer	1 Redwood London	Angela Furrer
35. TONY HEATH	CONCORD	Tony Heath
36. Francis VP Hansen	Holderness	Francis Hansen
37. Virginia Green	E. Concord	Virginia Green

MCKENNA'S PURCHASE
 84 BRANCH TURNPIKE, CONCORD, NH

unit	unit		
41.	#22	Walter Purcell	Walter Purcell
42.	32	VIRGINIA SCHWARTZ	
43.	30	Cecile St-Pierre	
44.	27	NEIL SCHWARTZ	Neil Schwartz
45.	37	IRVING MORRISON	Irving Morrison
46.	33	JANOS DROZSDIK	Janos Drozsdik
47.	#111	Laurel Keefe	Laurel Keefe
48.	#110	WARREN HASTINGS	Warren Hastings
49.	#109	Benedict Boover	Benedict Boover
50.	#108	BEV KEWETT	Bev Kewett
51.	#107	Diane Baxter	Diane Baxter
52.	#146	DAVID LAW	David Law
53.	*147	Judith Bloom	Judith Bloom
54.	#141	Robert E. Rein	Robert Rein
55.	#142	BORIS ALEXANDER	Boris Alexander
56.	135	DONALD EDGECOMP	Donald Edcomp
57.	*136	PHYLLIS HASSLELL	Phyllis Hassell
58.	#139	Michael P. Smith	Mike Smith
59.	118	mike Semler	M S S
60.	117	Leslie Cooley	LESLIE COOLEY
61.	116	Maxine Brewster	Maxine Brewster

Mckenna's Purchase
84 BRANCH TURNPIKE
CONCORD, NH

UNIT		
59	20. Sheila M. Gagnon	Sheila M Gagnon
Unit 61	21. CONSTANCE BIAVASCHI	Constance Biavaschi
61	22. LEE BIAVASCHI	Lee Biavaschi
64	23. Alice Coleman	Alice Coleman
68	24. Chelsea Belya	Chelsea Belya
68	25. Jason Belya	Jason Belya
70	26. EUGENE RUDOLPH	Eugene Rudolph
72	27. ANN-PAUL GAGNON	Ann Gagnon
74	28. STEVE & SALLY Blanchard	Steve & Sally Blanchard
73	29. Joanne Pollock	Joanne Pollock
73	30. JOHN Pollock	John Pollock
77	31. DEBRA WALDEN	Debra Walden
79	32. Nancy Wood	Nancy Wood
80	33. AIDAN ALIC	Aidan Alic
81	34. DIBRA ANDOSCA	Debra Andosca
82	35. Nyah Sheppard	Nyah Sheppard
82	36. Dan Donnelly	Dan Donnelly
26	37. LAURENT MARTEL	Laurent Martel
25	38. Stephanie Beaudet	Stephanie Beaudet
24	39. GLORIA KRZYNIWEK	Gloria Krzyznowska
23	40. Ed & Evelyn	Ed & Evelyn

McKENNA'S PURCHASE
84 BRANCH TPK CONCORD, NH

unit		
62. 114	Gail Lewis	Gail Lewis
63. 113	Lesley Masters	Lesley G. Masters
64. 113	RAYMOND T. MASTERS	Raymond T. Masters
65. 119	Ruth Amick	Ruth Amick
66. 119	Arthur F. Amick	Arthur F. Amick
67. 131	MARY B. MILLER	Mary B. Miller
68. 133	Sandra Alwin	Sandra Alwin
69. 71	Patrick Chaloux	Patrick Chaloux
70. MGR	MICHELLE KLEIN	Michelle Klein
71. 134	Scott Gilson	Scott Gilson
72. 134	KATHLEEN GILSON	Kathleen Gilson
73. 129	Alan Cantor	Alan Cantor
74. 162	Karen Wzymant	Karen Wzymant
75. 94	David G. Stevenson	David G. Stevenson
76. 85	CAROL A. MODRE	
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Jared Libby	3 Farmwood Rd. Concord, NH	Jared Libby
2. Amy Libby	3 Farmwood Rd Concord	Amy Libby
3. Judy Fox	8 Farmwood Rd Concord	Judy Fox
4. Kelli Deacon	65 Noyes St Concord	Kelli Deacon
5. Alisa Clary	9 Farmwood Rd Concord NH 03301	Alisa Clary
6. Andy Ortiz	11 Farmwood Rd	Andy Ortiz
7. Bill Seiger	12 Farmwood Rd	Bill Seiger
8. Julie Seiger	12 Farmwood Rd.	Julie Seiger
9. Monique LaPorte	13 Farmwood Rd. Concord NH	Monique LaPorte
10. Susan Hewey	14 Farmwood Rd. Concord, NH	Susan Hewey
11. Bruce Hewey	14 Farmwood Rd. Concord NH	Bruce Hewey
12. Megan Hewey	14 Farmwood Rd Concord NH	Megan Hewey
13. Evan Hewey	14 Farmwood Rd Concord, NH	Evan Hewey
14. Jim Logg	19 Farmwood Rd Concord NH	Jim Logg
15. Melissa Logg	19 Farmwood Rd Concord NH	Melissa Logg
16. Amanda McDermott	21 Farmwood Rd concord NH	Amanda McDermott
17. Meghan McDermott	21 Farmwood Rd Concord NH	Meghan McDermott
18. [Signature]	21 Farmwood Rd Concord NH	[Signature]
19. JAMES C. VAN DOLGER	10 Farmwood Rd Concord, NH	James C Van Dolger

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Name	Address	Signature
20. PAULA WARRII	MOUNTAIN ROAD	Concord [Signature]
21. Kevin Carbone	Mountain Rd	Concord [Signature]
22. Nadeen Gleason	mountain Rd	Concord NH [Signature]
23. Casey Carbone	mountain Rd	Concord [Signature]
24. Joseph Nadeau	Mountain Rd	Concord [Signature]
25. Laura Nadeau	365 Mtn Rd,	Concord [Signature]
26. EDWARD WELCH	356 Mtn Rd	Concord, NH [Signature]
27. M. F. Welch	356 Mountain Rd	Concord NH [Signature]
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Victoria D'Amico	46 Tremont St. Boscawen, NH 03303	
2. Jackie Bennett	936 Hamr St Manchester NH 03104	
3. Jeanne Stewart	39 Reagen Way, Belmont NH	
4. Sarah Timmell-Lyonski	50 Foster Rd ^{Concord} NH. 03224	
5. Hannah Timmell-Lyonski	50 Foster Rd NH. 03224	
6. Mark Jenkins	16 Scales Rd. 03224	
7. April ^{April} May 99	pleasant st. Concord NH 03301	
8. Richard Matthews	1261 Church St. New Bedford	
9. J.A.B. O	40 Center St Concord NH	
10. Julie Stinson	Dinnell Dr Concord NH	
11. Lara McMahon	84 Peaslee Rd Bow NH	
12. Sean Locke	1A Liberty St Concord, NH	
13. Paula Genovese	79 Centre St, Concord NH	
14. Must	114 Pleasant St Concord NH	
15. Susan Sorel	3 Exchange Concord NH	
16. Dan Boldre	89 Rumford St Danbury	
17. Jason Stoddard	2 Fairview Ave	
18. Tamara Spauld	7 Birch St	
19. Jennifer Doherty	270 High Street Boscawen	



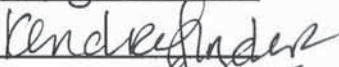
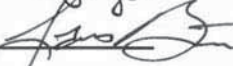
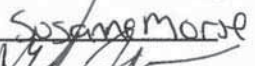

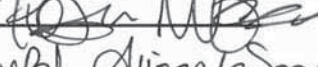
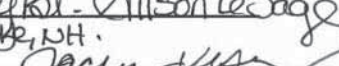


