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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF: :

RUBY PIPELINE, L.L.C. : Docket Number

: PF08-9-000

- - - - - x

Brigham City Senior Center
24 N 300 W
Brigham City, Utah

Tuesday, October 14, 2008

The above-entitled matter came on for a public
scoping meeting, pursuant to notice, at 7:00 p.m.
Presiding: Dave Swearingen

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (7:00 p.m.)

3 MR. SWEARINGEN: Good evening. My name is Dave
4 Swearingen and I'm an environmental project manager with the
5 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC. To my far
6 right is John Moehlhausen with Merjent, an environmental
7 consulting corporation. Merjent is assisting us in our
8 environmental analysis. Jeff MacKenthun and Peg Bolden,
9 also with Merjent are at the back table at the sign-in when
10 you came in through the door. To my immediate right is Mark
11 Mackiewicz with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The BLM
12 is a cooperating agency that's going to assist in the
13 preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement. So on
14 behalf of the FERC and the BLM, I want to welcome all you
15 all here tonight. Let the record show that the Brigham City
16 scoping meeting began at 7:04 p.m. October 16, 2008.

17 The purpose of this meeting is to give you the
18 opportunity to provide environmental comments specifically
19 on Ruby's proposed project. Ruby entered into the FERC
20 pre-filing process on January 31 of this year, through which
21 we began a review of the facilities that we refer to as the
22 Ruby Pipeline Project. This scoping period is a follow-up
23 to the first scoping period held in April of this year.
24 Ruby has refined its proposed route and submitted additional
25 information on which the public may want to comment; thus,

1 the reason for the additional scoping meeting.

2 The Ruby Pipeline Project would deliver gas from
3 the Rocky Mountain region to the growing markets in the
4 state of Nevada and on the Pacific West Coast. The main
5 facilities that Ruby is considering for the project are
6 about 677 miles of 42-inch diameter natural gas pipeline and
7 four new compressor stations. The pipeline would extend
8 from Lincoln County, Wyoming to Klamath County, Oregon.
9 There are some other associated facilities that Ruby is
10 considering. In a little while, I'll ask a representative
11 from Ruby to take the floor to present a more detailed
12 project description. Also, as you can see that they have
13 some people and maps in the back of the room and they've put
14 up some posters. So after the meeting is over, feel free to
15 stick around, ask them whatever questions that you want. I
16 will stick around after the meeting and you can ask me
17 questions at that point too, if you want to.

18 Right now, I'm going to talk a little bit about
19 the scoping process and public involvement in FERC projects
20 in general. The main FERC docket number for the Ruby
21 Project is PF-08-9-000. The PF means that we are in the
22 pre-filing stage of the project. Once Ruby files a formal
23 application, a new docket number will be assigned.

24 The National Environmental Policy Act requires
25 that the Commission take into consideration the

1 environmental impacts associated with new natural gas
2 facilities. Scoping is the general term for soliciting
3 input from the public before the environmental analysis is
4 conducted. The idea is to get information from the public,
5 as well as agencies and other groups so that we can
6 incorporate issues of concern into our review. This
7 particular scoping period started last month when we issued
8 our Notice of Intent to prepare and Environmental Impact
9 Statement, the NOI. In that NOI, which most of you received
10 in the mail and if you didn't you can pick up a copy in the
11 back -- the NOI describes the environmental review process,
12 some environmental issues that have already been identified
13 and the steps the FERC and the cooperating agencies will
14 take to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement or the
15 EIS.

16 We have set an ending date of October 29, 2008
17 for this scoping period. However, the end of this scoping
18 period is not the end of public involvement. There will be
19 another comment period, including additional public meetings
20 once the draft EIS is published.

21 An important step in the
22 environmental review process and
23 the preparation of an EIS is to
24 determine which environmental
25 resource issues are most important

1 to you. Your comments and
2 concerns, along with those of
3 other people and agencies
4 participating in the process will
5 be used to focus our
6 environmental analysis. Your
7 comments tonight, together with
8 any written comments you may have
9 already filed or intend to file,
10 will be added to the record as
11 comments on the environmental
12 proceeding.

13 So then we take the environmental comments and
14 other information and work on our independent analysis of
15 the project's potential impacts. We will publish those
16 findings in a draft EIS which will be mailed out to all the
17 people on our mailing list. And as I mentioned before, it
18 will be publicly noticed for comments and additional
19 meetings.

20 Now, I need to say a few words about the mailing
21 list. Right now, the mailing list is over 7,000. So we
22 sent out 7,000 notices to people, agencies, and
23 organizations. What we're going to do from here on out, is
24 basically pare that down in order to target the people who
25 really want to stay involved in this project. So we're

1 asking for a positive response in order to stay on the
2 mailing list. If you saw the NOI, you saw on the back there
3 was a return mailer that says, "Please keep me on the
4 mailing list." So if you give comments, whether tonight you
5 give comments or you mail some in, you'll stay on the
6 mailing list. So don't worry about it if you give comments.
7 But if you don't give comments and you want to stay on the
8 list, you have to send in that return mailer to let me know
9 because the last thing I want to do is send out 7,000 copies
10 of a draft EIS and 6,500 of them gets thrown in the trash.
11 It's just a waste of money and a waste of effort.

