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Sent: Thursday, April 13, 2017 10:21 AM

To: Monroe, Pamela

Subject: SEC 2015-06

Dear Ms. Monroe,

Please be advised that the National Grid project proposed to provide hydropower to the region, is apparently and perhaps obviously far superior to the Northern Pass project, which also is proposed to provide hydropower to the region.

Please note that grid simulations for 2008 and beyond, performed by NESCOE, various other entities, et al. show that Vermont Yankee, near Keene, New Hampshire used to provide utility-scale power-factor correction (regulation) for the Western part of New Hampshire, and the rest of the surrounding grid in that area; thusly increasing reliability and power quality.

This power factor correction was distributed via lines running up the Connecticut River Valley on the Vermont side, and notably to lines into Western New Hampshire (e.g., the 345kV line running through Greenville, Milford, Amherst, New Ipswich, Fitzwilliam; the Monadnock and Souhegan region).

There are only 3 large 345kV transmission lines that come to mind, servicing all of Western New Hampshire that notably interties into the Souhegan: Milford, Nashua, Amherst area, and the grid containing Vermont and parts of Massachusetts. This means that the transmission line coming from the old Vermont Yankee site through New Ipswich and the Monadnock region is approximately 1/3 of the entire Western New Hampshire grid, servicing these points. They all transcend Vermont via the Vermont Yankee lines, switchyard, and the relatively nearby capabilities of the proposed and superior National Grid project up towards Northern Vermont and Canadian areas.

Regardless, the National Grid proposal would handsomely take advantage of these lines in the region of Western New Hampshire, and service the region's power-factor regulation, providing superior power quality and reliability, better than Northern Pass of which only connects centrally in New Hampshire where large power generation stations already exist nearby already providing localized power-factor regulation in the center of the State.

As such the proposed National Grid project, which apparently needs only some 6 miles of new transmission line (and uses existing right-of-ways) is less impactful, far superior inclusive of power-factor concerns, helps keep transmission fees reasonable for rate payers without a massive overbuild of new green-field takings, and provides benefit for the region.

Surely, the SEC must consider the region and the burden to rate payers in New Hampshire as these are also creating consequences in a regional impact by starting locally in this the Great State of New Hampshire.

Many Thanks,
-chris