



1           A P P E A R A N C E S:

2           On behalf of the Federal Regulatory  
3           Commission staff:

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5           Mr. Robert Kopka, Soil Conservationist,  
6           Environmental Gas, Branch I  
7           888 First Street, N.E, PJ-11.1  
8           Washington D.C. 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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16          On behalf of Guardian Pipeline:

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18          Mr. Patrick L. Vaughan  
19          13710 FNB Parkway  
20          Omaha, Nebraska 68154-5200

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22          (And other representatives of Guardian  
23          Pipeline.)

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25



1 and Mr. Vaughan has agreed to do that for us  
2 tonight. Mr. Vaughan?

3 MR. VAUGHAN: Thank you, Bob. I'm glad  
4 to be here to kind of give you an overview of our  
5 pipeline. I'm Pat Vaughan. I'm employed by  
6 Guardian Pipeline and the project manager for this  
7 project. Last name is spelled V-a-u-g-h-a-n.

8 And what I want to do is kind of go through  
9 these series of slides to give you a little  
10 overview of the project so far, some background on  
11 the existing Guardian Pipeline, an overview of the  
12 proposed project, or extension and expansion.  
13 We'll look at the timeline, and we'd hope we'd be  
14 able to reach some of these major milestones, and  
15 then go through a little bit of detail on some of  
16 the major facilities and the route.

17 And then at the end, Mr. Ugoretz will --

18 THE REPORTER: I'm having a hard time  
19 hearing. I'm having a hard time hearing you.

20 MR. VAUGHAN: Do I need to get this a  
21 little closer?

22 MR. KOPKA: Yeah.

23 THE REPORTER: Maybe a little closer.

24 MR. VAUGHAN: Okay.

25 THE REPORTER: Thank you.

1           MR. VAUGHAN: All right. Now, here's a  
2 map of the existing Guardian Pipeline system. It  
3 was built because of a request from the Wisconsin  
4 Gas Distribution Companies to support the  
5 additional capacity into the market area from the  
6 gas that is brought in through the Chicago area by  
7 several major pipeline companies.

8           It was placed in service in late -- or in  
9 December of 2002 and consists of, as you can see,  
10 about 142 miles of 36 inch-diameter pipeline with  
11 a single compressor station at its beginning near  
12 Joliet. Again, it does give the gas utilities  
13 access to large amounts of gas that are in the  
14 Chicago supply area.

15          Again, with the Guardian II Project, our  
16 proposed project, the distribution companies have  
17 asked for some additional capacity to handle the  
18 growth in the area. Our expected in-service date  
19 is November 1st of 2008.

20          Some of the key facilities involved in this  
21 project are around 106 miles of new transmission  
22 pipeline, two new compressor stations located on  
23 the existing pipeline, and six new meter stations.  
24 Now, this gives us an incremental capacity or  
25 additional gas capacity of about 100 million cubic

1 feet to the existing meter stations, and around  
2 437 million cubic feet for the new stations along  
3 this pipeline. And these maps are available in  
4 the other room, much more readable than we have  
5 here.

6 Here's our timeline. In the fall of 2005, the  
7 proposal that was put together by Guardian  
8 Pipeline was accepted by these companies and we  
9 started work on putting together the contracts.  
10 And February 7th of this year, the contract was  
11 signed, we kicked it off, and made the public  
12 announcement.

13 In April of 2006, the FERC approved us to go  
14 through the pre-filing process, and Bob will kind  
15 of go into the details of that. Right away, we  
16 started with open houses. I think that was the  
17 first time that this pipeline, this project, was  
18 brought out and viewed by the public in any  
19 detail.

20 From those open houses through May and up  
21 until now, we've been trying to refine the route  
22 based on the recommendations and suggestions  
23 provided at those open houses. From now through  
24 August, we hope to do field environmental surveys  
25 so that we can see if there are cultural resources

1 or environmental things along the proposed draft  
2 that we aren't able to pick up with maps or any  
3 other process.