12 Also, what we're going to do is we're going to
13 send out the version in a CD-ROM. So you're automatically
14 going to get a CD-ROM. If you would prefer to have a hard
15 copy, you need to let us know. I don't know about you, but
16 if I want to read it -- personally, I would prefer a hard
17 copy. So that's your choice. But if you don't say
18 anything, you're going to get a CD-ROM. So just let us
19 know, either turn in the return mailer in the back if you
20 want to stay on the list and make a mark on it that you'd
21 rather have a paper copy and we'll be glad to send you that.

22 I need to differentiate the roles of the FERC
23 Commission and that of the FERC environmental staff. The
24 Commission is responsible for making a determination on
25 whether to issue a certificate of public convenience and

1 necessity to Ruby for this project. The EIS prepared by the
2 FERC environmental staff and the cooperating agencies does
3 not make the decision.

4 In general, the EIS describes the project
5 facilities and associated environmental impacts,
6 alternatives to the project, mitigation to avoid or reduce
7 impacts, minimize impacts and staff conclusions and
8 recommendations. So the EIS will be used by the FERC
9 Commission to disclose the environmental impact of
10 constructing and operating the proposed project. The
11 Commission will consider the environmental information in
12 the EIS, public comments as well as a host of non-
13 environmental issues, engineering, markets, rates, finances,
14 tariffs, design and cost in making an informed decision on
15 whether or not to approve the Ruby Pipeline Project. Only
16 after taking the environmental and the non-environmental
17 factors into consideration will the Commission then make its
18 final decision or whether or not to approve the project.

19 Now, what I've described is kind of an overview
20 of the FERC role. The BLM has a permitting process as well
21 for this, but it's slightly different from the FERC process
22 and I will let Mark Mackiewicz with the BLM describe that.

23 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Good evening. Again, my name is
24 Mark Mackiewicz. I'm a national project manager with BLM's
25 Washington, D.C. office. The Bureau of Land Management's

1 role in this project is to grant right-of-ways across all
2 federal land involved in the project. That includes lands
3 managed by the United States Forest Service. We are working
4 -- we being our local offices in Utah, our local office in
5 Salt Lake City, along with the Forest Service Offices in
6 trying to identify, with our resource specialists, issues
7 and resources that the project may affect or have an effect
8 on federal lands.

9 And as Dave mentioned, we're a cooperating agency
10 along with the Forest Service, and we will utilize the
11 Environmental Impact Statement to either approve or not
12 approve a right-of-way across federal lands and the project,
13 as you're well aware, crosses at this juncture over 700
14 miles and I believe the vast majority of those lands are
15 federal lands. Again, as Dave mentioned, we are asking you
16 tonight to identify specific issues, alternatives or
17 possible mitigation to met or ways to lessen impacts that
18 the project may have on federal lands as well as private
19 state lands. Thank you.

20 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you, Mark. Before
21 we move on to Ruby's presentation and public comments on
22 environmental matters, are there any questions anybody might
23 have on the FERC process? I'll be glad to answer some
24 procedural questions now before we move into the
25 environmental discussion.

1 (No response.)

2 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. With that, I'll turn the
3 mike over to Dan Gredvig. Dan Gredvig is a representative
4 of Ruby Pipeline and he will give a brief overview of his
5 project.

6 MR. GREDVIG: I want to welcome you all here
7 tonight. I appreciate the time that you've given to listen
8 to our project and get a brief overview of that project from
9 us. My name is Dan Gredvig. For the record, that's spelled
10 G-R-E-D as in David, V as in Victor, I-G. I work for El
11 Paso Natural Gas Company out of our Colorado Springs office.
12 We have a corporate headquarters out of Houston, Texas. El
13 Paso Corporation is the sponsor or the company that will be
14 building the Ruby Pipeline Project. As you can see from our
15 information, our team headquarters for the project is in
16 Colorado Springs, Colorado. Myself, as well as a number of
17 other folks that are either here in the field working or
18 from our Colorado Springs office are here tonight. If you
19 have any questions, please see us. We've got nametags on
20 and just come up and get your questions answered.

21 El Paso Western Pipeline operates approximately
22 43,000 miles of interstate pipeline through the El Paso
23 Corporation. We've got pipelines that run east and west
24 across the country, north and south. The company was
25 started back in 1928. During that time period we've been

1 operating and constructing pipelines in a safe and
2 dependable manner.

3 Project at a glance -- I'm sure all of you are
4 aware -- I'm sure that's why you're here tonight -- of our
5 project. It's a 680-mile, 42-inch natural gas pipeline
6 running from the southwestern part of Wyoming, Opal,
7 Wyoming, an area that has a constant supply right now of
8 natural gas. And what we do is we help to create a path
9 for that gas to flow from the area that the area that the
10 gas is being produced in to the markets that have been
11 identified or customers that have come to us and said that
12 they have a capacity need for gas and that would at the
13 Malin, Oregon hub. So in order to get there we had to
14 create a path to do that and so this route from our Opal hub
15 across northern Utah, northern Nevada and then entering into
16 Oregon and ending at the Malin hub is our pipeline project.

17 With that, we've got four identified compressor
18 stations that we're looking to install the same time as
19 construction, one at the Opal hub, one in western Utah, one
20 in about the middle part of Nevada, one in the western part
21 of Nevada and that will constitute along with the meter
22 stations for receipt and delivery points our project that
23 we're looking to construct. As the project continues
24 along, if there's anything else identified, new customers
25 come along, those will be identified at a later date. But

1 right now, this is the project as we've proposed.

