



1                   A P P E A R A N C E S:

2                   On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory  
3                   Commission staff:

4

5                   MR. ROBERT KOPKA, Soil Conservationist,  
6                   Environmental Gas Branch I  
7                   888 First Street, N.E., PJ-11.1  
8                   Washington, DC 20426

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10                  On behalf of the State of Wisconsin  
11                  Department of Natural Resources:  
12                  Mr. Steven M. Ugoretz  
13                  101 South Webster Street  
14                  Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921

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17                   A L S O   P R E S E N T:

18                  Beth Jensen, Guardian Pipeline  
19                  (And other representatives of Guardian  
20                  Pipeline.)

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1                   TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

2                   MR. KOPKA: Good evening, everyone. Thank  
3 you all for coming tonight. My name is Bob Kopka and  
4 I am the environmental project manager for the  
5 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, for  
6 the Guardian Pipeline Expansion/Extension Project.

7                   Let the record show that the scoping  
8 meeting began at 7:10 p.m. Can everyone hear me  
9 okay?

10                  (Chorus of ayes.)

11                  MR. KOPKA: Also present is the FERC  
12 environment contractor, Tetra Tech, represented by  
13 Gorge Willant and Jennifer Ghiloni, who are at the  
14 sign-in table outside the room.

15                  The purpose of tonight's meeting is to  
16 provide each of you with an opportunity to give us  
17 your comments on the environmental and safety issues  
18 associated with the Guardian Pipeline  
19 Expansion/Extension Project that you think we should  
20 address in our respective analysis of the project in  
21 our Environmental Impact Statement or EIS.

22                  Before I describe our review process, Beth  
23 Jensen of Guardian Pipeline LLC has agreed to provide  
24 a brief overview of the project. Beth?

25                  MS. JENSEN: Thank you, Bob. Good evening.

1 My name is Beth Jensen. I am the public affairs  
2 director with Guardian Pipeline LLC, and I just want  
3 to take a few minutes to go through a brief  
4 presentation that outlines the scope of the project.  
5 The presentation will be up on the board, and I'll  
6 try to go through it fairly quickly.

7 Bob, if there are questions, am I to  
8 entertain questions or just go through the  
9 presentation?

10 MR. KOPKA: Just go through and people  
11 could ask questions of Guardian after the formal  
12 meeting, and I'll also be present as well for  
13 questions.

14 MS. JENSEN: The agenda for this evening's  
15 presentation. I will first provide a brief  
16 background on the original Guardian project that went  
17 into service a couple of years ago and then we'll go  
18 through an overview of Guardian II. We'll talk  
19 briefly about the time line on the project, then I'll  
20 talk about the facilities and the preliminary route  
21 selection, including the mainline, the two compressor  
22 stations that are proposed and the meter stations  
23 that are proposed, I'll also talk a little bit about  
24 how we have arrived at the route and provide some of  
25 the details and discuss the public outreach efforts

1 to date.

2 The original Guardian project was the result of  
3 a local distribution company, RFP. That project went  
4 into service in December of 2002. It involved 142  
5 miles of 36-inch pipeline and it began at Joliet and  
6 it terminates near Milwaukee at the Town of Ixonia.

7 It provides Chicago supply access and Wisconsin  
8 LDC access, and that pipeline is operated by Northern  
9 Plains Natural Gas Company which is in Omaha,  
10 Nebraska. That particular map, I apologize, is not a  
11 really good map. There's a larger map in the back of  
12 the room.

13 Guardian II is also the product of a local  
14 distribution company, RFP, and the RFP proposal was  
15 to solicit additional pipeline capacity, supplied  
16 pipeline capacity, specifically for Eastern Wisconsin  
17 to, hopefully, provide some competitively priced new  
18 sources of natural gas for the Eastern Wisconsin  
19 market area.

20 The proposal is to be in service in November of  
21 2008. It involves 106 miles of new mainlines, two  
22 compressor stations. Both of those compressor  
23 stations will be constructed on the existing Guardian  
24 Pipeline. There's no construction of compressor  
25 stations on the Guardian II project. It will provide

1 incremental capacity to the Eastern Wisconsin market  
2 area of approximately 532 million cubic feet per day.  
3 That's an additional one million to existing delivery  
4 points and 432 million to new delivery points along  
5 the expansion/extension project.

6 And, again, I apologize, this map is difficult  
7 to see on the slide, but there is a larger map in the  
8 back that details it in a little bit better format  
9 for you.

10 The timeline. Some of these activities,  
11 obviously, have already occurred. We kicked off the  
12 project in February of 2006. In March of 2006, the  
13 third-party contractor selection was made by FERC.  
14 We made what is called a pre-filing request, which we  
15 request from FERC a pre-filing docket in our public  
16 outreach effort. We also started with open houses  
17 and FERC -- first of all, excuse me. FERC approved  
18 of the pre-filing request in April and then we held a  
19 series of public open houses, some of which you may  
20 have attended. Those were held in April.

21 At this point we are continuing our  
22 investigation and selection of the route. We have  
23 used input that we have received at the public open  
24 houses to assist in that process. We began this  
25 month, June, and hope to conclude in August

1 environmental surveys, and we are currently  
2 soliciting survey permission from landowners that  
3 have been identified along the preliminary route.

4 The scoping meetings, obviously, are being held  
5 this week. We hope to have a FERC application  
6 submitted by fall of 2006. We hope to begin  
7 right-of-way acquisition in January of 2007. We will  
8 order compressor units components in March of 2007.  
9 We hope that the FERC will issue a preliminary  
10 determination for the project in May of 2007, and  
11 that will lead to a certificate, we hope, in fall of  
12 2007, approximately one year after we make our  
13 application filing.

14 We hope to begin pipe production with contract  
15 at mills in December of 2007. We hope to begin a  
16 compressor construction in March of 2008 with  
17 mainline and meter station construction to follow in  
18 May 2008 with a proposed in-service day of November  
19 1st, 2008. The request for proposal has outlined  
20 when the customers would like the gas, and that was  
21 the preliminary recommendation for the in-service  
22 day.

23 To specifically talk about the pipeline  
24 facilities, there are 79 -- approximately 79 miles of  
25 30-inch pipeline that is beginning at the current

1 terminus which is Ixonia and running to the Fox  
2 Valley. There is a launcher and receiver which is an  
3 above-ground facility. There are four mainline  
4 valves and four lateral tap meter stations proposed  
5 at this point in time.

6 The second part of the total G-II mainline is  
7 20-inch diameter, there's approximately 27 miles of  
8 20-inch diameter pipeline. That would run from the  
9 Fox Valley down to the terminus at West Green Bay.  
10 There's a launcher and receiver proposed, one  
11 mainline valve, a lateral tap and two meter stations  
12 proposed on those facilities.

13 There's a map that is, again, a little bit  
14 difficult to read, but, again, there's one in the  
15 back of the room. The two compressor stations that  
16 are proposed -- as I mentioned, those are on the  
17 existing Guardian Pipeline. One of those is in the  
18 Sycamore, Illinois area at approximately Mile Post  
19 53, and the other one is in the Town of LaGrange,  
20 Wisconsin area at approximately Mile Post 112. Those  
21 are both electric drive compressor stations, they  
22 have a 39,000 horsepower motor, they have gas  
23 coolers, and there will be electric lines required to  
24 be constructed to the station to provide the power  
25 for those units.

1           These are the proposed meter stations at this  
2 point in time: West Bend at Mile Post,  
3 approximately, 14.7; Plymouth/Sheboygan at Mile Post  
4 43.6; Chilton at Mile Post 64.2; Fox Valley at Mile  
5 Post 78.8; Green Bay/Denmark, which is at Mile Post  
6 90. There is another one that is proposed and we  
7 think will be actually added to the project and that  
8 is also at Green Bay. I believe that's being  
9 (unintelligible). And the last one would be West  
10 Green Bay at Mile Post 105.