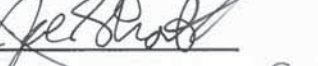





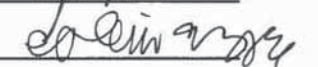


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Name	Address	Signature
20. Jane Monson	1834 Wellington Rd Manchester, NH	Jane Monson
21. Nancy Hamill	56 Circle Dr. Meredith NH	Nancy Hamill
22. Shirley H. H. H.	Concord NH	Heather Dale's Gregory
23. Emma Gomez	Concord NH	Isaias Gomez Lopez
24. Mark Elvade	Bow NH	Mark Elvade
25. Stephen W. Hunt	Concord NH	Stephen W. Hunt
26. Carla Numan	Concord NH	Carla Numan
27. Sondi Coyle	Exeter, NH	Sondi Coyle
28. Paula Deil	Boscawen NH	Paula Deil
29. Grant Denniston	Goffstown, NH	Grant Denniston
30. Michelle Nam	Epsom NH	Michelle Nam
31. Joe Harrison	Portsmouth NH	Joe Harrison
32. David Moor		David Moor
33. George Stas		George Stas
34. Marco Fabero		Marco Fabero
35. Colin Crampton	Concord, NH	Colin Crampton
36. Angelina Gauthier	Penacook, NH	Angelina Gauthier
37. Jane VanDusen	Danbury NH	Jane VanDusen

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Name	Address	Signature
38. Kar Demereto	46 BEMONT ST	Kar Demereto
39. Marilyn Dennis	511 HALL ST Bow NH	Marilyn Dennis
40. Christine Stewart	Northfield NH	Christine Stewart
41. Mary-ellen Mathews	132 copperline Dr Epsom NH	Mary-ellen Mathews
42. Hannah McCartney-walsh		Hannah McCartney-walsh
43. Claudia Prud'homme	Allenstown, NH	Claudia Prud'homme
44. Myra R. S.	Concord NH	Myra R. S.
45. Patricia Parker	218 N. Salisbury Rd Salisbury NH 03265	Patricia Parker
46. Joanne Beauvivre	Penacook, NH 03301	Joanne Beauvivre
47. Maureen d. Johnson	Concord NH 03301	Maureen d. Johnson
48. Patrick Walsh	505 Pleasant St Petersborough	Patrick Walsh
49. Arda Keri	"	Arda Keri
50. Chris Corde	37 Hamner Rd Newfield NH	Chris Corde
51. Mia McGweeney	30 Hampton St	Mia McGweeney
52. Christine L. Schaefer	598 Tyler Rd Webster NH	Christine L. Schaefer
53. Maureen H.	Franklin	Maureen H.
54. Cynthia Proulx	Windsor Weare, NH 03281	Cynthia Proulx
55. MARTIN S. HOUSTON	225 VILLAGE CIRCLEWAY	Martin S. Houston
56. SUSAN PAVAN	114 BAIRD RD NEW BOSTON NH	Susan Pavan

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Name	Address	Signature
57. Dan Lilly	320 Harvest Dr.	
58. Courtney Lynn	500 St	
59. Kendra Snyder	7a Council Rd	
60. James B. Bickel	1 Mt. Delight Rd.	
61. Susan M	26 Oakwood Canterbury	
62. Greenel Wells	13 Shaker Heights Rd	
63. Retw Morris	505 High St	
64. Allison Le Sage	1608 Cross Country Rd. Pembroke, NH	
65. Jacob King	7 Concord St	
66. Brittany Gochoz	Baptist Rd Canterbury	
67. Choyal Gochoz	345 Baptist Rd. Canterbury	
68. Joe Short	30 Essex St 03301	
69. Sarah Chaffee	2 Sunset Ave	
70. Steve Mongan	22 Brookwood Dr	
71. Alex Ramo	325 Pleasant St	
72. Evan Salt	66 Crescent St.	
73. Bob McLean	Dover, NH	
74. Bob McLean	Tamworth NH	
75. Collin Motte	Bow, NH	

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Name	Address	Signature
76. JOHN BUBAR	42 DOWEN RD, DURHAM NH	<i>John Bubara</i>
77. JUDY COTTON	40 DOWEN RD. DURHAM NH	<i>Judy Cotton</i>
78. N Carey	18 Belmont Dr	<i>N Carey</i>
79. S. Barcelo	149 E. Side Dr. Concord 03301-7803	<i>S. Barcelo</i>
80. KATHERINE ARMSTRONG	ANDOVER, NH	<i>Katherine Armstrong</i>
81. Diane Coe	Concord NH	<i>Diane Coe</i>
82. Antonio S...	14 Pine rd, NH	Antonio S...
83. Maura Adams	125 Elm St Pomeroy NH	<i>Maura Adams</i>
84. Ho Daniel Perez	85 Manchester St N.H.	<i>Ho Daniel Perez</i>
85. Aldo Bulles	612	<i>Aldo Bulles</i>
86. Frank Brandt	620 Fairfield Ln Amara, OH 44202	<i>Frank P Brandt</i>
87. Jonathan Edwards	28 Commercial St 03501	<i>Jonathan Edwards</i>
88. Jean Murphy	Concord NH	<i>Jean Murphy</i>
89. Penelope A. Perrella	1455 Stickney Hill Rd. Hopkinton, NH	<i>Penelope A. Perrella</i>
90. NOLDE MIZOUEN	19 Horseshoe Pond Ln	<i>Nolde Mizouen</i>
91. Bryan Wood	15 Pitman St	<i>Bryan Wood</i>
92. Ashley Roy	51 Storrs St	<i>Ashley Roy</i>
93. Kevin Rodney	109 S. Fruit St Concord	<i>Kevin Rodney</i>
94. Crystal Murgin	Pleasant St Concord NH	<i>Crystal Murgin</i>

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Name	Address	Signature
95. Amy Colton	44 Washington St.	Amy Colton
96. John Blah	107 Haddon Court	John Blah
97. Stephen Ferraro	235 Brickett Hill Road	Stephanie Ferraro
98. George Cummings	379 White Plains Rd Webster	George Cummings
99. Anne Drinan	4 Bow Green Rd	Anne Drinan
100. Joe Drinan	" "	Joseph M. Drinan
101. Larysa Kacman	12 Brookwood Dr. Concord	Larysa Kacman
102. Patricia Churchill	1004 Alden Woods Dr. Concord 03301	Patricia Churchill
103. James Kucman	12 Brookwood Dr. Concord NH 03301	James Kucman
104. Dale Phillips	294 Portsmouth St Concord, NH 03301	Dale Phillips
105. GEORGE FULLERTON	131 SNOOK RD, GOFFSTOWN NH 03045	George Fullerton
106. Charmaine L. Rose	84 Branch Trk Unit 140, Concord, NH 03303	Charmaine L. Rose
107. Dolly Pierce	169 Portsmouth St #36, Concord, NH 03301	Dolly Pierce
108. Catherine Greenleaf	P.O. Box 284, Lyme, NH 03768	Catherine Greenleaf
109. Connolly A Colton	3 McKinley St, Concord, NH 03301	Connolly A Colton
110. Fred Symmes	3 McKinley St, Concord, NH 03301	Fred Symmes
111. Laura Bank	21 Tahanto St. Concord, NH 03301	Laura Bank
112. Robert E Rein	84 Branch Trk Concord NH 03301	Robert E Rein
113. Chuck Dore	71 Snow Pond Rd	Chuck Dore
114. Sandra Wescott	71 Snow Pond Rd, Concord	Sandra S. Wescott

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1. Caroline Wait	435 Mt. Rd. Concord	Caroline Wait
2. Betsy Peabody	169 Portsmouth St. #181 Concord NH	Betsy Peabody
3. Dianne Harhigh	"	"
4. Troy Moady	"	"
5. Christy Baker	4 Wheelbarrow Ave Concord NH 03303	Christy Baker
6. Terri Forster	Sanborn Rd	Terri Forster
7. Diane McFace	Webster N.H.	Diane McFace
8. Debbie Lynn	Concord NH	Debbie Lynn
9. Kristin Nelson	Concord NH	Kristin Nelson
10. Tracy Wood	18 Gladstone St Concord NH	Tracy Wood
11. Gini Connolly	5 ORCHARD ST Concord NH	Gini Connolly
12. Carrie Wyatt	48 Concord St.	Carrie Wyatt
13. Kate Mann	29 Bay St Concord NH	Kate Mann
14. Michael Summers	13 Badger St. Concord NH	Michael Summers
15. Shaun C Baker	5 GORDON Court Concord NH	Shaun C Baker
16. [Signature]	21-4th St Concord, NH	[Signature]
17. [Signature]	31 Marlboro Concord 03301	[Signature]
18. [Signature]	Edward Dr Concord	[Signature]
19. James N. White	JAMES N. White	James N. White