4 In October, we hope to get all of this stuff  
5 put together in a big old pile of about six  
6 volumes of books so they can begin to review the  
7 application. About a year later, if everything  
8 goes well, we expect to receive a certificate back  
9 from the FERC that says, okay, you guys can build  
10 this pipeline.

11 Around March of 2008, then we'll start  
12 building compressor stations, and in May of 2008,  
13 we'll start on the annual pipeline compressor and  
14 pipeline meter station construction. If all goes  
15 well and the weather cooperates with us, November  
16 1st, we'll be able to start flowing gas all the  
17 way up to Green Bay.

18 MR. VAUGHAN: Okay. One of the major  
19 pieces of the project is the 30 inch portion of  
20 the pipeline. It's a little over 79 miles from  
21 its beginning at the Ixonia meter station and runs  
22 up to the west side of the Fox River and the  
23 Fox Valley. Then the pipeline will have launchers  
24 and receivers so that we can run cleaning pigs and  
25 inspections and mainline inspection tools.

1       There will be four mainline valves along the way  
2       to isolate portions of the pipeline if we have to,  
3       and then there will be four meter stations where  
4       we deliver gas to WE Energies and WPS.

5             The 20-inch portion of it begins at the end of  
6       the 30 inch, of course, and is about 27 miles  
7       long. Again, it will have launchers and  
8       receivers. There will be one mainline valve  
9       situated somewhere in the middle of it and three  
10      additional meter stations. Again, this pipe is a  
11      20-inch diameter steel -- carbon steel pipe.

12            Now, here is a composite topographic map of  
13      the proposed route. A larger version is viewable  
14      in the Guardian open house room. It basically  
15      shows the proposed route as it was shown during  
16      the open houses in April. There has been quite a  
17      little bit of work on route variation, but with  
18      this kind of scale, they're pretty hard to see.

19            The Guardian II compressor stations will be  
20      built on an existing pipeline system, one in the  
21      Sycamore area on existing pipeline and the second  
22      one in LaGrange, Wisconsin approximately a  
23      milepost 112.

24            Both new compressor stations will have a  
25      single compressor with a 39,000 horsepower

1 electric motor driving a centrifugal compressor  
2 unit. We'll install gas coolers. Each of the  
3 compressor stations will require electrical power  
4 to come through them.

5 Let's see if I have missed anything on my  
6 notes. Do a little catch-up here. All right.  
7 This is a list of the meter stations that will be  
8 built on the pipeline. As you can see, they've  
9 already been given names and the approximate  
10 location where they will be on the pipeline.

11 The Q size is the diameter of the meter. The  
12 Peak MMCFD is the maximum rate that the meter  
13 station would flow from our pipeline into the  
14 customer's pipeline, which is 74.5 million cubic  
15 feet of gas per day at West Bend.

16 Well, importantly and what you're probably the  
17 most interested in is the route, because it goes  
18 across. And the development of the pipeline  
19 route, the overall philosophy was first of all,  
20 avoiding major wetlands where feasible. We also  
21 wanted to minimize the impact to residential and  
22 commercial development.

23 We also wanted to locate adjacent to existing  
24 utility where it was feasible. We wanted to  
25 minimize impacts to sensitive areas and minimize

1 the landowner inconvenience during and after  
2 construction and later on. And in the end, it  
3 comes down to the shortest route that causes the  
4 least impact.

5 In the process of developing the route and the  
6 route analysis, we had several tools. The first  
7 part of the process is sort of a tabletop  
8 development of the route, where we used the USGS  
9 quadrangle maps, aerial photographs, and anything  
10 that we can bring into the room to look at, and  
11 lay the pipeline from point to point on it, and  
12 say, this is perfect, put together a route  
13 booklet, and then go out and drive the route.