11           The overall philosophy for routing this pipeline  
12 is to avoid major wetlands where feasible, to avoid  
13 residential and commercial development where  
14 feasible, to co-locate where feasible in existing  
15 right-of-way, if at all possible, to use horizontal  
16 directional drilling to minimize impacts to sensitive  
17 areas. The hope is that we can minimize landowner  
18 inconvenience to the extent possible and, of course,  
19 to try and construct this pipeline with the shortest  
20 route feasible to minimize construction impacts.

21           Our recognizance and routing tools are USGS  
22 quadrangle maps, aerial photographs, a route booklet,  
23 we've done windshield surveys -- by that, I mean  
24 we've driven on public highways and public routes of  
25 routes to do a preliminary look-see from public

1 areas -- and we've also done a helicopter flyover.

2 The route features. There are two major rivers  
3 that need to be crossed, the Rock River and the Fox  
4 River. One, what we consider, a major wetland. It's  
5 1400 feet. We have avoided, to the greatest extent  
6 possible, villages, cities, state parks, residential  
7 and commercial development areas.

8 There is approximately 6.5 miles of Class 2 or 3  
9 population area that we will need to go through, and  
10 we will be on the Oneida Nation Reservation for  
11 approximately 12.6 miles, but the majority of that  
12 will be co-located with power line and existing  
13 pipeline right-of-way.

14 Here is just a breakdown by county of the  
15 landowners that we will be impacting at this point in  
16 time with the preliminary route that we have  
17 established. Jefferson County, approximately six;  
18 Dodge, approximately 130; Fond du Lac County,  
19 approximately 88; Calumet County, approximately 92;  
20 Brown County, approximately 44; and Outagamie County,  
21 approximately 71. For a total of approximately 431  
22 landowners impacted at this point in time.

23 We have taken upon ourselves a fairly extensive  
24 public outreach, and those efforts have been detailed  
25 on this slide. We have, prior to the public open

1 houses in April, conducted meetings with Town and  
2 County officials. Those are ongoing. We have held  
3 our open house meetings at the end of April where we  
4 hosted landowners to come in and take a look at the  
5 route, we have sent letters and we've had individual  
6 meetings with landowners. Those are ongoing.

7 We have had a number of discussions with the  
8 Oneida Nation, and those are ongoing. We have  
9 contacted the Major Agency Stakeholders, the  
10 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin  
11 DATCP, USACE -- I'm sorry, I'm not as familiar with  
12 these acronyms as I should be, so I'm sorry I can't  
13 tell you what that one is -- US Fish & Wildlife  
14 Service, the State Historic Preservation Officer and  
15 the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and EPA,  
16 Region 5.

17 We have, as I mentioned, a strong commitment to  
18 public participation and we plan to continue to work  
19 cooperatively with all the neighbors, the  
20 communities, the public officials and the landowners.

21 As with any construction project, we understand  
22 that there is a certain amount of disruption  
23 involved, and we will strive to make sure that we  
24 provide timely information to impacted parties and we  
25 will work to our most diligent efforts to make sure

1 that that disruption is minimal.

2 We want to continue to encourage public  
3 participation to the highest level possible, and we  
4 will make all necessary correspondence with  
5 landowners, agencies and public officials. We plan  
6 to continue to listen to your input. That's part of  
7 this process this evening with the FERC scoping  
8 meetings. We believe that public input is essential  
9 to the success of any project, and we welcome that  
10 input.

11 There are three avenues for you to ask  
12 questions. There is a web site that is provided by  
13 the company that has up-to-date information posted on  
14 it, there is also a toll free landowner number that  
15 rings directly into our land services office and puts  
16 you in contact with someone in the land services  
17 area.

18 That number as shown on the board is  
19 866-608-7300. For general project information,  
20 another toll free number has been established.  
21 That's a public that is more of a public  
22 question-and-answer type phone number, not  
23 specifically dealing with land issues. That number  
24 is, 888-564-5111.

25 And just for your information, Guardian does

1 have a meeting room here in this facility this  
2 evening. Perhaps, some of you took the opportunity  
3 to stop by earlier this evening. Thank you for that.  
4 The meeting room will be open at the conclusion of  
5 this meeting, and Guardian representatives will be  
6 happy to meet with you and discuss any questions you  
7 may have.

8 Thank you very much for attending, and I'll turn  
9 it back to Mr. Kopka.

10 MR. KOPKA: Thank you, Beth. Now I will  
11 briefly describe the FERC process and then Steven  
12 Ugoretz, from the Wisconsin Department of Natural  
13 Resources, who is seated here next to my right, will  
14 describe the State of Wisconsin process.

15 FERC reviews applications for natural gas  
16 pipeline transmission projects and Guardian is in the  
17 process of preparing an application to submit to  
18 FERC. Once the application is submitted, our  
19 obligation is to review that application and prepare  
20 an analysis of the environmental impacts. The FERC  
21 staff's environmental and safety analysis will result  
22 in the generation of an EIS. FERC is the lead  
23 federal agency tasked with preparing that EIS. We  
24 request that your comments tonight focus on the  
25 potential effects of the project. Specifically, we

1 are here to ask your help in identifying potential  
2 impact to both the human and natural environment.

3 In our Notice of Intent issued on May 19th,  
4 2006, we requested your comments and assigned a  
5 formal comment period ending on June 23rd. We will  
6 take comments throughout our review of the project.  
7 However, we ask that you provide comments as soon as  
8 possible in order to give us time to analyze and  
9 research the issues.

10 A speaker's list is located at the sign-in  
11 table, and we will use that list to identify  
12 individuals wishing to provide verbal comments on the  
13 Guardian project tonight. In addition to verbal  
14 comments provided tonight, we will also accept your  
15 written comments. Several people have already  
16 submitted written comments to the FERC docket. If  
17 you have comments, but don't wish to speak tonight,  
18 you may provide written comments on the comment forms  
19 at the back table or write a letter. You may drop  
20 those off with us or mail them at a later date. Be  
21 sure to include the project docket number PF06-21.

22 The Guardian Pipeline Expansion/Extension  
23 Project is currently in our pre-filing process. A  
24 formal application has not yet been filed with FERC.  
25 We consider the pre-filing process to be, amongst

1 other things, an extension of our scoping process  
2 which is a learning process. It is where we educate  
3 ourselves about the project and potential issues.

4 Through this scoping process, we are gathering  
5 information and we are using a number of different  
6 sources for that information. The four general  
7 sources that we are using right now are information  
8 provided by the applicant, input from other agencies,  
9 our own research on various issues, and information  
10 from the public.

11 Once we gather the information during the  
12 scoping process, we will analyze it and we will  
13 prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement,  
14 (Draft EIS) that will be distributed for comment.

15 If you would like a copy of the Draft EIS,  
16 please make sure you are on our mailing list. Also,  
17 if you would prefer a hard copy rather than a copy on  
18 a CD, also let us know, and to do that return the  
19 mailer that was in our Notice of Intent. If you did  
20 not receive our Notice and would like to be on the  
21 mailing list, do make sure you give us your mailing  
22 address at the sign-in table.

23 After the Draft EIS is issued, there's a 45-day  
24 comment period. During that period, we normally hold  
25 another public meeting similar in format to this one

1 asking for comments on the Draft EIS. We will  
2 incorporate those comments into the Final EIS.

3 Once we have issued the Final EIS, it is  
4 forwarded to our commissioners. Our commissioners at  
5 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will use  
6 that document, as well as other information, to make  
7 a determination on whether or not to grant an  
8 authorization for this project.

9 At this time, Steven Ugoretz will describe the  
10 state process. Following Steve's presentation, we'll  
11 begin listening to your comments.

12 MR. UGORETZ: Thank you, everybody, for  
13 coming. I appreciate that. It helps us do our jobs  
14 better.

15 The Department's role is primarily in  
16 reviewing specific permit applications that are  
17 needed to construct and operate the pipeline project.  
18 We also are responsible for similar types of  
19 permitting for the lateral lines that are proposed to  
20 take gas from the Guardian Pipeline into the  
21 Wisconsin utility systems. Those are proposed by  
22 both Wisconsin public service, which is the utility  
23 headquartered here in Green Bay, and also by  
24 Wisconsin Electric, Wisconsin Natural Gas branch  
25 which is headquartered in the Milwaukee area.