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
20. Deirdre Brotherson	16 K St Concord	Deirdre Brotherson
21. Catherine Dawson	343 NEWINGTON RD NEWINGTON NH	Catherine Dawson
22. Lars Lundstrom	90 Auburn St	Lars Lundstrom
23. Citucik Lamoureux	2 Alder Creek Dr Concord	Citucik Lamoureux
24. Karen McClellan	88 West St Concord	Karen McClellan
25. Scott Pridem	5 Hope Ave	Scott Pridem
26. Eugene York	92 Carter ^{Concord} Hill Rd [B. Y.]	Eugene York
27. Jim Yon	"	Jim Yon
28. Russell Barton	57 Hoit Rd	Russell Barton
29. Berry Barton	57 Hoit Rd.	Berry Barton
30. Karen Griswold	64 N ^{Concord} Spring	Karen Griswold
31. Dan Munn		Dan Munn
32. Aisk Tynnel	15 Broad Ave	Aisk Tynnel
33. MARC LAURIN	15 Broad Ave	Marc Laurin
34. Vern Seaborn	6 Dackey Way	Vern Seaborn
35. John Reardon	37 Curtisville Rd	John Reardon
36. Corinne Reardon	31 Curtisville Rd	Corinne Reardon
37. Stephen P. Schneider	31 Curtisville Rd	Stephen P. Schneider

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1. Leticia Conrad	78 Allison St Concord, NH	[Signature]
2. Peter Probst	20 Green Dr Concord, NH	[Signature]
3. Lisa Gal	11 Dgkin St Concord	[Signature]
4. Tina Cooper	38 Heights Rd Concord	[Signature]
5. Mirie Brunson	12 Range Rd. Deerfield, NH	
6. Sandy Shuli	13 Badger St Concord, NH 03301	
7. El Caba	79 Old Loudon Rd. Concord NH 03301	
8. DM MacLennan	PO Box 414 Concord NH 03301	
9. Laura Fawcett	138 Broad Ave So. 03303	
10. Ashley O'Mara	58 Southstate St 03301	[Signature]
11. Alex Dymant	43 Ridge Rd.	[Signature]
12. Joe Bruns	6 Glen St	[Signature]
13. Kelli Bruns	6 Glen St	[Signature]
14.		
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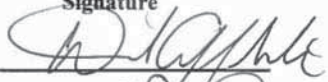


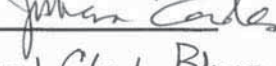
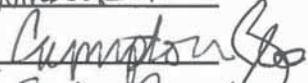

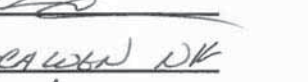


We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. JOSEPH E. BURKE	5 WILD FLOWER DR. CONCORD	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. GEORGE H. HUMPHREY JR	38 SHEPARD HILL RD HOVERNESS NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. A COPPER	38 HEIGHTS RD CONCORD NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. J WOOD	18 GARDEN ST CONCORD	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. J. Smith	12 Ray Rd. Deerfield NH L.E. Bell	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. JEFF Lewis	2 Lisa Lane Concord NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
7. Kella Ruffin	17 Grove St Concord NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
8. Megan Wyatt	7 Metcalx Dr Muzatt	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. J. Smith	56 South State St.	<i>[Signature]</i>
10. Kevin O'Connor	6 Otter Drive Concord NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
11. David Ingraham	169 Portsmouth St. #189 Concord NH	<i>[Signature]</i>
12. Roger Tessier	254 East Side Dr	<i>[Signature]</i>
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We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
76. Leslie Thomas	76 School St, Concord NH	Leslie Thomas
77. DAVID SCOTT	40 SANBORN RD CONCORD	David Scott
78. Julie Duclos	38 Oak Hill Rd Concord	Julie Duclos
79. Amy Nichols	43 Cemetery St Concord	Amy Nichols
80. Julie Billings	68 Oak Hill Rd Concord	Julie Billings
81. Karen Hels	34 Eastman St Concord	Karen Hels
82. Scott Cloutier	230 Sewalls Falls rd Concord	Scott Cloutier
83. Ann LaCroix	8 Rasanen Dr. Chichester, NH	Ann LaCroix
84. Brian Winslow	97 Range Rd Northwood, NH	Brian Winslow
85. Deborah R. Wilcox	203 Old Shaker Rd. Loudon, NH	Deborah R. Wilcox
86. Robert F. Wilcox	203 Old Shaker Rd. Loudon, NH	Robert F. Wilcox
87. Lynda Moore	281 Baptist Rd Canterbury, NH	Lynda Moore
88. Mariya Oss	41 Hait Rd Concord, NH	Mariya Oss
89. Kevin Kraft	171 Maple St Newport NH	Kevin Kraft
90. Holly Hassell		Holly Hassell
91. Carl Ward	632 N. Pembroke Rd Pembroke	Carl Ward
92. B. F. Fiddley	169 Portsmouth St Concord	B. F. Fiddley
93. Dorothy Perron	169 Portsmouth St Concord NH	Dorothy Perron
94. Cathy Mullet	264 East Side Dr Concord NH 03301	Cathy Mullet

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Name	Address	Signature
95. David Afflick	22 Hillcrest Ave.	
96. Morgan Sargent	N. Curtisville	
97. Gloria Liberman	2 Fairview Drive	
98. John Ede	Concord	
99. Charles Blossom	205 Mountain Rd Concord	Charles Blossom
100. Frances Irvine	39 Mountain Rd Concord	Frances Irvine
101 James Miller	Liverfont Dr Manchester NH	
102 Timme Marie Miller	10 Checkerberry Ln Concord N	
103 MARK FITZGERALD	White Pond Rd Windsor NH	
104 Dale Blossom	Beaver Brook	
105 Elaine Rowady	146 Portsmouth St., ^{Concord} NH	
106 Eric Ives	55 Bow Center Rd. Bow NH	
107 Lawrence Murphy	131 KING BRIDGE RD NH	
108 Deann McDonald	201 Oak Hill Rd Concord	
109 Keith D. Johnson	14 W. Bow St. Apt. 9, Franklin, N.H.	
110 John F. Pidd	133 Byrd Rd Canterbury NH.	
111 Sandra J Harper	Allen Town	
112 JOHN MORSE	615 LAKE CAVERN	
113 Diana Levine	10 Brown Hill Rd, Bow	

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
38. Helen A Prescott	149 Pembroke Rd, Concord	HAP Helen A Prescott
39. ROBERT PRESCOTT	149 PEMBRROKE RD, Concord	Robert Prescott
40. GEORGE FITTS	2 Guay Street, Concord	George Fitts
41. Florence Fitts	2 Guay Street, Concord	Florence Fitts
42. Jillian Poole	1 Guay St, Concord	Jillian Poole
43. ROBERT CREVIER	3 QUAY ST, CONCORD	Robert Crevier
44. Mary Fuller	8 Guay St Concord	Mary Fuller
45. CAROL & Ken ALLEN	10 QUAY ST Concord	Carol Allen
46. Ken Allen JR.	10 QUAY ST. Concord	Ken Allen
47. PATRICIA A KNIGHT	14 QUAY ST CONCORD	Patricia Knight
48. Teri Manning	16 Guay St Concord, NH	Teri Manning
49. Jason C Manning	16 Guay St Concord	Jason Manning
50. Rainie Rainie	20 Guay St.	Courtney Rainie
51. Scott Scott	19 Denis Dr	Audra Seibert
52. Scott Davio	17 DENIS DR.	SCOTT DAVIO
53. Jan Davio	17 Denis Dr	Jan Davio
54. Laura Lombardo	13 Cricket Lane	Laura Lombardo
55. Ed Ed	13 Cricket Lane	Ed Lombardo
56. Jeanne Gate	11 Cricket Ln Concord	Jeanne Gate