2 Our timeline -- what we've been doing so far,
3 which all of you are pretty much aware of, is we've been
4 contacting landowners, agencies, government organizations to
5 solicit information to help us determine the best route, how
6 we can create a pipeline right-of-way, build a pipeline in a
7 safe, dependable manner that we can provide an economic
8 source of reliable, renewable or energy and we consider it
9 as bridge or a bridge to renewables. We're all considerate
10 of the environment and what we're looking to do, so we feel
11 like this pipeline is an avenue to bridge to those
12 renewables.

13 We've been working during the period of 2008
14 getting the centerline survey completed on the pipeline.
15 We're working through the process of creating all the
16 environmental documents that will be used by the Federal
17 Energy Regulatory Commission to create the environmental
18 impact study. Besides the civil survey that we've
19 completed, we've done our environmental, archeological and
20 our data research through all the different organizations
21 and government agencies.

22 The intention is to file with the Federal Energy
23 Regulatory Commission in January of 2009. During that
24 process the EIS will be created, draft EIS, as Dave
25 mentioned, will be submitted for comment and we'll be

1 looking for or asking the Commission to grant a certificate
2 to Ruby Pipeline probably November/December 2009, early
3 2010. We plan to start construction soon thereafter with an
4 in service date or a target in service date of March of
5 2011.

6 One thing I'd like to stress for all of your
7 information is El Paso is definitely very safety conscious
8 and all of our pipeline is built with that in mind. That
9 goes all the way to the time when we're trying to site the
10 pipeline, and where we're trying to put it, how we're trying
11 to construct is and so a lot of detail has gone into that
12 with our survey crews on the ground, both from a
13 construction and operations point of view. We also, once
14 that pipeline is installed, we'll hydrostatically test the
15 pipeline to make sure that we have no fatal flaw areas or
16 any leaks or anything in the pipeline. We'll install
17 pipeline markers along the line. Third party damage is one
18 of the things that is very -- affects natural gas buried
19 pipelines, any buried utility. So we definitely want to
20 make sure that our pipeline is marked so anybody who is
21 doing any work out there it can be easily identified.

22 We also monitor our pipeline 24 hours a day, 7
23 days a week, 365 days out of the year. That's done from our
24 block valve locations, our compressor station locations.
25 All that information is relayed back to our gas control,

1 which is located in our Colorado Springs office. We
2 routinely inspect that pipeline, whether we do it visually
3 by aerial patrol or whether we do it by foot or by vehicle
4 we have to go along that pipeline periodically to make sure
5 that obviously the valves are working, that there aren't any
6 leaks in the pipeline. And so we're going along the entire
7 course of the pipeline to check and make sure that -- you
8 know, from an erosion, reclamation and all of those
9 situations that we're properly taking care of those.

10 We coordinate with local emergency, whether it's
11 the sheriff's department, whether it's the local hospitals,
12 whether it's the city state patrol. But we want to make
13 sure they know who we are, where to get a hold of us, how to
14 get a hold of us so that in the case of a natural disaster
15 or a situation that happens with our buried utility that
16 they know how to get a hold of us. And then, we also want
17 to make sure that you, as landowners, stakeholders, know how
18 to get a hold of us. So we routinely have maybe a town hall
19 meeting or we'll have door-to-door meetings or we'll come
20 and make sure that you've got our contact information. We
21 also mail out information to all directly affected
22 landowners so they know how to get a hold of us. So it's
23 always there for them in case there is a concern or a
24 question that they need.

25 We've got our contact information up here,

1 RubyPipeline.com. We've got our topographical maps and our
2 overall map is available at that location. We've also
3 gotten back a sign-up sheet so that as you look at the maps
4 tonight, as you have questions, please make sure that you
5 address those. Make sure that we address those for you. If
6 there's a map that you need to look at, that you want to
7 look at make sure that you put that down on the sheet that
8 we've got back there. Also, you can address that question
9 directly to Ruby Pipeline by sending your questions to
10 Questions at Ruby Pipeline.com. There are a few of us that
11 are monitoring that, and if I can't get you the answer I'll
12 direct you to the appropriate person to get that. But if
13 there's, again, questions that you have we also have our
14 right-of-way guys that have been working and contacting
15 landowners and are available to answer those questions on a
16 personal basis right there at your door or wherever would be
17 convenient.

18 So between our RubyPipeline.com, our Questions at
19 Ruby Pipeline.com and our 1-800 numbers, please don't
20 hesitate to give a call, ask a question. Just make sure
21 that we give you an answer and that we answer your question
22 completely. Thank you.

23 MR. SWEARINGEN: I have a question for you. You
24 mentioned that your pipeline project would be a bridge to
25 renewable energy and I don't think I've ever heard that in

1 association with a natural gas project. So what are you
2 talking about there?

3 MR. GREDVIG: As far as the greenhouse gases with
4 the natural gas pipeline being as a clean-burning fuel and
5 with the goal that eventually we all want to get to
6 renewable energy that this would be a bridge that would help
7 take us from today to that future timeframe when we can be
8 sustained by wind, solar, whatever other type of renewable
9 energy might be there.

10 MR. SWEARINGEN: So in other words, your pipeline
11 would then not be needed any more?

12 MR. GREDVIG: That's a good questions and we'll
13 have to -- I guess that's what time will be able to tell us
14 what happens at that point in time and how we go. But I
15 know that's the -- that's a good question.