1           Each of these requires permits from the  
2 DNR, primarily for crossing wetlands and water  
3 bodies, and when we're talking about water bodies,  
4 we're talking mostly about rivers and streams. The  
5 Fox River, of course, here and the Rock River are a  
6 couple of the major streams, but there are a lot of  
7 smaller streams ranging from, basically, farm  
8 drainage to trout streams in other parts of the state  
9 that would be affected by this pipeline, and the  
10 types of crossings also will derive the kind of  
11 permits that are necessary.

12           If they cross a stream by directional  
13 drilling, that would not require permitting from the  
14 department because it doesn't disturb the bed of the  
15 stream, it's drilled underneath. So if they're  
16 crossing by open cut or some other method that  
17 actually requires the disturbance of the wetland or  
18 the stream itself, then they have to get a Chapter 30  
19 Wisconsin Statutes permit which is issued by the  
20 Department.

21           A couple of other somewhat more routine  
22 permitting activities that we get into when there are  
23 pipelines involved are normally when they construct a  
24 pipeline they test it for its ability to contain  
25 whatever product it is, whether it's natural gas, in

1       this case, or oil or water or any other substance, by  
2       doing hydrostatic testing. They would fill the  
3       pipeline under pressure with water and look for  
4       leaks, basically. Well, they have to do something  
5       with that water when they're done with it, and if  
6       they discharge it into the waters of the state,  
7       either directly into a stream or possibly even across  
8       the land where it trickles down into the ground  
9       water, they would require a permit from the DNR.  
10      Those are really the major permitting activities.

11               Obviously, when a pipeline crosses a  
12      state-owned property, such as a recreational trail or  
13      a park or a forest, they need permission easements  
14      from the Department. That is also considered to be a  
15      state action and subject to review. All of these  
16      actions, whether it's permitting or permissions, are  
17      subject to the requirements of the Wisconsin  
18      Environmental Policy Act, which is based upon the  
19      Federal Environmental Policy Act, and that requires  
20      the DNR to do an environmental review also. We're  
21      going to be on the mainline acting as a participating  
22      agency with FERC in the development of the EIS on the  
23      project, so the agency's EIS will cover both the  
24      federal actions and the federal obligations under the  
25      National Environmental Policy Act and the State's

1 actions and obligations under the Wisconsin  
2 Environmental Policy Act.

3 For the lateral projects that connect into  
4 the Guardian Pipeline, the Public Service Commission  
5 of Wisconsin is the primary permitting authority that  
6 the department has a similar role with regard to the  
7 Commission's process, and we would be working with  
8 them on any environmental review needed for those  
9 lines.

10 MR. KOPKA: Thank you, Steve. All of your  
11 comments tonight will be transcribed and put into the  
12 public record for the project, as we have a court  
13 reporter present. The public record is available on  
14 our web site which is [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov). From that page  
15 select the elibrary link and input the docket number,  
16 PF06-21. You can use elibrary to access everything  
17 that the Commission does with this project, as well  
18 as all of the filings and information submitted by  
19 Guardian.

20 Our court reporter is from Ace-Federal  
21 Reports, Incorporated, who is transcribing this  
22 meeting so we can have an accurate record of  
23 tonight's comments. If you would like a copy of the  
24 transcript, you may make arrangements with the court  
25 reporter after the meeting to get a copy directly

1 from Ace. The transcript will be available to the  
2 public at FERC's public reference room and as part of  
3 the record on the FERC web site under the project  
4 docket number.

5 In your comments I ask that you try to be as  
6 specific as possible with your environmental or  
7 safety concerns. Please hold all procedural  
8 questions until after the formal part of the meeting  
9 concludes. The purpose of tonight's meeting is to  
10 hear your comments and concerns. Also,  
11 representatives from Guardian will be present here in  
12 the room and in their open house.

13 We'll begin taking comments. As your name is  
14 read, I would like you to come up to the podium and  
15 state your name for the record and please spell it  
16 for the court reporter.

17 Let us call the first speaker tonight, who is  
18 Eugene Haen.

19 MR. HAEN: I'm here to represent my  
20 brother-in-law, Norb Micke. The map, as drawn, is  
21 very unacceptable to Mr. Micke. This property has  
22 been in the process of development for about six  
23 months now already and you want to enter on the  
24 southeast corner -- southwest corner of the farm and  
25 go kitty-corner across to the northeast. The

1 property would be entirely ruined as far as  
2 development. There's been work done, and this is not  
3 something that we just think of now.

4 We just cannot accept this kind of a route.  
5 There's other possibilities, maybe, in the property,  
6 but to go kitty-corner across is just absolutely  
7 unacceptable. Thank you.

8 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
9 Claire O'Neill.

10 MR. O'NEILL: Good evening. My name is  
11 Claire O'Neill; C L A I R E, O N E I L L.

12 My property lays on Countyline Road just  
13 south of the tribal lands, bordering since the early  
14 '70s.

15 I was employed in public service for a  
16 number of years, retired at age 62, in my seventh  
17 year working both in gas and electric, and I have  
18 some serious questions about what's going on. This  
19 Guardian pipeline, long before I retired we heard  
20 about this company. The fuel supply has drastically  
21 changed. Nobody is telling us where all this gas is  
22 coming from. There's supposed to be a shortage. Why  
23 are we building this now? Are we building it with  
24 the idea that 10, 15, 20 years old just to build it  
25 now because the thought process is there, especially

1 from the area mile-marker north -- from 90 north. I  
2 mean, I don't see any low housing (unintelligible)  
3 out in that country now or in the foreseeable future  
4 unless there's something we don't see.

5 Another thing we're addressing, the high  
6 voltage 345,000 transmission line crosses my  
7 property. It was there when I bought it and being  
8 with the company, I accepted those things. But just  
9 to the north of us -- or, I mean, to the west of us,  
10 about probably quarter-mile, in that vicinity, is a  
11 present ANR high-pressure gasline.

12 I did listen to Mr. DeBush (phonetic) about  
13 three hours on his presentation when he was trying to  
14 sell me on the right to come in and survey the  
15 property or do easements, and I wound up with more  
16 questions than I got answers, which I didn't  
17 appreciate.

18 Is this thing safe in our area? During my  
19 career with the company, I did fire department and  
20 training, both gas and electric. You're talking an  
21 800-pound system. We used to get videos out of  
22 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa where people had scratched  
23 that with copy machines. This isn't something that  
24 goes boom. It's a big blow-up, people are  
25 incinerated, equipment burned to a crisp, fires

1 burning for a couple days before it goes out. It  
2 isn't like a little gasline. So we do have a  
3 concern.

4 Recently we had a school district in Brown  
5 County that said they couldn't build on some existing  
6 property because there is a high-pressure pipeline in  
7 that area, and yet when the gentleman's out there  
8 asking for my permission, he could not give me an  
9 answer how far from the road -- how far from my house  
10 we were talking about. I could not get an adequate  
11 answer. So if you hear of some of us maybe not being  
12 eager about the project, it's probably because lack  
13 of answers you had at the time.

14 We also talked about what happens when we go  
15 through and put this line in. They're moving a fair  
16 amount of dirt. He talked about not doing an  
17 adequate job of compacting because it costs too much.  
18 You can compact earth so it doesn't settle. He  
19 talked about brimming the soil and leaving it settle  
20 for a three-year period. People know that country,  
21 and somebody else will probably address it,  
22 basically, the water from Countyline Road drains in  
23 an easterly direction to the ditch which is on my  
24 property. There's some fall, but not much. But if  
25 you can't put any kind of brim there, you're going to

1 be backing water up for years.

2 In my concerns looking for answers or help or  
3 who to go to, we have a Brown County Conservation  
4 Department. Called Mr. Hayes and he seemed to know  
5 nothing about the project, so I agreed to keep him  
6 updated about my concerns about backing water up. It  
7 is cropland, so that means this year it has been  
8 cropped.