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
57. Beth A. Edes	10 Cricket Ln Concord NH	Beth A. Edes
58. Steve Sprague	15 CRICKET LN	STEVE J SPRAGUE
59. Julia Peterson	12 Cricket Ln	Julie Peterson
60. Jacob Peck	1 Gray St	Jacob Peck
61. Thomas Burrill	11 Haight	Thomas Burrill
62. Betty J. Burrill	" "	Betty J. Burrill
63. Myrna Prevost	13 Gray St.	
64. Ted Prevost	13 Gray St	
65. Jeff Gamba	17 Gray Street	
66. G. Galt	17 Garry Street	
67. Diane Thomas	6 Cricket Ln, Concord	
68. Thomas D. Dwyer	4 CRICKET LN Concord	
69. Susan S. Agre	4 Cricket Ln Concord	
70. Mary Lunderelle	1 Cricket Ln Concord	
71. Charlotte Moody ^{RT}	3 Cricket Ln Concord	
72. Roger Desrosiers	22 Temi Rd Concord	
73. SUSANNE DESROSIERS	" " "	
74. JOHN MCCARTHY	24 Temi RD.	Concord NH
75. EDA MCCARTHY	" "	" "

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
76. P. A. Alon	2 Cricket Ln ^{Concord}	P. A. Alon
77. Patricia Renaud	26 Temi Rd.	Patricia Renaud
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Alison Butler	330scar Blvd	Alison Butler
2. Nancy Lund	Deerfield, NH	Nancy Lund
3. Theresa Musumeci	Concord NH	Theresa Musumeci
4. Laurel Anderson	4 Susan Lane 03301	Laurel Anderson
5. Sharon Monroe	5 Oakmont Dr 03301	Sharon Monroe
6. Ben Prescott	144 Mt Rd. 03301	Ben Prescott
7. Elizabeth Smith		
8. Stanley Leonard	^{CONCORD} 47 MISTY OAK DR. 03301	Leonard
9. Bill O'Brien	^{CONCORD} 23 STY LKS DR.	W.F. O'Brien
10. Martin Healey	25 Angela Way	Martin Healey
11. Katty Labele	87A Branch Trk	Katty Labele
12. Michael M Lambert	30tter Dr Concord NH	
13. Mike Gordon	Long Pond Rd Washington NH	Mike Gordon
14. Catherine Down	4 Batchelder Mill Concord NH	
15. Eileen Sloan	17 Irving Dr. Concord NH	
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Name	Address	Signature
38. <i>Chris Schmeder</i>	37 South Curtisville	<i>Chris Schmeder</i>
39. <i>Jackie Edes</i>	251 Portsmouth St	<i>Jackie Edes</i>
40. <i>Douglas Ponusk</i>	249 Portsmouth St.	<i>Douglas Ponusk</i>
41. <i>Susan Leavitt</i>	249 Portsmouth St.	<i>Susan Leavitt</i>
42. <i>Jim Weigle</i>	244 Portsmouth St.	<i>Jim Weigle</i>
43. <i>Maryann Sansone</i>	244 Portsmouth St.	<i>Maryann Sansone</i>
44. <i>Beth Wheeler</i>	250 Portsmouth St	<i>Beth Wheeler</i>
45. <i>Karen Wheeler</i>	" "	<i>Karen Wheeler</i>
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Barbara Nutter	PO Box 106	B Nutter
2. JUANITA MARTIN	15 ^{CONCORD} PARMENTER RD.	Juanita Martin
3. Rose Currier	Maple St Pembroke	Rose Currier
4. Lynn Pethergill	99 Appleton St.	Lynn Pethergill
5. Tom STERN	508 CENTER Rd GOSHEN NH 03752	Tom Stern
6. Candace Whittemore	4 Farmwood Rd 0330	Candace Whittemore
7. Mark Walker	4 Farmwood Rd 03311	Mark Walker
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Name	Address	Signature
20. Gerald Monroe	5 OAKMONT Dr. Concord N.H.	Gerald Monroe
21. Mahrreahwah	Ostruth Ostruth	Mahrreahwah
22. Benoit Lemay	Concord	Benoit Lemay
23. DAVID SCOTT	Concord	David Scott
24. Claire Michlovitz	Concord	Claire Michlovitz
25. Andrea Douglas	Concord 34 Oakwood Dr	Andrea Douglas
26. Bonnie Ray	16 Judith Dr. Concord	Bonnie Ray
27. PETER HAYDON	33 OAK HILL RD	Peter Haydon
28. Shelley Moffat	42 Pelloe Dr Concord	Shelley Moffat
29. DAVID WEST	92 Robinson RD Bow	David West
30. FILLW DERSO	CONCORD	Fillw Derso
31. L SOLSKY	Brookwood Dr	L Solsky
32. Laurie Owen	Mayer Pd Rd	Laurie Owen
33. David Merrill	755 East Side Dr	David Merrill
34. Matt Merrill	285 East Side Dr	Matt Merrill
35. Suzanne TASKIR	18 Joan Circle Concord	Suzanne Taskir
36. Dawn Stavros	18 Boyce, Canterbury	Dawn Stavros
37. Arthur George Stavros	18 Boyce Rd Canterbury	Arthur G. Stavros

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
38. Diana Eganis	93 Mutton Rd Webster, NH	
39. Greg Meely	337 Saker Rd Grafton NH	
40. Lori Lacasse	603-219-0136 ² Concord	
41. James Chappell	33 Heartwood Lane Pawtucket RI	
42. John Stanwick	2 Susan Lane Concord	
43. Amy Slattery	30 Snow Pond Rd Concord	Amy Slattery
44. John A Fiske	8 French Rd Weston MA 02493	
45. BRUCE BAIRSTON	9 TITACKERAY RD CONC 03301	
46. Ross O'Donnell	Oak Hill Rd Concord	
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
38. Rebecca Ross	85 District 5 RD Concord	Rebecca Ross
39. Bridget DeAngelis	59 Cemetery St	Bridget DeAngelis
40. Don D'Amico	59 Cemetery St	Don D'Amico
41. HOLT WALTER	60 Cemetery St	Holt Walter
42. Patrick O'Donnell	207 Oak Hill Rd	Patrick O'Donnell
43. Kelly Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd	K Cronin
44. CJ Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd	CJ Cronin
45. Patti Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd	Patricia Cronin
46. Carlton Cronin	185 Oak Hill Rd	Carlton W Cronin
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YWK #1

N/A

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. James Kucman	12 Brookwood Dr. Concord	James Kucman
2. Eileen M Hughes	102 S. STATE ST Concord	Eileen M Hughes
3. Donald Hughes	102 S. State St. Concord	Donald Hughes
4. Cheryl Mikenon	7 Brookwood Dr., Concord	Cheryl Mikenon
5. Thom M. Nuhn	7 Brookwood Dr Concord NH 0330	Thom M. Nuhn
6. Larysa Kucman	12 Brookwood Dr Concord, NH	Larysa P. Kucman
7. Grace R. Kucman	12 BROOKWOOD DR. CONCORD	Grace R. Kucman
8. Mark Schnulle	4 Brookwood Drive Concord NH	Mark Schnulle
9. Elizabeth Schneide	4 Brookwood Dr. Concord NH	Elizabeth Schneide
10. Shayne LeBretow	4 Foxrun Concord NH	Shayne LeBretow
11. Aubrey R. Davis	6 Fox Run Concord, NH	Aubrey R. Davis
12. Gregg Gilbert	8 Fox Run Concord, NH	Gregg Gilbert
13. Michelle Gilbert	8 Fox Run Concord, NH	Michelle Gilbert
14. Tom + Jen Flanders	12 Fox Run Concord NH	Tom Flanders
15. Jimi Mays	26 Brookwood Concord NH	Jimi Mays
16. M. Kate Langlais-McNutt	26 Brookwood	M. Kate McNutt
17. Robert McNutt	26 Brookwood Dr.	Robert McNutt
18. Shannon Quinn	116 Brookwood Dr	Shannon Quinn
19. Wm. Beatty III	8 Brookwood DR.	Wm. Beatty III

