Access Northeast:
Meeting New England’s Energy Needs
Project Developers:
Power Generation Resources at Risk

• ISO-NE recently identified over 4,000 MW of natural gas-fired generating capacity that is at risk this winter of not having sufficient fuel supplies on any given day.

• During the coldest weeks of the year, the natural gas infrastructure in New England is inadequate to meet the demand for gas for both heating and power generation.

• Approximately 15% of New England’s electric generating capacity has announced plans to retire within five years.

• Recent and pending coal, oil and nuclear-powered generator retirements (including the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station) will total nearly 4,200 MW between 2014 and 2019.

*ISO-NE, Vamsi Chadalavada Press Release, December 2015
Access Northeast - Purpose and Need

• Firm to the “last mile” is critical
• AGT and M&N systems directly connect to 60% of ISO-NE’s gas-fired generators
• Will provide fuel for 5,000 MW of electric generation; or enough electricity to power over 5 million American homes

- Will provide 0.9 Bcf /day of natural gas to power plants by:
  - Upgrading existing Algonquin Pipeline
  - Add regional LNG storage
- Will increase access to plentiful natural gas supplies
  - Ensuring energy security
  - Lowering electric costs
  - Reducing carbon emissions
- Provides rapid response capability - a first of its kind service to electric generators that will:
  - Meet peak winter day needs
  - Back stop intermittent solar and wind renewable power

AGT and M&N systems directly connect to 9600 MW of ISO-NE gas fired power generation
New gas-fired generators totaling ~2750 MW attaching to AGT by 2019
Electric Reliability

• Focuses squarely on the energy problem facing New England: *Winter gas supply*

• Directly serves greatest number of natural gas-fired power plants

• Energy security from reduced dependence on foreign LNG imports

• Leverages existing assets, accelerating in-service date and reducing environmental impact

• Essential to support renewable capacity – wind and solar

• It will help stabilize electricity rates and will save the region billions of dollars in energy costs.

• Access Northeast is timely - it could begin service as early as 2018.
New England Shifts to Coal and Oil in the Winter

Winter 2014–2015 Fossil Fuel Mix

- Oil
- Coal
- Natural Gas / LNG

*ISO-NE, Gordan van Welie presentation, November 2015
Proposed Access Northeast Facilities – Project-wide

- 96.6 miles of existing mainline expansion
- 26.8 miles of new pipeline lateral
- Add additional hp/cooling at five (5) existing compressor stations
- Restaging at two (2) existing compressor stations
- Construct one (1) new Compressor Station
- Over 98% of pipeline expansion will be co-located within or along-side existing corridors
Project Scope – Rhode Island

This Project is designed to upgrade and expand existing facilities on the Algonquin pipeline system and construct a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility in New England to deliver, on peak days, up to 925,000 Dth/d of natural gas.

Burrillville Compressor Station:

- Burrillville Compressor Station was constructed in 1961.
- Located off Wallum Lake Road, less than eight miles from the Connecticut-Massachusetts border and approximately twenty miles northwest of Providence.
- The existing compressor station is located on an 800+/- acre parcel of land owned by Algonquin and is contained within a fenced area of approximately 6+/- acres.

Proposed Modifications:

- Install one new natural gas fired turbine;
- Remove three existing reciprocating compressors and replace them with one lower emission turbine driven compressor;
- Maintain pressure of the natural gas in the existing pipeline system and provide the additional subscribed Project volumes to AN customers.
Stakeholder Outreach

Early Outreach Complete
- Federal, state and local officials
- Federal and state agency meetings
- PHMSA coordination for LNG facility
- Property owners within study corridor

Informational Meetings
- Hosted 22 Landowner Informational Meetings (August - October 2015)

Open Houses
- Currently hosting 13 Open House Meetings (January 2016). FERC in Attendance
- Burrillville Open House held January 21, 2016
  - 28 attendees (4 public officials from Burrillville, Providence Journal reporter)
### Proposed Project Schedule

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<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Target Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Open Season</td>
<td>February - May 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Outreach <em>(Government Officials, Agencies, Landowners, other Stakeholders)</em></td>
<td>Initiated in July 2015 <em>(ongoing)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Informational Meetings</td>
<td>August - November 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Request to Initiate Pre-Filing</strong></td>
<td><strong>November 2015</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Submit Draft Resource Reports 1 &amp; 10 <em>(Description &amp; Alternatives)</em></td>
<td>December 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open Houses</td>
<td>January 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submit Draft Resource Reports 11 &amp; 13</td>
<td>March 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERC Scoping</td>
<td>March - April 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submit Draft Resource Reports 1-12</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>File Application and other Federal Permit Applications</strong></td>
<td><strong>November 2016</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FEIS Issuance</td>
<td>October 2017</td>
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<td><strong>FERC Certificate Issuance Target Timeframe</strong></td>
<td><strong>January 2018</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Final Agency Clearances Target Timeframe</td>
<td>2Q 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commence Construction</td>
<td>2Q 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Project In-Service</strong></td>
<td><strong>November 2018</strong></td>
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