9 There's another concern I had. As a past  
10 employee of public service from district manager,  
11 David Herst (phonetic) to duties in Green Bay and  
12 Oshkosh where I started out, we always handled  
13 complaints. A complaint come into our company,  
14 somehow it would get answered. 345 transmission  
15 lines, trees, right-of-way, destruction, ANR gasline,  
16 those got to our company and got answered.

17 The speaker before mentioned public service or  
18 one of you people did. As far as I know, public  
19 service is not involved any more, and I can't get an  
20 answer to if there is a problem during construction  
21 or once it's done, where do we go for an answer,  
22 where do we get something corrected? The map I see  
23 come out of Oklahoma. Is Oklahoma going to care  
24 about us up here? I doubt it very much.

25 They also mentioned -- the speaker before --

1       when you get to the Oneidas, they're going to go on  
2       existing or electric gas transmission lines. That's  
3       a question I had, why put one more line across my  
4       property when the existing transmission line is just  
5       there. Why disrupt another chunk of property which  
6       you can't build under.

7                You couldn't get answers on what the crop loss  
8       would be or the herons and stuff, nests back there  
9       now. Nobody seems to know where they are.

10               They also talked about saving the rate payers'  
11       money. I don't know -- somebody should look and see  
12       what the capacity is on this line, what the  
13       projections are in the future, and then if it's  
14       needed, yes, but I can't see from mile-marker 90 to  
15       the perceived end now, where that's going to do any  
16       good.

17               Also, they talked about saving money. Page two  
18       of the Guardian info said on an annual basis we're  
19       going to be putting two-plus million more of tax  
20       money in the state coffers. You know where that's  
21       coming, people? It's coming from us rate payers.

22               That's another concern I have, on what it's  
23       going to do for the community. Our gas and electric  
24       rates are not cheap like they once were in this  
25       state, and it does affect our paper mills and those

1 kind of places that have to buy that product to stay  
2 in business.

3 Those are my concerns. Thank you.

4 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
5 Dick Eiting.

6 MR. EITING: Dick Eiting, E I T I N G. I  
7 represent the Town sanitary district, and our  
8 sanitary district butts up against to the Micke  
9 property that Eugene spoke about, and the Micke  
10 property is north of C and west of our sanitary  
11 district, and the other property, of course, is south  
12 of C, west of our sanitary district.

13 We have two projects in development right  
14 now and they each have about ten lots left to be  
15 sold, so that will take probably two years and all of  
16 our lots will be filled.

17 The next development is to the west. I  
18 will take the Micke property first. Our maps from, I  
19 think, 2002 shows we have three streets that dead end  
20 at the Micke property heading west. It is our plan  
21 to extend those three streets west through the Micke  
22 property. Of course, with that pipeline coming  
23 through at an angle that just won't work with our  
24 plan.

25 The property south of C is basically the

1 same. We have streets proposed to go into that  
2 property, and with that, again, the same situation  
3 there with the pipeline going through, it's pretty  
4 hard to design lots around an easement. How do you  
5 do that?

6 I would propose at least to follow lot lines, go  
7 straight north and south, not diagonally across  
8 property. Thank you.

9 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
10 Tom Seiler.

11 MR. SEILER: Thank you. Last name,  
12 S E I L E R. I want to say I seen some of these  
13 gaslines firsthand and except for the forest area,  
14 the restoration is, in my opinion, very good. It  
15 looks as close to normal as you can get. Thank you.

16 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker,  
17 Rod Bessett.

18 MR. BESSETT: Rod Bessett, B E S S E T T.  
19 I'm with the Operators Engineers Local 139 and we  
20 represent over 9,000 members throughout the state.

21 Northeastern Wisconsin needs this proposed  
22 106 miles of new pipeline for the continued economic  
23 prosperity to the area. \$250 million estimate amount  
24 of this project is needed by Wisconsin construction  
25 workers and business owners. 50 feet of permanent

1 easement, along with 30 feet of temporary work space,  
2 will certainly minimize environmental issues.

3 Guardian Pipeline is committed to working with  
4 landowners, government agencies and other interested  
5 parties. Our membership needs this proposed work.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. KOPKA: Our next speaker is G. Caeren  
8 C A E R E N. Sorry if I'm not reading it correctly.

9 MR. COENEN: It's Coenen, C O E N E N. The  
10 pipeline may or may not be needed. I'm not going to  
11 dispute that.

12 What I do have a problem with is  
13 criss-crossing properties at an angle really  
14 disrupting farmland. I have a high line going over  
15 my property. They put a second one in two years ago,  
16 great positioning they had off by 20 feet, so they  
17 had to buy some more right-of-way.

18 I'm concerned about being a neighbor and  
19 looking at this to the pipeline going on an angle.  
20 There are many ways I could see either coming up by a  
21 trail, which, so help me, the DNR and the State of  
22 Wisconsin, oh, you can't go by a trail. What's it's  
23 going to disturb? These walking trails are running  
24 basically almost from Chilton out to Green Bay. What  
25 a perfect spot to put a pipeline. It's not

1 disturbing any property owners and it's a straight  
2 shot to Green Bay.

3           If you wish to cross the river, cross it on  
4 an angle to cross the river as you have to. But when  
5 you cross farm properties on an angle, you're  
6 disrupting crops for over five years, you are  
7 disrupting any development of those properties. I'm  
8 close to Wrightstown there in between Wrightstown and  
9 Greenleaf. I see this going through as an angle. If  
10 you went on the west side of the Village of  
11 Wrightstown, there is an existing pipeline that has  
12 right-of-way. Why can't you use part of that same  
13 right-of-way? It goes to Green Bay from that area  
14 and if you took a straight shot from Outagamie County  
15 from the people at Holland Town which were up here  
16 talking, you went straight north, follow the county  
17 line, when you got to Highway 41 it takes a perfect  
18 angle to Green Bay. Follow 41. You're not  
19 disturbing anything. There's all kinds of  
20 right-of-way along Highway 41 that will never be used  
21 for road purposes.

22           Please look at other alternatives that  
23 could be better use for property that is in existence  
24 already for state use rather than private property  
25 owners. We don't like to be stepped on all the time

1 by having this line coming through, that line coming  
2 through. We've got to take it. We've got no choice.  
3 It seems any pipeline or any public utility can walk  
4 over any property owner that they feel fit to do so.  
5 It would be nice if we could do the same to you  
6 people on the other end, but we don't have that  
7 choice.

8 So, please, look to see if at least you can  
9 go straight with property somehow, along line fences  
10 go along 40s, they separate farms, right tight on the  
11 40s and do it. But every time you cross on an angle,  
12 it makes it miserable for cropping, it makes it  
13 miserable for future development. Because I don't  
14 know how you put houses on pie-shaped pieces of  
15 property, unless you want to waste an awful lot of  
16 property.

17 Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
20 Darrell Pahl? Maybe I pronounced it wrong. P A H L.

21 VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: He declines.

22 MR. KOPKA: Our next speaker is Robert  
23 Van Rossum.

24 MR. VAN ROSSUM: R. Van Rossum,  
25 V A N R O S S U M. I'm very disturbed with your

1 pipeline route. All these diagonal angles you're  
2 going across everyone of my 40s. I have one that  
3 abuts the Village of Wrightstown. You're diagonally  
4 crossing it.

5 When the Village sanitary district gets  
6 larger, I had hopes of having the sledge district  
7 come into that and developing it. I was already  
8 offered money for it when there was another party  
9 bought the land closer to town which they are  
10 developing.

11 I also cannot see why this old railroad  
12 line which would disturb no farmer that is owned by  
13 the DNR, as I was told, why they can't follow that  
14 line. You people do not know what it does to a  
15 farmer when you put 110 feet, I was told, total to  
16 make up this line and pushing dirt back. You're  
17 going diagonally across my property. 110 feet -- I  
18 just had it sowed down this year of alfalfa. You  
19 would take 110 feet -- in 2008 that will be probably  
20 the best growth of alfalfa, next year and the year  
21 after and the year after that and probably the  
22 year -- because I have clay, it lasts a long time.