16 MR. SWEARINGEN: I mean I know natural gas is
17 considered a clean-burning fuel and cleaner certainly than
18 coal and some other fuels, but I've never heard a natural
19 gas line pipeline project being brought up in conjunction
20 with renewable energy and I just don't know where you're
21 going with that.

22 MR. GREDVIG: Well, with us tonight we've got
23 Bill Healy who is our project director, project manager,
24 vice president of our engineering group and maybe Bill you
25 want to help answer that question for me.

1 MR. SWEARINGEN: Make it quick because this is
2 actually for their information. The meeting is for them. I
3 don't want to tie it up with my questions.

4 MR. HEALY: But it's a fair question. The
5 comment that natural gas is a bridge to renewable fuel
6 simply reflects the fact that we're the cleanest fuel that's
7 currently available for things like power generation and
8 heating your home in the terms of fossil fuels -- of gas,
9 oil, coal, natural gas is the cleanest. We do not see the
10 need for the pipeline going away for the foreseeable future.
11 But getting more natural gas out to the marketplace means we
12 can burn less of the dirtier fuels and that's all we really
13 meant by being a bridge towards renewables. While people
14 work on developing renewable sources of energy, we can help
15 provide a clean fuel in the interim period.

16 MR. SWEARINGEN: We're going to move into the
17 part of the meeting where we call people who have signed up
18 to give their comments and we have a few people that have
19 signed up. And after that, we can open up the floor to
20 anybody else who might feel compelled to go ahead and
21 provide comments. Now, if you don't feel like you want to
22 speak tonight, you can mail them in, through the electronic
23 system. It won't matter to me. However you're your
24 comments to me, I and my team and the BLM when we're
25 preparing the draft Environmental Impact Statement we will

1 take those comments into consideration.

2 So I'm going to ask you when you come up, as
3 you've noticed, all this going on over here is to make sure
4 that all of the comments; everything that stated tonight
5 ends up on the public record. This is an official
6 proceeding and it's being transcribed and there will be an
7 official transcript made of this proceeding. So when you
8 come up, I'm going to ask you to please state your name and
9 if it's anything more complicated than John Smith, that you
10 spell it so that it gets reflected accurately.

11 Okay. The first person that we have signed up to
12 give comments is Andy Kroger. Okay. Mr. Kroger? We'll
13 move on. The next person we have signed up is Scott
14 Newman. Okay. I didn't mean to scare everybody off here.
15 The purpose of this meeting, again, is for me to hear the
16 comments of the people here. I come from Washington, D.C.
17 and we're going to do an Environmental Impact Statement and
18 if you feel like you have something to say this is a good
19 time to do it. Like I say, you can mail them in if you want
20 to, but that's what I'm here for. The next person to sign
21 up is Natalie Betten.

22 MS. BETTEN: Well, you just said my name, but
23 I'll say it again, Natalie Betten.

24 COURT REPORTER: Spell the last name, please?

25 MS. BETTEN: B-E-T-T-E-N. I have property in

1 Mountain States, which is up by the Monte Crisco area. I'm
2 also a board member of that organization and I probably
3 represent 128 owners as to what I'm going to mention
4 tonight. We, as landowners of the property that this
5 pipeline is evading, are Utah State taxpayers and how can a
6 company out of state have more rights and say about where
7 this pipeline goes than we do because in my lifetime I
8 always assumed majority ruled and I heard the statement
9 there was a lot of BLM property involved, but you're talking
10 about the most pristine wildlife and recreational area
11 probably in northern Utah that this pipeline is invading.
12 Most of us have our life's savings invested in our property
13 and cabins that we have built, trying to leave a legacy for
14 our family and I really didn't picture a pipeline going all
15 through my legacy as I grow older and leave something to my
16 children. That really was not in the picture.

17 Also, I wonder, you know, what has Ruby Pipeline
18 ever paid to the State of Utah as versus property owners and
19 taxpayers to the state? Our voice should be heard just as
20 loud or louder than a company out of state trying to benefit
21 their company by putting their line through, like I said,
22 pristine wildlife, recreational area to go to a state that
23 -- to go through our state to benefit other states beyond us
24 and in all fairness, what does the State of Utah get out of
25 it? What do I get out of this other than a disruption of my

1 pristine recreational property?

2 I just don't understand, you know, how all these
3 people are here fighting one company out of state. Has
4 anybody ever seen the area we're talking about other than on
5 a map? Have you ever visited the area that they're trying
6 to come through? It doesn't look like the original route,
7 which was what we were told we were the alternate route on
8 our first meeting and within weeks that had been changed to
9 the alternate route as the route chosen without notifying
10 any of us. So I'm starting to get the feeling here, even
11 though a majority I feel us landowners and Utah State
12 taxpayers are kind of being overlooked or railroaded. I
13 don't understand how one company from out of state can have
14 so much influence on a state that isn't even going to
15 benefit from this pipeline and letting them go through and
16 destroy this wonderful recreational area.

17 You know, I've called the governor's office.
18 They've given me names and phone numbers to call at Cache
19 County. It's interesting too. I'm not into politics, but
20 I'm learning. It's like, well, really ma'am that's out of
21 our realm of jurisdiction. You need to talk to this person
22 and that person. I was supposed to talk to Cache County
23 commissioners. They don't even have Cache County
24 commissioners. They have a Cache County executive -- one
25 person. He has not yet returned my phone call with the

1 urgency that I needed to talk to him before this meeting.
2 I'm starting to wonder who's on our side? Who's helping us?
3 Who's hearing us? Who's come up and seen the area we're
4 trying to preserve, other than looking on a map?