TAK#2

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
20. Bettyann Beatty	8 BROOKWOOD DRIVE	Bettyann Beatty
21. John Selter	9 Brookwood Dr	John Selter
22. Gail Gettens	9 Brookwood Dr	Gail Selter
23. Kevin P. Landry	18 BROOKWOOD DR	K-PL7
24. Steve Mangano	92 Brookwood Dr	STVA
25. ASAD KANGARLOO	21 FOX DR	Asad Kangaroo
26. Marilyn Curtis	19 Fox Run Concord	
27. Karen M. Puhli	9 FOX RUN Concord, NH 03301	
28. Jim Green	2 Fox Run Concord, NH 03301	
29. Tara Green	2 Fox Run Concord, NH 03301	
30. Alexander Hicks	3 Brookwood Dr. Concord NH 03301	Alexander Hicks
31. Gregory Booth	5 NISSAN ST	GREGORY BOOTH
32. Amy White	181 Loudon Rd #301	Amy White
33. Jen Burlock	45 Jackson St. #1 Concord NH 03301	Jen Burlock
34. Harold & Mary Belducini	#1 Brookwood dr 03301	
35. Steph W. Booth	343 Mt. Rd. Concord, 03301	
36. Ron Rompala	10 Brookwood Dr. Concord 03301	Ron Rompala
37. Marie Rompala	4 Brookwood Dr Concord 03301	Marie Rompala

9WK#3

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
38. JAMES JUDG	Concord NH 16 Brookwood Dr	James Judg
39. Brent Charles	Brookwood, Dr. 11 Moore Ave	Brent Charles
40. Ruth Davis	6 Fox Run Concord NH	Ruth Davis
41. John St	17 FOX RUN	John St
42. John Cutz	19 FOX RUN	John Cutz
43. Margaret Soan	16 FOX RUN	Margaret Soan
44. Roger FADETTA	7 DUDLEY DR	Roger FADETTA
45. ZANE FILLIP	9 FOX RUN	ZANE FILLIP
46. Laura Quayle	20 1/2 Lyndon St	Laura Quayle
47. Rodney Lavallee	20 1/2 Lyndon St	Rodney Lavallee
48. Tyler Osgood	69 NE Village Rd	Tyler Osgood
49. Jeremy Colby	28 BERGEN ST	Jeremy Colby
50. Jonathan Boylan	32 Maple St	Jonathan Boylan
51. Martin Mumford	51 dakin St	Martin Mumford
52. Heather Calley	69 NE Village Rd	Heather Calley
53. Amanda Hudson	33A Fayette St	Amanda Hudson
54. Jane Kalulik	31 Thordike St	Jane Kalulik
55. Dan Cur	Dorset covey 33A Fayette's covey	Dan Cur
56. Brent Warren	3 Fayette St.	Brent Warren

9WK #4

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
76. Laura Fortin	52 Concord St.	Laura Fortin
77. Robert A. Mitchell	52 Park St. Concord	Robert A. Mitchell
78. Jeff Kablik	39 Thirdike St Concord	Jeff Kablik
79. Stacy Michelle Spence	14 Brookwood Dr.	Michelle Spence
80. Brett Spence	14 Brookwood Dr. Concord, NH 03303	Brett Spence
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Ed Meyer	3 Town Pound Rd, Alexandria	<i>Ed Meyer</i>
2. Jake Rye	12 Penned dc, Concord NH	<i>Jake Rye</i>
3. Genanne Sanders	51 Kimball Pond Rd Canterbury, Vermont	<i>Genanne Sanders</i>
4. Christopher Chirgwin	44A Croteau Court Manchester, NH	<i>Christopher Chirgwin</i>
5. Felicia Chirgwin	44A Croteau Court Manchester, NH	<i>Felicia Chirgwin</i>
6. Milla Walth	49A Croteau Court Manchester, NH	<i>Milla Walth</i>
7. Lauren Mucher	PO Box 428 Belmont NH	<i>Lauren Mucher</i>
8. Jordan Richardson	24 Bogg Rd Apt 21 Concord NH	<i>Jordan Richardson</i>
9. Col F. Cael	15 Court St rays way	<i>Col F. Cael</i>
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Name	Address	Signature
1. DEBRA FORTIER	14 Hampshire Ln Concord NH	Debra Fortier
2. Nancy Siff	2 King St. Concord, NH 03301	Nancy Siff
3. Linda B. Fry	7 Oak Hill Rd 03301	Linda B. Fry
4. Joanne Gutt	39 Irving Drive concord	Joanne Gutt
5. Sue Hardt	11A Gladstone St Concord	Sue Hardt
6. Leigh Walls	6 Winthrop St. Concord	Leigh Walls
7. Roy Pettengill	99 Appleton St Concord	Roy Pettengill
8. Andy Sky	98 Appleton St Concord NH	Andy Sky
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Print

Name	Address	Signature
1. Kim Benton	93 Pembroke Rd	Kim S. Benton
2. Carla Cochran	73 North State St.	Carla Cochran
3. Mary Brady	225 Mountain Rd	M & J
4. Matthew Tucker	53 Heather Lane	Matthew Tucker
5. Lou Newcomer	83 Blackwater	Lou Newcomer
6. Lori Goodsell	20 Prospect NH	Lori Goodsell
7. Midge Modge	47 Skylark ^{Skylark} NH	Midge Modge
8. Jo Ann Dixon	120 Fisherville Rd ^{Concord}	Jo Ann Dixon
9. KATHRYN BARGEE	3 Wildflower Dr ^{Penacook NH}	Kathryn Bargee
10. Anita Terrio	20 Cricket Ln	Anita Terrio
11. Sandra Cote	10 Putney Ave	Sandra Cote
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
20. PAULA W. JEWELL	54 MOUNTAIN RD. CONCORD	Paula W. Jewell
21. William R. Jewell	54 MOUNTAIN RD CONCORD	William R. Jewell
22. Don Seader	56 Buckingham Lane	Don Seader
23. Kay Garrigan	2 Beaver Meadow St., Concord NH	Kay Garrigan
24. Sharon Wallace	234 Western Ave. Henniker, NH 03242	Sharon Wallace
25. Ed Whelan	60 Golfview Dr. Manchester NH 03102	Ed Whelan
26. Shelly Blood	2576 W. Rd Northwood NH 0326	Shelly Blood
27. Barbara Linder	11 Kearsarge St. Concord NH 03301	Barbara Linder
28. JAMIE WELCH	795 LAWRENCE RD POWNAL, ME 04069	JAMIE WELCH
29. Kelly Welch	795 Lawrence Rd Pownal, Me 04069	Kelly Welch
30. Devon McFadden	435 Mountain Rd Concord NH 03301	Devon McFadden
31. Courtney Demets	9 rex drive concord NH 03303	Courtney Demets
32. Penny Beauchesne	36 Buckingham Lane 03229	Penny Beauchesne
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
20. M. Colburn	P.O. BOX 1382 Ashland NH 03217	M. Colburn
21. J WEST	268 E. SIDE DR CONCORD N.H. 03301	J West
22. DAN KIPPITY	43 OAK HILL RD Concord	D Kippity
23. Lisa A Szanto	90 Elm St Northfield.	Lisa A. Szanto
24. Nancy Hadey	P.O. Box 200 Canterbury NH	Nancy Hadey
25. Nancy Marchillo	47 S. Village Rd Loudon	Nancy Marchillo
26. Peggy Ryan	866 Pleasant Hill Rd. Pembroke	Peggy Ryan
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Name	Address	Signature
76. Misty Griffin	1163 Portsmouth St	Misty Griffin
77. Julie Buteau	16 Roger Ave	Julie Buteau
78. Krista Lewis	1384 Hill Rd	Krista Lewis
79. J. Wagner	Portsmouth St	J. Wagner
80. Ron Rhot	Bedford NH	Ron Rhot
81. Paul F. Hunter	Manchester NH	Paul F. Hunter
82. Debbie W. Wright	" "	Debbie W. Wright
83. Julie Krich	57 Coffeyson Rd	Julie Krich
84. Cheryl Ferguson	283 SOUTH RD, DEERFIELD	Cheryl Ferguson
85. Jim Richards	15 IRON HORSE DRIVE E-209	Bedford, NH 03116 Jim Richards
86. Donald Wright	76 WATER ST BEDFORD NH	Donald Wright
87. Nancy M. Reese	260 North Rd Deerfield NH	Nancy M. Reese
88. Susan Sakel	84 Branch Turnpike	Concord, NH Susan Sakel
89. Ray Duni	24 Branch Turnpike Concord, NH	Ray Duni
90. Kathy M. Smith	21 Farmwood Rd Concord, NH	Kathy M. Smith
91. A. Pierson	Cedar Ln	Bow
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(PRINT)