23 So if you go diagonally across my property,  
24 now what do I do after you're through there, plant 44  
25 rows? That's what your 110 feet will consist of

1 30-inch corner, 44 rolls diagonally. Okay, now. How  
2 do I get to the other side of that corn, drive it  
3 down, just -- you just don't care.

4 I don't want no pipeline anywhere. But if  
5 you're willing to follow straight lines across my  
6 property line, follow the 40 lines. Then I would  
7 probably go along with it. I don't like it. I don't  
8 want it.

9 And Mr. O'Neill was talking about WPS. I  
10 talked to the WPS guy and he told me that WPS has  
11 nothing to do with it, it's WE Energies. He told me  
12 to my face. I talked to Mr. Lazay (Phonetic) about  
13 this whole thing, and what he told me is that all us  
14 landowners have to stick together and sign nothing in  
15 order to get what we want. So I hope the rest of you  
16 people take this into account.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
19 Bob Dei.

20 MR. DEI: Bob Dei with the Operating  
21 Engineers 139; last name D E I. I think this  
22 pipeline is going to create a lot of work for the  
23 Northeastern Wisconsin area, and it helps for the  
24 infrastructure of the whole Northeastern Wisconsin  
25 area.

1                   Normally when these pipelines are through,  
2                   the land is restored to its original state and the  
3                   farmers are able to go about their business as usual.

4                   Thank you.

5                   MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker,  
6                   Tom Micke.

7                   MR. MICKE: Thank you. Tom Micke,  
8                   M I C K E. I'm representing Norbert Micke, one of  
9                   the properties being crossed.

10                   I'd first like to start with referencing  
11                   back to Mr. O'Neill, and in the reference to the  
12                   Guardian representatives talking to us, and he is  
13                   very accurate in that we are not given information.  
14                   He sits directly to -- he sat directly at my dad's  
15                   kitchen table and said there are no known laterals.

16                   The first brochure we get from the FERC,  
17                   there's going to be six laterals. I'm sorry if I had  
18                   the number wrong. But there's going to be a number  
19                   of laterals listed. He said there are no known  
20                   laterals. He was purposely being indirect and not  
21                   giving us all the information. You call this number,  
22                   you call that number. You get the run-around. I  
23                   really wish Guardian would have direct answers and  
24                   answer us directly right on.

25                   Then the property, again, as been already

1       referenced, around Holland Town is going diagonally  
2       through a property line -- diagonally through a  
3       property. If it was to go alongside of the current  
4       gasline owned by the ANR, it wouldn't be disturbing  
5       anything. Again, like the other man said, if it was  
6       going along Highway 41, you could take the current  
7       property up to Highway 41, you'd be disrupting a lot  
8       less farmers and a lot less development. If it went  
9       along the old railroad tracks with the bike trail,  
10      again, that would not be disturbing property owners  
11      nor development.

12             If you look at the map -- we were just in the  
13      other room and we looked at the map, and the Guardian  
14      representative said, see, we took the development of  
15      Holland Town here and the development over here and  
16      we drove right in the middle of it.

17             That is exactly what is wrong with this. You're  
18      taking a development and a development and you're  
19      dividing it. Why aren't you going around the  
20      developmental areas? Why are you going -- splitting  
21      it right down the middle? That is the wrong place  
22      for a gasline. A gasline should be going around  
23      where developments are going, around growing  
24      communities. This gasline is going so close to  
25      Holland Town it is destroying the possible expansion

1 of Holland Town.

2 I strongly oppose this, and as Mr. Haen  
3 said, this is unacceptable. Thank you.

4 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
5 Gary Pahl.

6 MR. PAHL: Gary Pahl, P A H L. I'm against  
7 the pipeline and where it's going. Number one, it's  
8 too close to a public school. It's less than an  
9 eighth of a mile from a public school. And the other  
10 thing that I'm objecting to is cutting across  
11 sections instead of going along lot lines. You have  
12 a railroad that's abandoned over there that they're  
13 looking for money to fix it up to make it rails for  
14 trails. There's no reason that you can't work with  
15 the DNR and the state to put it on their property.

16 There's plenty of room between 57 and the  
17 railroad tracks that go all the way to Green Bay from  
18 Chilton. Your station in Chilton is right next to  
19 the tracks that are abandoned. There's no need to  
20 cut across the farmland that you're cutting across.  
21 My brother's land is right next to mine. My pipeline  
22 would be less than 1,000 feet from my house. I've  
23 already got a highland across there with an easement  
24 that's been abused so bad that I would never give  
25 another easement to anybody.

1                   Instead of easements, I would like to see  
2                   you do the same thing that you do with the federal  
3                   government, as the ranchers do with the federal  
4                   government, they lease the land and then when it  
5                   comes to be developed, you move your gasline out of  
6                   the way so the land can be developed if you want to  
7                   run that way.

8                   Instead, it just is -- like I said the  
9                   first night at the Town Hall in Greenleaf to the  
10                  engineer, he was brain dead. You don't need to be  
11                  very intelligent to take a map and take a point here  
12                  and a point here through the pumping stations, draw a  
13                  straight line and go for it. Hey, I don't have a  
14                  degree to be an engineer, but I know more common  
15                  sense applies than this. There's too much  
16                  environmental sensitive areas through the sections  
17                  you're going through than anywhere's else. If you  
18                  follow the railroad tracks, you don't have to -- you  
19                  only got one to worry about. That's only one.

20                  And the other thing is about burying feet.  
21                  The pipe is only four feet down. In Wisconsin we get  
22                  frost that goes deeper than that. In a good cold  
23                  year, what's going to happen to that gasline when the  
24                  gas heaves it and breaks it? Nobody can answer that  
25                  question at four feet deep. The frost here go down

1 more than four feet.

2 And it's going to happen. That's fine if  
3 you got liquid flowing through it to maintain the  
4 temperature, but a gas does not maintain a  
5 temperature. If you follow the railroad tracks as I  
6 suggested, you'd have no problem getting your  
7 pipeline where you're going. It would be closer to  
8 Denmark for you and you'd be straight one straight  
9 shot right to the Fox River for your crossing, for  
10 the power line, which exists already. You can shoot  
11 right across with the power line and stay with the  
12 existing power line that's there that comes right out  
13 here to Oneida.

14 You don't need anymore easements. You  
15 don't need anything else. You deal with one  
16 department and one department only. So any of the  
17 people out here that are landowners, if you want a  
18 good lawyer, contact me, I'll tell you a good lawyer  
19 to help you with your contracts with them. I'll make  
20 the recommendation to anybody for them.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
23 Bob Ambrusius.

24 MR. AMBROSIUS: That's pretty close.

25 A M B R O S I U S. If you need maps, I got good

1 maps. You won't have to make any more apologies. So  
2 they are out there.

3 I own 433 acres in the Town of Oneida right  
4 next to the tribal land, and I'll submit to the  
5 commission -- and, first of all, I want to thank you  
6 for coming and all the people here. None of us own  
7 this land. That's all we do is take care of it for  
8 the next generation, me, you and you guys that are  
9 really in it with our partners. Two generations  
10 already, that's 100 years.

11 Well, I got a map here. The ANR has been  
12 through my land, oh, maybe 30 years ago. Now the  
13 power line is on the one side to the east, now  
14 they're going to run another line through. Can I  
15 submit it to you?

16 MR. KOPKA: Sure.

17 MR. AMBROSIUS: It runs north and south. I  
18 drew it in there like that. Here's the power line.

19 For 1532 feet from the ANR power line, and  
20 that's bought by -- Coastal owns that now. Anyway,  
21 now they're going to put another one right there.  
22 You can see where it lies. The power line is 1200  
23 feet. That isn't even a quarter of a mile.

24 Now, they have a contract in that I know,  
25 and they'll take -- they did put another pipeline

1 right next to it. They can double their capacity, so  
2 there's really not a need -- I can't see where  
3 there's a need for this gasline. If they want to  
4 tear up the environment, tear up the other side of my  
5 farm, don't tear up both sides.