5 And the original map -- I know the statement from
6 BLM you can't come this way around Bear Lake because it
7 crosses over the Oregon Trail. It crosses over three
8 historical -- it crosses over the Mormon Trail. It's
9 crosses over -- I mean this route is disrupting a lot more
10 than the original route plan. And how did it all change
11 without being notified that the alternate route became the
12 route without ever -- you know, I read it in the newspaper
13 that it had been changed. I wasn't notified.

14 And my concerns are is it because Ruby Pipeline
15 has more money than we do that they can represent themselves
16 a lot longer legally than we can? I mean where is our help?
17 I'm really concerned. I'm really concerned. We need help.
18 And like I said, doesn't it count that we are taxpayers in
19 the state of Utah. We have an investment in the state,
20 don't we? Does Ruby Pipeline have an investment in the
21 state? I would just like to have some answers to all this
22 because I am very concerned. Thank you.

23 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Betten.
24 The next person that we have is the only other person that
25 we have signed up to speak, so after that I'll open up the

1 floor and anybody can come up. Is Grant Cook -- okay.
2 Okay. That's all that we have signed up to present
3 comments. However, like I said, I'm here to solicit
4 comments. So if anybody else wishes to come up.

5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Off mike).

6 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Go ahead and state your
7 name and spell it for the record.

8 MS. VIOLET GEORGE: I'm Violet George. I'd like
9 to know how often do you have leaks and how dangerous is it?

10 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. The question was about
11 how often the pipeline has leaks and how dangerous they are.
12 The Environmental Impact Statement will have a project-
13 specific discussion on the safety impacts of natural gas in
14 general and on pipeline and this particular pipeline
15 specifically I don't know the numbers off the top of my
16 head, but I do know that a transmission line, a natural gas
17 transmission line I think statistically the safest way to
18 transport natural gas, if you think of, you know, putting it
19 in trucks and such like that, the transmission system is far
20 away a very safe one, but I don't have the numbers off the
21 top of my head. But they will be in the Environmental
22 Impact Statement.

23 MS. GEORGE: Because in Salt Lake there's always
24 a gas line blowing up. They have several blow-ups every
25 winter.

1 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, when we do our analysis,
2 we will take a look and use the incidents that have happened
3 and put them into the discussion. So if you're familiar
4 with a specific incident, I'm sure that we will discuss that
5 in the Environmental Impact Statement.

6 MS. GEORGE: They had one Ogden, too. And the
7 lady -- the husband or maybe just went out and the lady got
8 blew up and they put the gas line into the house, so --

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. That's a local
10 distribution line. It's kind of an apple and an orange, but
11 I understand your concern, so yes.

12 MS. GEORGE: So you wonder. And you know what,
13 there's not a lot of people up to see. Like they said,
14 they're going to check on it, but people that live around
15 there are better checkers than anybody.

16 MR. SWEARINGEN: Yes. Well, I mean what happens
17 with the local distribution line is quite a bit different
18 than what happens with a -- a local distribution line is at
19 a very low pressure coming into your house to feed your
20 burner on your stove, your water heater or whatever. The
21 larger transmission lines are at a high pressure and they're
22 monitored with valves and by satellite monitoring and such
23 so that if there was a drop in pressure they can turn valves
24 off remotely through the satellite system to stop the flow
25 of gas in a particular area. They can monitor that

1 remotely. I don't know how local distribution companies --
2 I don't know if they have the same capabilities with valves
3 and such as the transmission lines. I don't know that off
4 the top of my head.

5 MS. GEORGE: But can they tell from an airplane
6 when there's a leak?

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: When the company does -- they do
8 periodic flyovers in either a fixed wing or helicopter or
9 they take people on the ground and take a look at things and
10 a lot of times you can tell that there's a leak based on the
11 surrounding vegetation. And of course, if there is snow and
12 you can see a part where it's been melted out or something
13 -- you know, the snow.

14 MS. GEORGE: But this has no smell, does it?

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: No. This gas is not odorized.
16 The gas that comes into your house is odorized because
17 that's your key that something is wrong. If there's a leak,
18 you can smell it. If the same gas that was coming through
19 the transmission line was coming to your house, it means the
20 pressure is just way too high and so the gas that's going
21 through the transmission line is not distributed to people's
22 home. So it doesn't get odorized.

23 MS. GEORGE: Well, thank you. That's all I
24 wanted to ask.

25 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I'll answer a few other

1 questions just kind of procedural. There were some
2 questions asked by Ms. Betten about kind of -- I would
3 consider to be process questions. Back when Ruby first
4 started envisioning their pipeline, they had what was
5 concerned a northern route and then they did change their --
6 I guess, their objective or where they wanted to put it.
7 Now, we're still in the pre-filing process. They have not
8 filed an application with the FERC yet to say this is our
9 route. So over the past year what they've been doing is
10 kind of going -- it's an interim process. They think, okay,
11 this might be a good idea. Well, no, we're going to change
12 our mind. We're going to do this. Well, maybe that's not
13 such a great idea. We're going to do this. And they're
14 still in that process. So it used to be with the FERC that
15 a company would kind of do all that behind closed doors and
16 FERC would get an application and it would be the first we'd
17 hear of it. We would hear about a project about the same as
18 you all do. We would get an application on our doorstep
19 saying here's our route. Here's what we want to do. But
20 what we've done over the past six or seven years is kind of
21 change the approach. So we kind of for want of a better
22 analogy, we kind of see how the sausage gets made. We see
23 all the thought processes behind what company is thinking
24 about when it picks one route and then maybe changes its
25 mind and goes to another route. So that's what we've been

1 seeing this last year.