14 We'll look through windshields and every  
15 public road crossing we can get to, anyplace where  
16 we can see the route. We even did a helicopter  
17 fly-over. And when you do that, we say, well, we  
18 run through this guy's house or we're going  
19 through a garden here, so that on-the-ground  
20 truthing of the preliminary route resulted in  
21 quite a few minor changes. Once those minor  
22 changes were incorporated into the route, then we  
23 made it public at the open houses.

24 The reason we do that is because the people  
25 who live there, you guys, have an intimate

1 knowledge of what's there and what's planned, the  
2 things that you want to do with your property that  
3 we can't guess. So we depend upon you to give us  
4 some feedback, and I know you're not bashful about  
5 that.

6 One of the things that I really wanted to  
7 stress is our outreach efforts. Now, we've had  
8 some visits with town and county officials. We've  
9 had open house meetings, this meeting. We've sent  
10 letters to landowners. We've gone out and met  
11 with landowners. We've had ongoing discussions  
12 with the Oneida Nation. We've got ongoing  
13 contacts with this entire alphabet of acronyms,  
14 the DNR, the agricultural folks, corp of  
15 engineers, the Fish and Wildlife, agricultural  
16 resources, and the air and water folks.

17 Along the route some of the major features are  
18 two major rivers, the Fox River and the Rock  
19 River. There's also one major wetland that we  
20 can't seem to get around and that's about 1400  
21 feet across at the Rock River.

22 We were able to not hit any villages or  
23 cities. We came close, but we didn't go through  
24 the middle of any of them. There aren't any state  
25 parks that we go through. And there are no

1 residential or commercial developments that we go  
2 through. Again, on the Oneida Nation, there's  
3 about 12.6 miles within the reservation  
4 boundaries. And in that area, we've got  
5 approximately 88 percent located adjacent to power  
6 lines and pipelines.

7 This kind of gives you an idea of the  
8 magnitude of the landowners that we have to  
9 contact county by county. There's about half,  
10 again, this many that have properties that are  
11 close enough to the pipeline where we want to do  
12 our surveys. We'll have to get access onto your  
13 property as well. So something over 600  
14 individuals to talk to.

15 Again, this is kind of a written statement of  
16 our commitment to get public participation. I'm  
17 not going to read down through it. But we really  
18 have a strong commitment to get everybody's input  
19 so that we can select the best route possible to  
20 get the pipeline in with as a small an impact to  
21 the people and the environment.

22 If you have any questions, you can go online.  
23 The Guardian has an online site with some  
24 frequently asked questions and some other  
25 information about the pipeline. We set up a toll

1 free number for landowner questions. If you're a  
2 landowner and you have a question and you need  
3 some information, use the 866-608-7300 number.

4 If you just have general questions, we prefer  
5 that you use the 888-564-5111 number. Hopefully  
6 you will be able to call or go there to get an  
7 answer or at least get your question known so that  
8 we can get an answer to you.

9 Back to the beginning. I'll turn it back over  
10 to Bob. I appreciate your time and patience, and  
11 if you have any questions, we'll try to answer  
12 them for you.

13 MR. KOPKA: Thank you, Mr. Vaughan.

14 Now, I will briefly describe the FERC process  
15 and then Steven Ugoretz will describe the state of  
16 Wisconsin's process. FERC reviews applications  
17 for natural gas pipeline transmission projects and  
18 Guardian is in the process of preparing an  
19 application to submit to FERC. Once the  
20 application is submitted, our obligation is to  
21 review that application and prepare an analysis of  
22 the environmental impacts.

23 The FERC staff's environmental and safety  
24 analysis will result in the generation of an EIS  
25 as required under the National Environmental

1 Policy Act. FERC is the lead federal agency  
2 tasked with preparing the EIS. We request that  
3 your comments tonight focus on the potential  
4 effects of the project. Specifically, we are here  
5 to ask for your help in identifying potential  
6 impacts to both the human and natural environment.