6 You follow what I mean? But that's an  
7 important thing that they got to take into  
8 consideration. Now all our land borders the tribal  
9 land. Now, they got a whole different concept than  
10 we do. And our tribal people are beautiful people,  
11 they're the best neighbors God could find, and  
12 they're environmental sensitive. And they got a  
13 whole different agenda that you can approach them  
14 with and you approach all us ordinary little demons,  
15 and that's not right.

16 So, you understand the difference, that's  
17 only a quarter of a mile away with this other line,  
18 so you can see that. Now, they have that double  
19 contract that they put a pipe right next to it. It's  
20 on the contract. I can find it. Why tear up the  
21 other side also?

22 There's a lot of different things they can  
23 do. I'm not even sure we need the gasline. Nobody  
24 has ever said there's a shortage of gas. Ten years  
25 from now we might all be burning corn, making wood.

1       Why look too far ahead? That's not a good idea.

2                 Now, you talked about destroying the  
3       environment. I went through a power line with ANR  
4       and I'll tell you, next to getting married, that  
5       probably was the worst thing. Those guys were bad,  
6       bad, bad, bad. And you can't get across it for  
7       three, four years because you fall in there with your  
8       tractors. You can't farm the other side. It's  
9       impossible to farm the other side. There's all these  
10      little fields.

11                There's feathering, they come out and say.  
12      That does not work. I can take you right out there  
13      and put that line perfectly out there where that is  
14      yet. They cannot take some environmental, put it  
15      back and say this is the same. We have blown  
16      (phonetic) flat on our land and you can't -- I had to  
17      make ditches completely on the west side, come all  
18      the way across to get the water to come back across.  
19      That ridge is still there. Where's the land going to  
20      go? It just stands to reason. They cannot take that  
21      land and disrupt it for 110 feet and make that the  
22      way it was. That's impossible.

23                I indicated to my dad and my brothers and  
24      sisters and my nieces and nephews, we're out there  
25      picking the stones. We make this work. We feed

1       these people here. And I'm happy to do it. I'm  
2       happy to do it.

3               But, now, you got to make a record that this  
4       feathering will not work. You have to haul that  
5       away. And there's other alternatives that we can run  
6       this gasoline. They can run that straight with the  
7       power line. They can follow the site of that power  
8       line. No, they don't want to do it. They have to  
9       get into the wetlands and they have to make different  
10      curves. This is easier. Let Bob and Raz and the  
11      rest of us take care of it. You pick the stones.  
12      Them stones come up for 15 years.

13              The other thing is, now, on the -- I want to go  
14      on the record I'm opposed to the gasline. I'm not  
15      sure we need it. Nobody has shown me and said they  
16      don't have no gas here in West Green Bay. Nobody has  
17      come to me and said, "Hey, Bob can I have some wood?  
18      We ain't got no gas." I haven't seen that yet.  
19      Nobody tells me that.

20              So put me on record that I'm opposed to it until  
21      they have alternate routes. If they can purchase  
22      from the ANR, they can put the thing on the other  
23      side. I'm against the feathering.

24              And besides that, I've got to tell you a little  
25      story. It's pretty simple, I'm against it. But a

1 farmer had two sons and the one son, he always was  
2 real worried about everything. The other son was an  
3 eternal optimist, everything was going to be fine,  
4 fine, fine. So the dad was going to teach them a  
5 little lesson, so he said -- come Christmastime he  
6 bought that younger son a bicycle and he bought Ed --  
7 Ed looked around, Ed didn't have anything. He said,  
8 "Yours is out the window, Ed." Ed opens the window,  
9 there's a big pile of horse manure. Ed says -- he  
10 walked out there and he started looking around at the  
11 horse manure and he couldn't see anything. And dad  
12 and mom were in the house now. Dad said, "I'm going  
13 to go out there and tell Ed why I did this for him."

14 He walked out there. Ed is just chucked full of  
15 horse manure, he's just chucked full of horse manure.  
16 And he come out there and he says, "Dad, I love you.  
17 Dad, you're the best dad." And dad said, "What's  
18 going on here?" He says, "I've been digging and  
19 digging," he says, "and I know, dad, I know there's a  
20 pony in here somewhere."

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. AMBROSIUS: But what I have to say to  
23 the committee is, it's a David and Goliath thing, and  
24 I'm an eternal optimist, and I'm going to keep  
25 digging in that pile, and I hope you guys make the

1 decision that, by God, there's a pony in there.

2 Thank you for your time.

3 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
4 Shirley Vanden Elzen.

5 MS. VANDEN ELZEN: It's Vanden Elzen,  
6 V A N D E N E L Z E N. We farm dairy in Brown  
7 County by the county line. We are definitely totally  
8 opposed to this gasline coming through here. It will  
9 just devastate our whole farm.

10 We were approached a number of years ago  
11 from someone, a developer, to buy it, but we chose to  
12 farm some more yet. But this will devastate our  
13 whole farm because he said they want to run this  
14 gasline along the power line. The power line -- we  
15 have a power line that's kitty-corner through our  
16 whole farm. That's right around 600 acres. But it's  
17 not along -- if you people think it's going to run  
18 along the power line, that's not right because they  
19 have the power line right-of-way and then you can't  
20 use that same right-of-way, then you have the gasline  
21 right-of-way, then the gasline and road right-of-way.  
22 So your whole thing is totally wasted.

23 We could never develop our land. There's  
24 signs ruining so much of our total farm. We have --  
25 I know there's electricity that runs along in those

1 gaslines. We've had so much problems with stray  
2 voltage with those power lines coming through, we  
3 spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to get our  
4 farm pretty normal, hopefully normal.

5 And this is just going to create a whole ton of  
6 problems again which we'll never come out of. I  
7 don't know, we're just totally opposed for it because  
8 it's not going to -- it will just totally devastate  
9 our whole farm. And as some of these other people  
10 were mentioning, they can go along 41, they can go  
11 down the roads on the right-of-ways or railroad track  
12 or other places. They do not have to go  
13 cross-country to ruin everybody.

14 And that area also -- coming around there's  
15 going to be a new school being built. That means  
16 more houses and everything else. So, I think you  
17 have a lot better options going down 41, the railroad  
18 line or something like that.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
21 Mark Biese.

22 MR. BIESE: B I E S E. I'm opposed to the  
23 pipeline running across my 40. It's running diagonal  
24 and will goof up the whole 40. It's less than three  
25 miles away from the north, south and west from the

1 sewer districts. It's going to be a brand new  
2 developed land some day. And for the guy to come out  
3 there and say he talked to the horse's mouth himself  
4 and he talked to the developer that they like green  
5 space. Well, green space is trees. He mentioned  
6 walking trails. You ain't going to allow blacktop  
7 over the top of it. People want blacktop walking  
8 trails. Green space and a development is where they  
9 want it, not where they have to have it.

10 Running criss-cross on 40 it screws up  
11 every possible lot you'd ever want to put in there.  
12 It's just nonsense. If they want to do it that way,  
13 buy the whole 40. I'll go buy a 40 someplace else  
14 and farm it. Pay me for the whole 40, pay me  
15 development prices. If you want to screw up the  
16 development of a 40 like that or anybody's land, pay  
17 them something for the loss of value of their land,  
18 not just for the easement.

19 Plus, we should get rental. You guys are  
20 going to make a killing off of it for the next how  
21 many years sending gas through, gas we're paying  
22 record prices for. Six years ago I contracted gas  
23 for 56 cents for the whole year, diesel fuel. Now  
24 I'm paying 2.50. Where's that profit for us? You're  
25 going to run across our property, ruin our property.

1 We should be able to get some type of lease besides  
2 the easement to pay for that.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
6 Lee Daun.

7 MR. DAUN: My name is Lee Daun, D A U N,  
8 representing John and Carol Revocable Living Trust,  
9 Daun Lee Partnership and Lee Daun Revocable Living  
10 Trust.