2 Ruby says, okay, we want to go this way and go
3 through Idaho. They talked to some people and I'm not going
4 to lay it all on the BLM because the BLM is not a veto of we
5 have one thing and all of a sudden the route is just
6 scraped, but there was probably a lot of different things
7 that went into -- behind Ruby's decision to decide to come
8 and propose a southern route. And that's one of the reasons
9 I've come out here -- why I've come out here again. If you
10 recall -- maybe some of you were at the meeting over at the
11 high school that I held in April was to get these kinds of
12 comments and such because let's take a hypothetical.

13 Let's say that they propose the southern route
14 and nobody had a problem with it. Well, then we wouldn't
15 have the need to really analyze an alternative route. But
16 it's been very clear that there are many comments and many
17 that were given at the public meeting and many that were
18 written in saying that there are alternatives that need to
19 be looked at and that's what the draft Environmental Impact
20 statement is going to do. So during this process, we're
21 still in pre-filing, we are telling Ruby that we want
22 information that will enable us to compare different
23 alternatives. One would be a southern route versus a route
24 that goes more to the north and some variations within those
25 two.

1 So if they don't give us the information that we
2 feel is necessary for us to conduct a quantitative and
3 qualitative, robust alternative analysis, then the FERC is
4 apt to reject their application as being incomplete. So
5 that's where -- you know, they say they want to file in
6 January. So now between now and January they're continuing
7 to submit information to us that will enable us to do an
8 alternative comparison between what they want to do and
9 based on comments, what might be a better alternative. I
10 can't sit here and tell you that the route that they
11 proposed is the best route. There may be an alternative
12 route that turns out to make more sense. But we won't know
13 that until after they file and after we've taken a look at
14 it.

15 And to answer the question about who's looked at
16 the route, well, I know that, of course, Ruby's looked at
17 the route. I came out in the summer and did a helicopter
18 over fly of both the northern alternative area and the route
19 through this area as well, so I haven't just seen it on a
20 map. I personally have seen it from a helicopter and taken
21 a couple of days to take a look at it. So that's all going
22 to go into the mix. It'll all be part of the environmental
23 analysis. Yes, sir.

24 MR. MAULDEN: Yeah, my name is Randy Maulden. I
25 signed. You know how to spell my name, but I don't want the

1 pipeline on my place. I've told your local people that. I
2 can sit here for ten hours and tell you why. I just do not
3 want it and I think there's a better route. Now, and I want
4 you to -- how many people in this audience want this? How
5 many people out there? Just raise your hand?

6 (Show of hands.)

7 MR. MAULDEN: Now, guys what've got to do.

8 (Comment made off mike.)

9 MR. MAULDEN: Now, there's a lot of people who'd
10 like to speak. Maybe they can't. I don't know. We don't
11 want it. I'm sorry. We don't want it. I'm with the gal --
12 the first plan they had was their best plan in my opinion.
13 But I just want you to know my opinion, and I'm speaking for
14 a lot of people here. We just do not want it. There's no
15 benefit to any of us whatsoever. Absolutely none. I mean
16 what they would want to give you I don't want it. I don't
17 think these people want it. It's not a good thing. I've
18 talked to your local people and I've told them. How do I
19 make it clear? It's my property and you people -- and I'm
20 just pointing -- they can't take my property. Okay. They
21 ain't gonna do it and that's all I got to say.

22 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you. Anybody else?

23 MS. BOSWORTH: I guess I'm really not involved
24 because I'm about a mile from this --

25 COURT REPORTER: State your name, please.

1 MS. BOSWORTH: Marlene Bosworth. I was born and
2 raised in the flatlands in South Dakota, so I really can't -
3 - I've never experienced a pipeline going across your
4 ground. But I live on ground that has one in Summit County.
5 During one spring, a 42-inch pipe and two 18-inch pipes
6 appeared washed out -- washed all the gravel out so we could
7 not go from the house down into the meadow and take care of
8 our cattle with anything. For instance, we have a kleased
9 cat and my husband had always thrown out old tires to cross
10 this area with. But in the spring that washed completely
11 out. We had 8-foot, 8-foot deep hole. My question now --
12 that's an awesome sight when you're not acquainted with what
13 happens with this. My father was in construction, so I'm
14 not unaware of what -- these things that are needed.

15 We put a house on our property and we had a
16 little problem trying to get gas to it and we thought, well,
17 we're on the gas line, maybe you just go put a thing in and
18 screw it in there and you put it to the house.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MS. BOSWORTH: You don't do that.

21 MR. SWEARINGEN: No.

22 MS. BOSWORTH: But it is interesting to deal with
23 these people. They were very kind about it and we did get
24 gas into our home. My question now is, now, that I've
25 scared everybody to death. How wide is the path that you're

1 going to use and how deep do your pipes go in?