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

14 A speaker's list is located at the back table  
15 and we will use that list to identify individuals  
16 wishing to provide verbal comments on the Guardian  
17 Project. In addition to verbal comments provided  
18 tonight, we will also accept your written  
19 comments. Several people have already submitted  
20 written comments to the FERC docket.

21 If you have comments but don't wish to speak  
22 tonight, you may provide written comments on the  
23 comment forms at the back table or write a letter.  
24 You may drop these off with us tonight or mail  
25 them at a later date. Be sure to include the

1 project docket number, PF06-21.

2 The Guardian Pipeline Expansion/Extension  
3 Project is currently in our pre-filing process. A  
4 formal application has not yet been filed with  
5 FERC. We consider the pre-filing process to be,  
6 amongst other things, an extension of our scoping  
7 process, which is a learning process. It is  
8 where we educate ourselves about the project and  
9 the potential issues.

10 During this scoping process, we are gathering  
11 information and we are using a number of different  
12 sources for that information. The four general  
13 sources that we are using right now include  
14 information provided by the applicant, input from  
15 other agencies, our own research on various  
16 issues, and information from the public.

17 Once we gather the information during the  
18 scoping process, we will analyze it and we will  
19 prepare a draft environment impact statement that  
20 will be distributed for comment.

21 If you would like a copy of the Draft EIS,  
22 please make sure you are on our mailing list.  
23 Also, if you would prefer a hard copy rather than  
24 a copy on CD, also let us know. And to do that,  
25 return the mailer that was in your notice of

1 intent. If you did not receive our notice and  
2 would like to be on the mailing list, do make sure  
3 you give us your mailing address at the sign-in  
4 table.

5 After the Draft EIS is issued, there is a  
6 45-day comment period. During that period, we  
7 normally will hold another public meeting similar  
8 in format to this one asking for comments on the  
9 Draft EIS. We will incorporate those comments  
10 into the final EIS.

11 Once we have issued the final EIS, it is  
12 forwarded to our commissioners and our  
13 commissioners at the Federal Energy Regulatory  
14 Commission will use that document as well as other  
15 information to make a determination on whether or  
16 not to grant an authorization for the project.

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

20 Thank you.

21 MR. UGORETZ: Thanks, and thank you all  
22 for coming. You are a very important part of the  
23 process, both for the federal and for the state  
24 agencies that are involved in regulating this  
25 project and any other projects that are related to

1 it.

2 The DNR's role is primarily as a regulator of  
3 specific aspects of the project. Our main  
4 authority comes from Chapter 30 of the Wisconsin  
5 Statutes, which gives me an authority to regulate  
6 projects that cause alterations, draining and  
7 fillings of wetlands and waters of the state so  
8 that our primary authority then is applied in  
9 permits for crossing wetlands and for crossing  
10 streams. For instance, Rock River and Fox River  
11 were a couple of them that were mentioned.  
12 There are also a lot of smaller streams and a  
13 number of wetlands. Some of them associated with  
14 the streams and some of them freestanding that  
15 involved some kind of state authority that the DNR  
16 exercises.

17 There are other state agencies that have an  
18 interest in this kind of project. The Department  
19 of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection looks  
20 at the agricultural impacts of the projects and we  
21 will, I believe, develop an agricultural impact  
22 statement that covers those aspects; is that  
23 correct, Peter?

24 (Someone from the audience indicates  
25 yes.)

1                   MR. UGORETZ: The Department of  
2                   Transportation is involved in various  
3                   transportation safety regulation-type of issues.  
4                   The Department of Commerce has some authorities  
5                   over Stonewater Management on industrial  
6                   facilities. And the Public Service Commission of  
7                   Wisconsin does not have a direct regulatory  
8                   authority over the Guardian Project itself, but it  
9                   is the state's primary regulator for the lateral  
10                  line projects that would connect up to the  
11                  Guardian mainline and provide gas to the local  
12                  distribution companies that are the customers for  
13                  Guardian.