Name	Address	Signature
38. Agnes Jones	61 Colby Rd	Agnes Jones
39. Carolyn Puffer	6 Watson Rd - Nycham	Carolyn Puffer
40. Brad Hanson	Epsom NH	Brad Hanson
41. Chris Chil Co	66 Catamount Rd Pittsfield	
42. Matt McBrigen	18 Gray Ave Farmington NH 03825	Matt McBrigen
43. Melissa K. Bruce	191 New Rye Rd. Epsom NH	Melissa K. Bruce
44. Todd C. DuBois	58 NE Village Rd. Concord, NH 03301	Todd C. DuBois
45. Sandra P Jones	282 Ocean Blvd Rye NH Concord, NH 03301	Sandra P Jones
46. Judy Boucher-Leidner	155 Liberty St Concord, NH 03301	Judy Boucher-Leidner
47. Laura C Spauldy	6 Cherry St.	Laura C Spauldy
48. Clair P. Taylor	341 Pembroke St., Pembroke, NH 03275	Clair P. Taylor
49. Esther Clauson	8 Pine Grove Rd Concord, NH	Esther Clauson
50. Judith McPhail	94 Primrose Lane Penacook Penacook, NH	Judith McPhail
51. Jeanne Jacques	191 Swamp Rd Epsom, NH 03234	Jeanne Jacques
52. Michelle Pennequin	38 Spring St Epsom, NH 03234	Michelle Pennequin
53. Holly Songer	9 Emerald Dr Apt 6 Berrington, NH 035	Holly Songer
54. Blaze Bonifad	188 Beant Hill Rd Chichester NH	Blaze Bonifad
55. Anna B	523 N. Pembroke Rd Pembroke NH 0327	Anna B
56. MaryLou Deak	271 Turkey Hill Rd Blomshury NH 08804	MaryLou Deak

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Name	Address	Signature
38. Patrice Couture-White	227A Taylor Cir. Farmington	Patrice Couture-White
39. BRYAN COUTURE-WHITE	"	Bryan Couture-White
40. Carla Houck	10 Jay Ave, Concord N.H.	Carla M Houck
41. Charles Reese	260 North Rd Deerfield.	Charles Reese
42. L. M. White	31 Sherman St Concord, N.H.	L. M. White
43. R. Cuming	31 Sherman St	" "
44. Doug Falson	5 Bliss Rd DEERFIELD, NH	
45. Mike Mainstalon	5 Bliss Rd Deerfield, NH	
46. Debra Brown	137 Oakdale Ave Manchester	
47. Lynn C. Healy	45 Thompson St Concord, NH	
48. ASHLY Dakey	13 Cedar Dr. Pown, NH 03304	
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We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. Zac Garcia	2 Runnels RD	
2. ALAN D. DEAK	Frequent Visitor	Alan D Deak
3. Harry Weiser	Canterbury	Harry Weiser
4. BILL O'BRIEN	STYLES DR.	W.B. O'Brien
5. Paula Henderson	Elm St	Paula Henderson
6. Robert Claridge	Tilton	Robert Claridge
7. KATHY MATO	Concord	Kathy Matot
8. Marybeth Morrill	Concord	Marybeth Morrill
9. Julie Sturajs	Borough Rd	Julie Sturajs
10. MARY BRUCHER	Concord	Mary Brucher
11. W & Nunn	Fenwick	
12. Ross Mokolm	Belmont	Ross Mokolm
13. Damon Boyer	CONCORD	Damon Boyer
14. Ryan Sahr	5 Hayward Brook DR CONCORD	Ryan Sahr
15. Kathleen Gallagher	Concord	Kathleen Gallagher
16. MARY D. WILSON	Concord	Mary D. Wilson
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Name	Address	Signature
1. Carolyn Thomson	19 Freedom Acres Dr. Concord NH	Carolyn Thomson
2. Doug Thomson	15 Freedom Acres Dr. Concord NH	Doug Thomson
3. James	55 Oakmont Dr. Concord NH	03301
4. Helen Christie	54 Cotton Rd. Deerfield NH	03037
5. Peter Annon	55 Oakmont Concord NH	03301
6. Patricia Vary	49 Sunnyside St. Seabrook	03874
7. Lawrence Vary	49 Sunnyside St. Seabrook	03874
8. Stuart Thomas	3 Valer Lane	Memorandum
9. D. M. R.	13 Marjane	Concord NH Dana Ave
10. Hillary V Sterba	502 W. River Rd. Hooksett NH	03041
11. Kenneth A Sterba	502 W. River Rd. Hooksett NH	Kenneth A. Sterba
12. Natalia Eorp	1 Dunklee St. Concord	03301
13. Jen Devanny	10 Fox cross Concord	03301
14. Scott Devanny	10 Fox cross Concord	03301
15. Chris Griffin	163 Portsmouth St. Concord	03301
16. Tom Wright	14 Logging Hill Rd. Bow	03005
17. Daniel Broussard	233 South St. Concord	03301
18. Peter Sands	253 Pleasant St. Concord	03301
19. Craig Hill	Itall St. Concord	03301

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
38. Steven + Sue Padik	21 Winthrop St	Steven Padik
39. Emerson Bracy	76 School St	Emerson Bracy
40. Joel Pastuszak	15 styles Dr.	Joel Pastuszak
41. Dave Bonner	683 Pullin Rd	Dave Bonner
42. Harold Gates	4 Woodland Cir, Fawn H.	Harold Gates
43. Marghal Clemie	325 Pleasant St	Marghal Clemie
44. Louisa Bliss	791 Cherry Valley R Bethlehem, NH	Louisa Bliss
45. Sharon Silva	277 East Side Dr. Concord, NH 03301	Sharon Silva
46. Rick + Susan Terrel	22 Hampshire Dr.	Rick Terrel
47. Bill Crawford	76 Eaton Dr. Concord NH	Bill Crawford
48. Lisa Cole	14 Layton S. Canterbury	Lisa Cole
49. Jim Fry	7 Oak Hill Rd Concord NH 03301	Jim Fry
50. Bettino Ammerman	169 Portsmouth St., Concord, NH	Bettino Ammerman
51. Lucy Goldthwaite	222 Putnam Rd Pittsfield MA	Lucy Goldthwaite
52. Karl Shore	Box 385 Concord NH 03302	Karl Shore
53. Maggie Andersen	259 E. Side Dr Concord.	Maggie Andersen
54. Tyler King	153 Tim Drive Pembroke, NH	Tyler King
55. Amy Maclean	120 Fisherville Rd Concord, NH	Amy Maclean
56. Lucinda Paige	Shaker Road Concord NH	Lucinda Paige

Total = 20

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QC

We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
57. Bill Powell	Marigold Dr	Concord NH Powell
58. Paul Lissner	London Rd	Paul Lissner
59. Laura Anderson	Susan Lane	Laura Anderson
60. Elizabeth Exley	Green Dr	Elizabeth Exley
61. B Kelly	Marigold	B Kelly
62. S Kane	Alkford Dr	S Kane
63. Gary And	B Street	Gary And
64. John Woods	Belmont	John Woods
65. Dianne Harhigh	EAST CONCORD	Dianne M. Harhigh
66. Les Brown	Manchester, NH	Les Brown
67. Julie Eades	Carter Hwy, NH	Julie Eades
68. Debra Davis	Epsom, NH	Debra Davis
69. Kristen Davis	Epsom NH	Kristen Davis
70. NHTT Keyser	T. Hill NH	NHTT Keyser
71. Carol Hansen	46 Snow Pond, Concord NH	Carol Hansen
72. Aimee Zarges	London, NH	Aimee Zarges
73. BETSY BLAKE	CONCORD NH	Betsy Blake
74. Hilary Thomson	Concord NH	Hilary Thomson
75. Kim Pooler	Concord NH	Kim Pooler