2 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I can answer that
3 question from a general nature and if somebody from Ruby
4 wants to step in, they can. If I recall, what Ruby is
5 proposing for construction is a typical of 115-foot wide
6 right-of-way to construct. Now, some areas, if it's on a
7 steep side slope or you've got some kind of terrain or
8 feature they might have to use a wider right-of-way and
9 there are some places that are more environmentally
10 sensitive we, the FERC, may require them to use a more
11 narrow right-of-way. Now, that's for construction. Once
12 they're through constructing, the temporary part of that
13 will be allowed to revert back to the previous land use,
14 whatever it was and they will maintain a nominal 50-foot
15 operational right-of-way.

16 As far as depth of cover, typically, pipelines of
17 this nature are buried anywhere from between 3 to 3.5 feet
18 to 4, 4.5 feet, depending on the land use. So if you've
19 got a particular farming practice and you think that -- if
20 the tilling goes down below 3 feet, you need to let them
21 know. That way they can put it deeper on your particular
22 property. But depth of cover is an issue that you can
23 discuss with the land agent when they come out because
24 they're going to want to talk to you about your land use --
25 you know, what do you use the land for? Do you farm it,

1 whatever it is that you do and that will have a lot to say
2 with exactly how they want to construct and exactly how deep
3 they want to lay the pipeline on your land.

4 MS. BOSWORTH: And they consider all the ground.
5 If you get off the roads up there in the wintertime and it's
6 been a wet season, you go to whatever will hold you up, the
7 bottom of your car. I recall that one of the neighbors that
8 we moved -- when we first moved up there said he had gone to
9 the spring dance and he sloshed down to Cache Creek and it
10 was just the same as the road. It was just too thin to walk
11 on and too thick to swim, so do you consider that kind of
12 ground unsafe to use to put it through? Because they didn't
13 at that time and it just washes right away.

14 MR. SWEARINGEN: Now, I don't know when those
15 particular lines were put in, but I can speak for the way
16 that the regulations are now. The FERC as far as -- after
17 the pipeline is constructed, the FERC will continue to do
18 inspections. And I personally or the people who are working
19 for me directly will do inspections to make sure that issues
20 such as erosion, depth of cover, re-vegetations, re-contour
21 of the land is all put back the way that it's supposed to.

22 And if you have a belly washer or something and
23 the cover washes off the pipe, they're required to go in and
24 we require them to go in and fix it up. And if that means
25 bringing in more fill, re-contouring and bringing in

1 equipment again, then that's what it means.

2 And of course, Ruby will be the first ones to
3 tell you they don't want an exposed pipe anymore than you
4 want an exposed pipe. I mean that does benefit them at all
5 to have an exposed pipe anywhere. During constructing, the
6 folks that construct these pipelines have been doing years
7 and years, and the different type of ground conditions,
8 whether you've got soft ground or rocky ground or whatever
9 specific I'd be willing to bet there's nothing they haven't
10 seen and nothing that they don't know how to construct
11 through. But we will have monitors. We have environmental
12 inspectors that are watching and making sure that they are
13 adhering to the practices that they said they were going to
14 do and also by any site-specific conditions that the FERC,
15 my agency, may have placed on them from an environmental
16 standpoint.

17 Now, this doesn't even mention the Department of
18 Transportation, the U.S. DOT is the agency that is
19 responsible for the operational safety of natural gas
20 pipelines. So the DOT will also have regulations of
21 inspection and operational things. And if the DOT thinks
22 that there is an issue, they will require the company to dig
23 the pipeline back, re-code it, re-seal it, re-weld it, re-
24 set it, whatever it is that needs to be done in order to put
25 it back into spec. So I hope that answers some of your

1 questions.

2 MS. BOSWORTH: It does. One of the repairs it
3 was taken up and they did put cement over it so we could use
4 the cat and not get ruin to part of the equipment.

5 MR. SWEARINGEN: So in that case, you came to a
6 satisfactory end?

7 MS. BOSWORTH: We did.

8 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, that's good to know. Like
9 I said, what pipelines those were and who has jurisdiction
10 over them, but the FERC and the DOT will take the same type
11 of approach if this pipeline gets certificated and if it
12 ever gets built. And if it's on federal lands, the BLM has
13 a similar type of responsibility as well. Yes, ma'am?

14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Why do we have to wait until it
15 breaks before we are willing to go in and fix it? Why don't
16 we stop it.

17 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, that's more of a
18 rhetorical question. The question was why do they wait
19 until it breaks before they fix it and why don't we stop it.

20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Off mike).

21 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, when I say fix it, I'm
22 talking about just normal operating things that happen -- I
23 mean, if you get a rain and you have erosion that's going to
24 happen. I mean, you know --

25 AUDIENCE MEMBER: There are mountain roads up

1 there. Every time you get heavy rain it washes out our
2 mountain roads, you know, gravel and grade and a big storm
3 washes our roads out. So why won't it wash out these
4 pipelines.

5 MR. SWEARINGEN: We will take the terrain and
6 susceptibility to wash out into consideration and we'll
7 write that up in the Environmental Impact Statement. After
8 the draft Environmental Impact Statement is published, I
9 will be back in Box Elder County, and whether it's here or
10 at the high school or some place and I'll have another
11 meeting and you can -- you know, after you've read the
12 document you can tell me how bad our road is or whatever it
13 is that you want to comment on. And there will be more
14 chances to make comments once we address some of these
15 issues. Yes, sir.