14                 So there are a number of state agencies. We  
15                 all have different authorities and different  
16                 interests. The thing that we all shared is the  
17                 responsibility under the Wisconsin Environmental  
18                 Policy Act to consider the environmental impacts  
19                 of the state actions involved.

20                 And to that end, the DNR is the primary  
21                 co-regulator of both, the Guardian and the  
22                 Lateral, and will be working with both FERC and  
23                 the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in  
24                 helping to develop whatever environmental review  
25                 documents each of them have, in FERC's case that

1 would be the environmental impact statement and  
2 then whatever state environmental review documents  
3 are necessary to cover the state actions on the  
4 lateral projects.

5 So we have a couple of ores in the water on  
6 many aspects of the project. Also the lines  
7 follow state recreational trails across state  
8 forest lands or other DNR-managed properties. We  
9 have an interest as a landowner to see that those  
10 uses are not, you know, basically retracted by the  
11 project, that they follow a bike trail saying that  
12 the bike trail can still be used, once again,  
13 installing the pipeline and so on so it can be  
14 continued to be enjoyed by the public. And those  
15 are basically kind of the authorities and the  
16 roles that the department has.

17 At some point we will be issuing various  
18 permits for the project, as I mentioned, under the  
19 state statutory authorities, and those will also  
20 be subject to the public review process.

21 MR. KOPKA: Thank you, Steve.

22 All of your comments tonight will be  
23 transcribed and put into the public record for the  
24 project as we have a court reporter present. The  
25 public record is available on our website, which

1 is [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov). From that page, select the  
2 eLibrary link and input the docket number PF06-21.  
3 You can use eLibrary to access everything that the  
4 Commission does with this project, as well as all  
5 of the filings and information submitted by  
6 Guardian.

7 Our court reporter is from Ace Federal  
8 Reporters Incorporated, who is transcribing this  
9 meeting so we can have an accurate record of  
10 tonight's comments. If you would like a copy of  
11 the transcript, you may make arrangements with the  
12 court reporter after the meeting to get a copy  
13 directly from Ace. The transcript will be  
14 available to the public at FERC's public reference  
15 room and as part of the record on the FERC website  
16 under the project docket number.

17 In your comments, I'd ask that you try to be  
18 as specific as possible with your environmental or  
19 safety concerns. Please hold all procedural  
20 questions until after the formal part of the  
21 meeting concludes. The purpose of tonight's  
22 meeting is to hear your comments and concerns.

23 Also, representatives from Guardian will be  
24 present here and in their open house across the  
25 hall.

1           Now we'll begin taking comments. As I read  
2 your name, I would like you to come up to the  
3 podium and state your name for the record and  
4 please spell it for the court reporter.

5           Let me call the first speaker tonight, who is  
6 Mark Justman.

7           MR. JUSTMAN: Hello. My name is  
8 Mark Justman, J-u-s-t-m-a-n. I didn't get through  
9 the whole entire front room here yet. I have a  
10 couple of comments. It was probably about fifteen  
11 or twenty years ago, Koch Pipeline came through my  
12 neighborhood. They've made all these promises and  
13 most of the promises never came through.

14           You know, at first they said that they were  
15 going to push all of the topsoil to one area and  
16 then push the subsoil to another area and then  
17 bring it all back and take all the rocks and  
18 everything. Well, they only went through half of  
19 that. They dropped the hole, pushed it all to one  
20 side, and laid the line.

21           Now, is there anything that will be changed  
22 according to that or -- you know, I've seen the  
23 picture in there at a glance, but -- can you  
24 comment on that?

25           MR. KOPKA: Guardian is developing an

1 agricultural litigation plan, and also FERC will  
2 be conducting inspections for stream construction  
3 and stream restoration as well to make sure  
4 everything what's supposed to be done is getting  
5 done.