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We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
1. Faith Y. Northrop	31 Cabernet Dr. #2 Concord 03303	Faith Y. Northrop
2. CHRIS de NESNERA	2 FOLLO ST. CONCORD, NH	Chris de Nesnera
3. Deanna Keir	13 Union St Manchester NH	Deanna Keir
4. John Butler	39 N. Curtisville Rd Concord, NH	John Butler
5. Karen Chlawkes	39 N. Curtisville Rd. Concord, NH	Karen Chlawkes
6. Janet Champagne	30 Bert St Haverhill NH 03106	Janet Champagne
7. Sophia Jellis	2 Chestnut Pasture Rd Concord, NH 03301	Sophia Jellis
8. Brian D. Ellis	" " " " "	Brian D. Ellis
9. Sam Kildner	233 CARVINS FALLS RD	Sam Kildner
10. Robert C Vallieres	142 Hoyt Rd - CONCORD N.H.	Robert C Vallieres
11. Neil Olson	4 Rowell St Concord NH	Neil Olson
12. Madeleine Mineau	4 Rowell St Concord NH	Madeleine Mineau
13. Jess Cosentino	6R Senter Cir. Derry NH	Jess Cosentino
14. SARAH DIAN	11 KIPLING CIR CONCORD NH	Sarah Dian
15. Neil Dion	" Kipling Circle Concord NH	Neil Dion
16. Corey Gilbert	31 Cabernet Dr #4	Corey Gilbert
17. ALEX KOPPELKAM	" " "	Alex Koppelkam
18. Halina Stave	31 Cabernet #3	Halina Stave
19. Ulleeta Brown	75 Clark Mill Rd Weare	Ulleeta Brown

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Name	Address	Signature
20. Patricia Shappell	Concord 03303 16-2 Cabernet Dr.	Patricia Shappell
21. David Shappell	16-2 Cabernet Dr.	David Shappell
22. Harvey Grossberg	17-3 Cabernet Dr.	Harvey Grossberg
23. HEIDI KIERNAN	4-2 CHABLIS TERR. CONCORD, NH 03303	Heidi Kiernan
24. CHRISTOPHER MARCOTTE	4-1 CHABLIS TERR. CONCORD, NH 03303	Chris Marcotte
25. Robert Smaha	25 Cabernet Dr #2 CONCORD NH 03303	Robert Smaha
26. Wayne Charoffe	5 Cabernet Dr Unit 1 Concord NH 03303	Wayne Charoffe
27. ROBERT PURSEN	7-1 Cabernet Dr. Concord, NH 03303	Robert Puren
28. Philip Stahl	73 South St	
29. Carole Polyz	23 Woodcrest Heights Concord NH	
30. Claire Finch	78 Beach Hill Rd. Wegge, N.H.	
31. Patricia Meier	5 Cabernet Dr, #1, Concord, NH	
32. MAURICE MUNDWILLER	3 CABERNET #4, CONCORD, NH.	M Maurice Mundwille
33. James M. [unclear]	32 CABERNET DRIVE Unit 1 CONCORD, NH	James M. [unclear]
34. Shirley (Bellevue)	32 Cabernet Dr Unit 1 Concord NH 03303	Shirley Bellevue
35. Pam Beane	25 Cabernet Dr. Unit 1 Concord N.H.	
36. VIRGINIA M. BABCIAK	27-4 Cabernet Dr. Concord NH 03303	Virginia M. Babciak
37. WILLIAM E BECEL	2 daphnet peninsula N.H. 03303	William E Bece

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Name	Address	Signature
38. Maria Hamfield	30 Concord Dr. Webster, NH 6-2 Cabernet Dr.	Maria Hamfield
39. Jennie Quaresima	Concord, NH 03303	Jennie Quaresima
40. MARICEL VASQUEZ	32-2 CABERNET DR. CONCORD 03303	Maricel Vasquez
41. KRISTINA PEARE	14 FIRST ST CONCORD NH	Kristina Peare
42. Jody Gaynor	15 Spillway Lane 11H	Jody Gaynor
43. Phil Gaynor	" " "	Phil Gaynor
44. Lior Sadeh	555 Ashbur Hill Rd wilton NH	Lior Sadeh
45. NEKA GANDHI-SCHWARTZ	93 North Rd, ^{at NHP} Hancock, New Hampshire	Neka Gandhi-Schwartz
46. Steven B. Abbott	6 Hutchinson Ave Concord ⁰³³⁰ NH	Steve B. Abbott
47. Suemaher	185 State St. Grafton Concord & Seaside	Suemaher
48. Marc Gosnick	223 Jean Mcarden Rd Webster n	Marc Gosnick
49. Stephen Sommers	14 Urtest St. Concord, NH 03301	Stephen Sommers
50. Stephen Sommers	1122 St. Concord NH	Stephen Sommers
51. Carol Goodine	Pine St. Concord NH	Carol Goodine
52. Robert Silva	11 Dover St. Concord R. Silva	Robert Silva
53. Kevin Marshall	S. Sutton NH	Kevin Marshall
54. TOM BLOWN	86 1/2 PLEASANT ST CONCORD	Tom Blown
55. Jenny Boesch	7 Pine St., Concord	Jenny Boesch
56. Tara Greenwood	Sewalls Falls Tara Greenwood	Tara Greenwood

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Name	Address	Signature
57. Mary Barnum	13 Albin St, Concord	Mary P. Barnum
58. Terry Barnum	Concord	Terry Barnum
59. John G. Elsnay	155 Griffin Rd Deerfield NH	John G. Elsnay
60. Augustus Hilcup	2 Thompson St	Augustus Hilcup
61. Meredith Kalinsk	85 Burnham Hill Rd Danbury	Meredith Kalinsk
62. Beverly Estabrook	Hampton Heights Concord NH	Beverly Estabrook
63. Genni King	10 Pine St Concord NH	Genni King
64. Arthur Christopher Evan	521 Shaker Rd. Canterbury, NH	Arthur Christopher Evan
65. Chelsea Passan	116 Giot. Concord, NH 03301	Chelsea Passan
66. APOLPHE BERNOTAS	24 Dunklee St., Concord, NH 03301	APOLPHE BERNOTAS
67. Marguerite Drazic	24 Dunklee St Concord NH 03301	Marguerite Drazic
68. Gail Page	40 E. Side Dr " " "	Gail Page
69. DEANNA CAPRANO	203 LOUSON RD, CONCORD	Deanna Caprano
70. Sharon Treichler	6 Beaver Meadow Concord 03301	Sharon P. Treichler
71. Richard Treichler	6 Beaver Meadow, Concord 03301	Richard Treichler
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Signature</u>
38. Mary Ann Murphy	27 Jerrill Dr.	Mary Ann Murphy
39. Keith McClain	22 Peterson Circle	Keith McClain
40. Ann Ballou	87 2 CROSS CTR	Ann Ballou
41. Sheila Rydel	469 Shaker Rd Conc.	Sheila Rydel
42. Tom Kasporian	193 Branhill Rd Belmont	Tom Kasporian
43. Frank Irvine	39 Mountain Rd Concord	Frank Irvine
44. John + Linda Acerace	Belmont, NH	John + Linda Acerace
45. Ann + Bob	169 Portsmouth St Concord NH	Ann + Bob
46. Jacqueline Brochu	58 Abbott Rd. Penacook, NH	Jacqueline Brochu
47. Lee Hill	169 Portsmouth St. Concord NH	Lee Hill
48. James Cozelle	21 Hampshire Drive, Concord, NH	James Cozelle
49. Jeffrey Blecharczyk	43 Community Dr. Penacook	Jeffrey Blecharczyk
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Name	Address	Signature
20. John Dube	159 MORRILL RD, CANTEBURY	John Dube
21. Sharon Ayers	109 Portsmouth St	Sharon Ayers
22. Sharon Chase	42 Peckoc Dr	Sharon Chase
23. Dick Graymont	32 Blount Dr Nashua	Dick Graymont
24. Linda Rosano	7 Forest St, Concord	Linda Rosano
25. Myra Desmarre	Buxton P.O. Buxton	
26.	JUST GO AWAY	
27. Renee Duval	20 Foxcross Circle Concord	Renee Duval
28. Sarah Pratt	7 Farmwood Rd	Sarah Pratt
29. Leana Anderson	41 Village St	Leana Anderson
30. Richard Bitodeau	7 Prospect St	Richard Bitodeau
31. Chris Johnson	29 Cricket Ln	Chris Johnson
32. John Pollock	81 Branch Temple	J. Pollock
33. Joanne Pollock	" "	Joanne Pollock
34. Frank G. Kenner	322 Manns Hill Rd Littleton, NH	Frank G. Kenner
35. Deane Kenner	247 Shaker Rd Concord NH	Deane Kenner
36. Sharon Keely	179 Htn Rd #1 Concord NH	Sharon Keely
37. Jill Doyle	16 Randolph Rd Concord NH	Jill Doyle
38. Doug W. R.	85 District #5 Rd. Concord, NH	Doug W. R.