11 Guardian proposed line wants to cut through  
12 over a mile, probably a mile and a half of our  
13 property own farmland, when ANR pipeline is only a  
14 mile away. Makes no sense. It's ridiculous. I  
15 mean, if they want to eliminate going through  
16 wetlands, ANR pipeline is already there. They  
17 probably disturbed it. Why try disturbing it  
18 somewhere else? I mean, a ledge actually sticks out  
19 of the ground. You're going to have to blast four  
20 feet down into the ledge; therefore, opening fissures  
21 that go into the water table. And we already have  
22 high nitrate levels in western Calumet County, so why  
23 not file the existing pipeline. It's ludicrous to  
24 even consider having two lines within a mile of each  
25 other.

1           I mean, if Guardian wants to puff their  
2 chest out, go right next to it. Seriously, they have  
3 to buy an easement already from the farmland that's  
4 on the existing ANR pipeline, but it's already there.  
5 I mean, you really don't have much of a choice. And  
6 if ANR doesn't want to hand over the surveying and  
7 geological tests and all that, I'm sure FERC can have  
8 some kind of strong-armed tactic in order to have  
9 that handed over instead of slicing through it. It's  
10 ludicrous. I don't understand it.

11           I mean, in the future am I going to lose  
12 carving credits because of no tilling, if they slice  
13 that open? It takes six years for no tilling, and  
14 it's already no-till ground. Am I going to lose  
15 carving credits? They're going to make a killing  
16 like these other guys said. I mean, they're just  
17 doing it to eliminate their cost of going through  
18 marshes and so forth, that's all they're doing.

19           She was so eloquent in her speech that it  
20 made it sound like all roses and no thorns, but  
21 there's quite a few thorns. Thank you.

22           (Applause.)

23           MR. KOPKA: Thank you. The last speaker  
24 who has signed up is Jeff Ambrosius.

25           MR. J. AMBROSIUS: A M B R O S I U S. I

1       guess one of the things we were talking about tonight  
2       is environmental and safety. They're going to be  
3       coming within 100 feet of my home and it's also going  
4       through wetlands, and it's a wood lot. So I think  
5       they're kind of hitting three spots on me. Plus,  
6       they're also running through the back of our lot  
7       which is basically level. I've shot shots back there  
8       with a transit and there's not even a foot of fall in  
9       40 acres.

10                What I've seen in the past from gaslines  
11       going through is usually there's ground that's  
12       displaced. What do we do with that ground? Is that  
13       ground going to lay there and they're going to push  
14       that out over 100 feet? This gentleman back here  
15       that worked for the Operators Engineers, he said 50  
16       feet, 30 feet. I wish he'd get his facts a little  
17       more straight. It's 110 feet that they're pushing  
18       ground back.

19                I know they're looking for jobs, just like  
20       everybody else is, but I'm looking at the  
21       environment. I'm looking at what it's going to do to  
22       the environment and where's it going to be when it's  
23       done.

24                I'd also like to know is Guardian, if we  
25       have a problem down the road, are they going to stand

1 behind that and come out there with equipment and fix  
2 that up, or is this going to be some company from  
3 Oklahoma that usually digs these in? Is that where  
4 the problem's going to lay? Do I have to call some  
5 guy in Oklahoma to see if he'll bring a piece of  
6 equipment up the street to my place.

7 The trees that they cut down. They said  
8 that they'd replace them. How do you do that? How  
9 do you replace trees that are eight, ten inches  
10 around? You replace them with a one-inch tree? I  
11 asked my guy, Steve DeBush. He can't give me an  
12 answer. He said, "Well, we'll do what you want." I  
13 don't know how you put a ten-inch tree back into an  
14 area that you've taken 110 feet down.

15 I asked for a bore. He said that that's an  
16 option. I said, is it an option that you're saying  
17 or is it something that someone from down at Guardian  
18 will put in writing and hand me a piece of paper.  
19 I've seen nothing on that. I just -- I'm real  
20 curious why a quarter mile away the ANR pipeline, as  
21 everyone else has said all night long, ANR is running  
22 right there, why is the (unintelligible) property  
23 everywhere, when the ANR is standing there,  
24 basically, with the easement that has been obtained,  
25 and I think most property owners don't want it going

1       there either, but it's already there. Now you're  
2       taking and dropping another one in.

3               On our farm, we have a power line running  
4       through on one side, now we'll have a gasline coming  
5       through in the middle of it. We are in a  
6       developmental area. Shirley Vanden Elzen said before  
7       they're building a new school not far from us. The  
8       way they run across our farm is on a diagonal, just  
9       like everyone else said. Whatever is cheap it  
10      doesn't matter, they hit the high hills. They don't  
11      want to go where it costs money. It's a for-profit  
12      company. We're all standing here losing our land so  
13      that they can run this line at the cheapest rate. If  
14      you look at that thing, it hits every high hill all  
15      the way through.

16             They don't care about the homeowners or the  
17      property owners, the farmers or anyone else. It's  
18      all about getting gas up here and making basically  
19      millions of dollars later. And that's what I think.  
20      I'd still like to see -- someone else brought up how  
21      much gas do they need? Is that ANR pipeline  
22      supplying us now or is this -- I see competitive  
23      rates, but I also see that the president at Guardian  
24      also used to be the president of public services. Is  
25      this some way of trying to get a pipeline up here to

1 make public service more money or is ANR adequate in  
2 handling what we have already?

3 Thank you very much.

4 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. That was the end of  
5 our speaker list.

6 MR. VAN ROSSUM: Before we're done -- I'm  
7 Robert Van Rossum. You talk about the land. I was  
8 thinking about this the whole time. You're going to  
9 level everything out and make it right. You've got  
10 to hollow 20 inches of pipeline. Where are you going  
11 with all that soil -- think about it -- across the  
12 40, across the 80? Where is that pile of soil going?  
13 It's going to make a mound, there's no doubt about it  
14 in my mind. Where are you hauling it? Do you have  
15 an answer?

16 MR. KOPKA: I'm not here to answer  
17 questions. We'll answer --

18 MR. VAN ROSSUM: Who is?

19 MR. KOPKA: We'll answer them -- if you  
20 speak to Guardian about this issue afterwards.

21 MR. VAN ROSSUM: Are you with the DNR?  
22 What is wrong with this railroad idea? I understand  
23 you own that. That's what I was told.

24 MR. UGORETZ: That is something that  
25 there's some discussion between Guardian and the

1 people who manage that within the DNR. In some cases  
2 it depends upon the funding source that was used to  
3 buy the property.

4 Sometimes if they use federal land and  
5 water conservation dollars or recreational  
6 development dollars, there are problems with  
7 converting, or allowing even, uses that are not  
8 considered compatible with the original reason that  
9 the money was provided, I can't say for sure.

10 We will know by the time we put together  
11 the Environmental Impact Statement whether this  
12 particular line has those kind of restrictions or  
13 not.

14 MR. VAN ROSSUM: Who is the DNR? Right  
15 here. We all are. We are all the DNR. We support  
16 you, we fund you, we are the DNR. Am I wrong? Talk  
17 to me.

18 (Laughter.)

19 MR. UGORETZ: Well, I'm not here to get  
20 into an argument. Just like any other state agency,  
21 the DNR was set up to carry out the laws of the  
22 state. We are creations of the legislature and the  
23 legislature spells out in laws and then we put into  
24 regulations the kind of ways of carrying out what the  
25 legislature has told us to do.

1                   That's the same for any kind of agency --  
2                   administrative agency, whether it's federal, state or  
3                   local. So we do what the law tells us to do and what  
4                   the law allows us to do.

5                   MR. VAN ROSSUM: So, where are we going to  
6                   put this 20 inches of ground? The DNR should be in  
7                   charge of that.

8                   MR. KOPKA: We'll be considering that in  
9                   the -- we'll be looking at the trail as well.

10                  MR. VAN ROSSUM: There has to be some way  
11                  to make it level.

12                  MR. KOPKA: We'll look at it.

13                  MR. VAN ROSSUM: Thank you.

14                  MR. KOPKA: Come on up, sir.

15                  MR. PAHL: My name is Gary Pahl. The  
16                  problem I have is we have a Brown County planning  
17                  commission and from what I understand nobody from the  
18                  federal government or state has to come before our  
19                  planning commission for any of this, they can just go  
20                  wherever they feel like they want to go.