6 MR. JUSTMAN: Okay. Well, the other was,  
7 I was in there and I commented on my land. You  
8 know, I got -- they told me you almost have to  
9 move the line, unless otherwise stated. You know,  
10 maybe not. We just got it all set up so that  
11 there like seven or eight streams where the line  
12 is going to come up through the ground, and it's  
13 pretty much a swamp that they're going straight  
14 through.

15 Now, I don't know if maybe that can be changed  
16 or what. I don't know.

17 MR. KOPKA: You should talk to Guardian  
18 about, you know, the location of those streams  
19 and --

20 MR. JUSTMAN: Okay.

21 MR. KOPKA: That's was pretty much what,  
22 you know, I wanted to talk about. I mean, you  
23 know, i don't know what else there is because this  
24 is my first meeting that I came so far.

25 MR. KOPKA: Yeah. And then there'll be

1 future opportunities as well to comment on the  
2 project. Especially once the draft, the final  
3 impact statement, is in your hands.

4 MR. JUSTMAN: All right. Thank you.

5 MR. KOPKA: Thanks.

6 Our next speaker is Robert Dei.

7 MR. DEI: Robert Dei. I'm with the  
8 operating engineers, heavy equipment operators.  
9 All I want to say is this project is very  
10 important for our workforce. Our members are  
11 depending on this work. We do need the increase  
12 in our infrastructure in the state of Wisconsin to  
13 continue moving forward as they did in the early  
14 1900s with the railroads. So with that, we need  
15 to know that -- we need to explain to a lot of  
16 these people that the land will be restored and  
17 that it will be business as usual.

18 So that's all I have. Thank you.

19 MR. KOPKA: Thank you. Our next speaker  
20 are Ray and Mary Wagner.

21 MS. WAGNER: Not at this time.

22 MR. KOPKA: Brian Kazmierczak.

23 MR. KAZMIERCZAK: Brian Kazmierczak,  
24 K-a-z-m-i-e-r-c-z-a-k. And myself and a few  
25 of the landowners are here with me, Ken and Mary

1 Berger (phonetic) and Elton and Phyllis Gilke  
2 (phonetic). We all own land that's right  
3 contiguous to the Village of El Mira, and we're  
4 very concerned with the way the pipeline is  
5 running and where it's running and about the  
6 future of our property.

7 Currently, we are all listed on the Village of  
8 El Mira Smart Growth Plan for future commercial  
9 and residential development. And we have a  
10 pipeline coming through all of our properties on a  
11 horizontal angle, too, which basically intersects  
12 on our property. It would be like the southwest  
13 corner to the northeast at an angle.

14 And we're very concerned about that. It would  
15 limit, you know, any future possibilities with  
16 that property, and, again, it is currently on the  
17 Village's Smart Growth Plan. And the Village is  
18 very concerned about that also, being that is  
19 their area that they're looking to expand in the  
20 future.

21 And I think that's all. Thank you.

22 MR. KOPKA: Thank you.

23 Our next speaker is Ron Steinhorst.

24 MR. STEINHORST: Ron Steinhorst,  
25 S-t-e-i-n-h-o-r-s-t. I'm a current landowner with

1 Koch Pipeline going through it. And as far as it  
2 being restored back the way it was, it's never  
3 going to happen. Because every fence line that  
4 was a brush fence line now has a 50-foot wide  
5 strip through that. And I can see it on the map  
6 that they showed us today where this pipeline goes  
7 through. So it does leave a scar on the land.  
8 There's no way around it.

9 I also notice that they're going through one  
10 (phonetic) woods. Very concerned about that.  
11 They're talking about going around wetland. They  
12 should be going around the woods. The next issue  
13 is the safety. I know for a fact that Koch  
14 Pipeline pipe is coming up out of the ground.  
15 It's a 10-inch line. It's currently in some spots  
16 only three feet deep.