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Name	Address	Signature
57. Theodor & Beata	25 Howard St Boston	Theodor & Beata
58. Roger John	54 SCHOOL ST CONCORD, NH	Roger P John
59. Linda Youna	43 misty oak dr, Concord NH	Linda Youna
60. Tamara Hatcher	47 Prof. le Ave Con	Tamara Hatcher
61. Tom Littlejohns	35 Wilson Rd CANTERBURY	Tom Littlejohns
62. Sara Hyland	19 Braman Rd Concord	Sara Hyland
63. Ashley Martin	97 Range Road Northwood, ME	Ashley Martin
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Name	Address	Signature
20. Dave Pelletier	49 MISTY OAK DR. Concord NH	Dave Pelletier
21. Chris Chisholm	9 Misty Oak Dr.	Chris Chisholm
22. JOEL DAVIS	3 MORRILL LN, CONCORD NH	Joel Davis
23. Sue Davis	3 Morrill Ln. Concord NH	Sue Davis
24. Christina Pelletier	49 MISTY OAK DR Concord	CHRISTINA GAUDET-PELLETIER
25. Helen O'Brien	1 Morrill Ln. Concord NH	Helen O'Brien
26. Patricia A. Hutton	39 Misty Oak Drive	Patricia A. Hutton
27. Gerald Y. Hutton	39 Misty Oak Drive	Gerald Y. Hutton
28. Tracy L. Pace	31 Misty Oak Drive	Tracy L. Pace
29. LINDA F. YOUNG	43 MISTY OAK DR	Linda F. Young
30. KATH Reilly	6 Morrill Lane Concord	Kath Reilly
31. Jane Bedford	5 Morrill Lane Concord	Jane S. Bell
32. Cathy Currier	33 Misty Oak Dr Concord NH	Cathy Currier
33. RICHARD A CURRIER	33 MISTY OAK DRIVE CONCORD	Richard A. Currier
34. John R Young	43 MISTY OAK DRIVE Concord NH	John R. Young
35. Mark B Pace	31 misty oak Drive Concord NH	Mark B. Pace
36. Wrethen Krapton	31 misty Oak Concord NH	Wrethen Krapton
37. Patricia S. Allaire	41 Misty Oak Dr Concord NH	Patricia S. Allaire

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Name	Address	Signature
1. Judy Frenette	223 Rabbit Rd. Salisbury	Judy Frenette
2. Kathy Lee	27 ISabala Dr. Londonderry	Kathy Lee
3. CYNTHIA PROULX	16 FAIRFIELD DR. CONCORD, NH	Cynthia Proulx
4. Melanie Anniken	6 Dartmouth St. Concord, NH	Melanie Anniken
5. Brenda Lemay	92 Lovejoy Rd London	Brenda Lemay
6. Kirk Callender	1139 Rt 12A Surry	Kirk Callender
7. Robin Cousins	85 Woodward Rd ^{Merrimack} _{NH}	Robin Cousins
8. Kathy Moore	523 Shaker Rd. Concord	Kathy Moore
9. Pat Switt	781 Rowle St. Amherst	Pat Switt
10. Len Errington	305 White Oak Rd, Barnstead	Len Errington
11. Angela Kelly	17 Clark St Concord NH	Angela Kelly
12. Kim Sanders	45 Chichester RD London, NH	Kim Sanders
13. Richard Royce	6 Irving Drive 03301	Richard Royce
14. McRoyce	" " "	McRoyce
15. Tina Martinez	21 Oak Hill Rd 03301	Tina Martinez
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Name	Address	Signature
1. JEAN WILCOX	25 SHAWMUT ST CONCORD NH	Jean Wilcox
2. Evelyn Goss	137 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Evelyn Goss
3. SUZANNE KEACH	Washington St Concord NH	Suzanne Keach
4. Priscilla W. Gemmill	Mountain Rd Concord NH	Priscilla W. Gemmill
5. Edward E Shumaker	219 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Edward E Shumaker
6. Polley Shumaker	219 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Polley Shumaker
7. Claire Fisher	173 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Claire Fisher
8. Frank Wilcox	25 Shawmut St Concord NH	Frank Wilcox
9. Yolanda Wheeler	130 Hart Rd Concord NH	Yolanda Wheeler
10. Donna Jimica	107 Penacook St Concord NH	Donna Jimica
11. Mary Ann	107 Penacook St Concord NH	Mary Ann
12. Catherine Dwyer	215 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Catherine Dwyer
13. Cathie Dwyer	215 Mountain Rd Concord NH	Cathie Dwyer
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Name	Address	Signature
20. Susan Wiggins	11 Rangeway Rd. Dunbarton NH 03046	Susan Wiggins
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Name	Address	Signature
20. Janice Christiano	PO Box 199 Henniker	Janice Christiano
21.		

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Name	Address	Signature
1. Julie Shelly	181 N. Capitol Hill dr Londonderry, NH 03053	Julie Shelly

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Name	Address	Signature
Graz Bercan		
1. B Tim Leclair	57 Clemud Rd. Bow	
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We support burying the Northern Pass transmission lines thru the entire state but especially thru Concord where they will be in close proximity to many homes.

Name	Address	Signature
38. PAUL R CARACIO	52 Eastman St Concord NH 03301	Paul R Caraciot
39. PG POORE	SOAPSTONE RD CAULDRON	PG POORE
40. L. D'Amico	Northfield, NH	L. D'Amico
41. Jason W. Merrill	Concord, NH	Jason W. Merrill
42. Patricia Foisy	Concord N.H.	Patricia Foisy
43. Victoria Hutchinson	Concord NH	Victoria Hutchinson
44. Jean Hunter	149 East Side Dr #152 Concord NH	Jean Hunter
45. Marta Pedersen	517 Shaker Rd Concord, NH	Marta Pedersen
46. Barry + Cheryl Wood	24 ELZABETH DR BOCAQUEN NH	Barry + Cheryl Wood
47. Anne & Paul	30 Jewett St Concord NH	Anne & Paul
48. Dawn Hanson	30 Walnut St Rochester NH	Dawn Hanson
49. Joe Richard	30 Walnut St Roch. N.H.	Joe Richard
50. Michael STANTON	199 OAK Hill rd Concord, NH	Michael Stanton
51. Mikayla Pae	41 Hait Rd Concord NH	Mikayla Pae
52. Mary Blaisdel	38 Mountain Rd, Concord, NH.	Mary Blaisdel
53. Jim Blaisdel	38 Mountain Rd. Concord, N.H.	Jim Blaisdel
54. Megan Pastuszak	15 styles drive	Megan Pastuszak
55. Amy Trento	151 Snowplow Rd	Amy Trento
56. Ronald Rive	16 Branch TPK	Ronald Rive