21                  When these developers develop land, they  
22                  get into ESA areas, they have to come before our  
23                  board, they hear approval. But you guys can just run  
24                  roughshod over anything you want, and that's exactly  
25                  what's going on here.

1                   We were paid to prepare comprehensive plans  
2                   for our communities, the town of rights stuff, Town  
3                   of Holland, Town of Rockland. The state mandated we  
4                   had to put comprehensive plans together, and this  
5                   interferes with comprehensive plans as far as  
6                   development in a lot of areas.

7                   And this is where I can't understand this.  
8                   You guys just do what you want. It's not supposed to  
9                   be run wherever you want to run. You have total  
10                  disrespect for property owners all across this land,  
11                  and that's a big problem I have.

12                 I am a Vietnam veteran. I came back, I was  
13                 spit on, called names. I'm not going to stand back  
14                 anymore and let people run over me. I'm tired of it.  
15                 I'm not going to take it, and I'm going to fight.

16                 Like I said to you, people along this  
17                 pipeline all get together and say no and hire a good  
18                 lawyer, you guys will take the railroad tracks and go  
19                 do it. Because it's government property. 41 is  
20                 government property. There's no rhyme or reason the  
21                 way you want to run electricity, natural gas or  
22                 anything else in this country, you just take the  
23                 shortcut and don't care.

24                 Well, let's put this federal thing together  
25                 and plan some decent routes that we're going to

1 supply energy throughout the United States and not  
2 one line running this way, another line running that  
3 way. For what? If you're going to do it, take and  
4 set a line on maps where you're going to do this. I  
5 don't care if it's five companies or six companies,  
6 you take and put a line and you use your power.

7 Like I said earlier, for your gasline being  
8 where it is, being a Vietnam veteran, you know how  
9 long it would take for me to blow that thing up? All  
10 I'd have to do is take my postal (phonetic) auger out  
11 of the garage, I can have that line ruptured that you  
12 guys wouldn't close it for six months.

13 I mean, come on, guys. You're running it  
14 through places where people have a ball. They can be  
15 out there for days. And these ravines that you're  
16 going through for some of these farmers, they'll have  
17 a field day.

18 You talk about the future of this country.  
19 Let's use some common sense when we talk about  
20 future. I mean, my land, my brother's land, which  
21 you're going across, and sister has been in the  
22 family for 125 years, and you guys are going  
23 kitty-corner across it anyway. It makes no sense.

24 There's a property line. Run it on the property  
25 line. You don't do that. It's to save a buck here,

1       save a buck there. Well, that buck is coming out of  
2       our pocket anyway. Regardless of what you say or  
3       what you do, that buck still comes out of our pocket  
4       because we purchase the gas that you guys are  
5       selling. One way or another, it creates electricity  
6       or it's going to heat our homes. We're going to pay  
7       twice for this gasline.

8               So before you guys make the final decision, I  
9       would hope that you would get some common sense and  
10      start looking at where these lines are already and  
11      quit running it at every angle that you want to run  
12      at. Thank you.

13                       (Applause.)

14               MR. KOPKA: Is there anyone else who would  
15      like to speak yet? Yes, ma'am.

16               MS. VANDEN ELZEN : I would like to have it  
17      mandated that every person in this room get a printed  
18      copy of everything that was said all night here.

19               MR. KOPKA: It's available on the FERC web  
20      site, or if you would like to purchase a copy  
21      directly from Ace, you can do so, make arrangements  
22      with the court reporter.

23               MS. VANDEN ELZEN: What about the people  
24      that don't have the Internet?

25               MR. KOPKA: You can make arrangements to

1 purchase a copy from the court reporter or you can  
2 have -- if somebody would like to download it and  
3 make copies for everyone, that's fine too.

4 MS. VANDEN ELZEN: Why do we have to buy  
5 it?

6 MR. KOPKA: Well, it's expensive to -- I  
7 understand, but it's available on the FERC web site.

8 MS. VANDEN ELZEN: I still think the whole  
9 thing is a total chaos and that should not be coming  
10 across the land it does. There are plenty of  
11 right-of-ways that can go down.

12 MR. KOPKA: We'll be looking at  
13 alternatives to what Guardian proposes.

14 Yes, ma'am?

15 MS. MICKE: Janine Micke, M I C K E. We  
16 own 80 acres down the road from the proposed  
17 pipeline. One of the things I want to talk about is,  
18 my husband is a farmer, he was a farmer, he grew up  
19 on Norbert Micke's farm, and that is land that is  
20 precious to our family and was chosen not to be  
21 developed immediately. It is a future development  
22 for Holland Town, it is key to Holland Town's future,  
23 but because Norbert chose not to develop it and keep  
24 it in farmland, he's being penalized along with the  
25 other farmers in the room, because they chose not to

1 carve it up and sell it to developers immediately but  
2 chose to continue to feed America and keep it in  
3 farmland, they are now being penalized.

4 If my father-in-law's farm would have been  
5 developed, you wouldn't be running a pipeline through  
6 it, it would be Holland Town right now. My husband  
7 and I discussed, should we push and develop our land  
8 immediately because we're waiting to get, excuse my  
9 language, but screwed. What is going to be running  
10 through our land that eventually we will not be able  
11 to develop it because it will be a pipeline or some  
12 other development that the government wants to push  
13 through that then us as landowners that we've  
14 invested a lot of our money and time into our land  
15 will be taken away from us.

16 As a landowner, I'm outraged that there's  
17 alternatives that are not -- I don't feel have been  
18 seriously considered. And, again, the farmers are  
19 the ones that are really getting the shaft here.  
20 They have chosen to continue farming even though  
21 there's not a lot of money into it.

22 I know the farmers in this room are not  
23 making a lot of money, but they've chosen to continue  
24 to farm. And my husband and I have chosen to  
25 continue to keep our land and farming land and rent

1       it to a neighbor because that's our choice and it's  
2       my father-in-law's choice to continue to do that, but  
3       now he's on the short end of the stick because he  
4       didn't develop it.

5               And he has been offered, but he chose to  
6       keep it in farmland for a while until the timing was  
7       right, but now he is left, you know, with this  
8       pipeline running through because it wasn't developed  
9       earlier. Thank you.

10               (Applause.)

11               MR. KOPKA: Is there anyone else who would  
12       like to speak? Yes?

13               MS. PETERSEN: Sharon Petersen,  
14       P E T E R S E N. I was in the meeting with Guardian  
15       over in the other room and I asked where the other  
16       pipeline is. Is there a map of that pipeline?  
17       Because they told me they have no idea where that  
18       other pipeline is. That's the answers you're giving  
19       to your questions.

20               Also, my dad owns 60 acres. It goes  
21       entirely diagonally across his land, from one side to  
22       the other. I agree with the people up here that are  
23       standing here saying, why are we going on diagonals,  
24       why aren't we going on straight lines? I'm sure it's  
25       the all mighty dollar.



1 (Applause.)

2 MR. KOPKA: Anyone else? No one else?  
3 Without any more speakers, the formal part of this  
4 meeting will conclude. On behalf of the Federal  
5 Energy Regulatory Commission, I would like to thank  
6 you all for coming tonight.

7 Let the record show that the Green Bay  
8 scoping meeting concluded at 8:40 p.m.

9 (The hearing concluded at 8:40 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF WISCONSIN )  
2 ) SS  
3 COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE )  
4

5 I, Sandra K. Nelson, a Notary Public in and  
6 for the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I  
7 reported the foregoing proceedings at the time and place  
8 specified in the title page of said transcript and that  
9 the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcription  
10 of my stenographic notes thereof.

11 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
12 and affixed my seal of office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin,  
13 this 18th day of June, 2006.

14  
15 \_\_\_\_\_  
16 SANDRA K. NELSON - Notary Public  
17 In and for the State of Wisconsin  
18

19  
20 My commission expires December 31, 2006.  
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