17 As far as the Army Corps engineers and the DNR  
18 are concerned, about five years ago my neighbor  
19 did everything legally, put in a scrape. The Army  
20 Corps engineers laid it out, the DNR approved it,  
21 and Koch Pipeline is supposed to be flying this  
22 pipeline once a month inspecting it. Come along  
23 two years -- three years later, they come by me  
24 and they want to know about some trees I have  
25 planted on the pipeline. I said, you're concerned

1 about these trees on the pipeline? I said what  
2 about this scrape that's over your pipeline? No,  
3 that can't happen.

4 Two weeks later, they had an outfit there from  
5 Texas digging the pipe up. When they laid out  
6 this pipe, they were within six inches of pipe  
7 doing the scrape.

8 So I want to know how well this pipe is marked  
9 because since all that has happened, on every  
10 fence line now from one property owner to the  
11 next, there's a Koch Pipeline sign there. So, you  
12 know, it's just an issue as far as, I understand  
13 things need to go forward and we need to do  
14 something, but I think we need to look at other  
15 alternatives.

16 We're in Dodge County, and it should tell you  
17 something when you looked at the numbers up there,  
18 you're going through a 130 landowners. It's the  
19 highest one up there. So that tells you you've  
20 got lots of little parcels of land. And my  
21 concern also is it's devaluating the land because,  
22 again, some of this is going to get broke up and  
23 developed, or industrial parks, or whatever. And  
24 if you've got that pipe in there, it's no longer  
25 going to happen. Especially when they said about

1       it running diagonal. If it runs along the fence  
2       line or parallel to the lot line, you can kind of  
3       live with it. But when it cuts kitty-corner  
4       across a parcel, it's just nothing there. It's  
5       totally useless.

6           I also have a nursery. The way the pipeline  
7       is set up now, they're going to go right through  
8       the middle of my nursery stock. So that means  
9       I've got a 50-foot wide strip that's going to be  
10      totally dead and useless to me on an angle. So I  
11      guess that's all I have to say for now.

12           MR. KOPKA: Thank you.

13           Our next speaker is speaker is Terry Dabb.

14           MR. DABB: Terry Dabb representing the  
15      operating engineers, D-a-b-b.

16           I'd like to begin with mentioning that the  
17      growth of this great state depends on the  
18      expansion of infrastructure, not only including  
19      this pipeline, but also electrical transmission  
20      lines in our highway systems.

21           In addition, jobs are created not only from  
22      the construction of this pipeline, but also from  
23      the construction related to land development and  
24      the industry which is supported by this type of  
25      infrastructure. By working together with

1 landowners, Guardian, and laborers through forums  
2 such as this, we could educate, understand, and  
3 cooperate to collectively develop a plan that  
4 would benefit all.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. KOPKA: Thank you.

7 Gorge, were there any more speakers signed up?

8 MR. WILLANT: No.

9 Terry was our last speaker. Is there anyone  
10 else who would like to speak this evening?

11 (No response.)

12 MR. KOPKA: No one else?

13 Okay. Without any more speakers, the formal  
14 part of this meeting will conclude. On behalf of  
15 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I would  
16 like to thank you all for coming tonight. And let  
17 the record show that the Fond du Lac scoping  
18 meeting concluded at 7:54 p.m

19 Good night.

20 (Meeting adjourned at 7:54 p.m.)

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

5 I, JENNY L. BONNES, a Registered Professional  
6 Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of  
7 Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the foregoing  
8 proceedings were reported by me and reduced to writing  
9 under my personal direction.

10 I further certify that I am not a relative or  
11 employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties,  
12 or a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel,  
13 or financially interested directly or indirectly in this  
14 action.

15 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
16 hand and affixed my seal of office at Waterloo,  
17 Wisconsin, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
18 2006.

19  
20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 Jenny L. Bonnes, Registered Professional  
22 Reporter - Notary Public,  
23 In and for the State of Wisconsin

24  
25 My Commission Expires August 18, 2008