16 DR. FULLER: My name is Dr. Craig Fuller spelled
17 C-R-A-I-G, F-U-L-L-E-R. I represent the Utah Crossroads
18 Chapter of the Oregon/California Trails Association, a
19 membership of several thousand nationwide, the local chapter
20 about 200. We're a stakeholder and not a landowner. The
21 proposed pipeline will cross a national historic trail.
22 Now, we have not been contacted, either at our national
23 preservation office in Kansas City nor the folks in Salt
24 Lake City. And so we're concerned about the impact that
25 pipeline will have on the national historic trail designated

1 by Congress.

2 I draw your attention to a study that was made by
3 the National Park Service called "The Comprehensive
4 Management and Use Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement
5 for the California Historic Trail, Pony Express National
6 Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail and the
7 Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail." I want to invite
8 the Ruby Pipeline Company to examine this closely. In
9 addition, since this publication back in the mid-1990s,
10 there's been a further study of the California Trail and
11 that study has not been yet put into the National Park
12 Service record, which means that Ruby Pipeline needs to
13 contact the folks in Salt Lake City, that is the Utah
14 Crossroads Chapter of the Oregon/California Trails
15 Association. Thank you for your time.

16 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you. Yes, sir.

17 MR. BURT: My name is Garth Burt, B-U-R-T. In
18 the meeting in April that they had over at the high school,
19 many of the farmers from this valley mentioned the century-
20 old power system that keeps this area farmable. You had all
21 summer. Is there an answer at how you're going to address
22 digging all that up and trying to fix it? That's my
23 question.

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. The question was about
25 drain tiles in irrigated farm fields and typically, the

1 answers that you get will be in the draft Environmental
2 Impact Statement. We take all the information over the
3 course of the pre-filing and after the application is filed,
4 and drain tiles is something that we typically include in
5 our Environmental Impact Statement and you'll see it in
6 there.

7 MR. BURT: But there's been no plan yet?

8 MR. SWEARINGEN: If you're asking Ruby Pipeline,
9 I'm sure Ruby Pipeline has a plan to construct the drain
10 tiles. I mean -- you know, I've been involved with many,
11 many projects and just about anywhere you go west of
12 Illinois you're going to run into drain tiles some place.
13 So it's not something that's unknown. In fact, it's very
14 common for pipelines to construct in drain tile fields. So
15 that's something that we're familiar with and I'm sure that
16 the pipeline company is familiar with. As far as a detailed
17 explanation of how we'll do that -- if you're a landowner
18 with drain tiles, we'll talk to you specifically. A more
19 general approach will be discussed in the Environmental
20 Impact Statement about how deep they have to go, how they
21 have to repair it, who's going to verify that they repaired
22 it. If the field doesn't drain the same way after as it did
23 before, what the company has to do to rectify that. That'll
24 all be in the EIS.

25 MR. LEWIS: I'm Ferrell Lewis. That's F-E-R-R-E-

1 L-L, L-E-W-I-S. I'm the president of the Hardware Park
2 Estates Association on the Ant Flat/Monte Cristo Pick area.
3 I have seven questions. What drove the decision to change
4 the route from the Idaho route to the Utah route? Number
5 two, why is the lower route better a right-of-way? Number
6 three, what improvement can the residents expect to benefit
7 from, from this project coming through area? Number four,
8 why is the pipeline not following the exact route of the
9 power line to minimize impact to the area? Number five,
10 how much property invasion can we expect by pipeline
11 inspectors and line writers? Number six, what do you mean
12 by "allow the nature to revert back" after the -- I guess my
13 point is what type of re-landscaping do you plan to do? And
14 number seven, the pipe right-of-way opens up our lands to
15 intruders. What will Ruby do to lock down this path
16 intrusion?

17 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you.

18 MR. JENSEN: My name is Lane Jensen. I represent
19 a landowner here in Box Elder. First off, my position is
20 I'm opposed to having a pipeline on our property. That
21 being said, I'm willing to acknowledge that I may not get my
22 way. I'm aware that there have been several groups doing
23 surveys and both in terms of direction as well as
24 biological, archeological, and environmental thus far on our
25 property. I've tried to make myself available when they

1 were there to express concerns that I had. However, I am
2 not -- I would like to know my concerns went beyond me
3 passing these comments to them that they get passed to you.
4 Is there a way that I can review their findings and their
5 documents that I can know that my concerns were passed to
6 you? If not, I can give some of them to you now.

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: If it's specific to your land,
8 then the best thing to do is -- if you're not satisfied with
9 the response they give you directly is to send in your
10 concerns to me and I can at least take a look at them and
11 ask Ruby at some point what they're doing to address those
12 if you don't feel like they are.

13 MR. JENSEN: Well, I don't know if they are or
14 not. Like I say, I mentioned to the people who were on our
15 property. However, they were just subcontractors working
16 for Ruby. Whether the information I gave to them was passed
17 up or not, I am unaware of.

18 MR. SWEARINGEN: It all depends. If they're
19 doing biological surveys, then they're just make a
20 biological report and we'll get that report. If they're
21 doing something that's going to be very specific to your
22 property, what you need to do is talk to the land agent that
23 will come out and talk with you and that specific
24 conversation will be between you and the land agent. If
25 it's the people doing agricultural survey, environmental

1 surveys, they will submit reports and I will get copies of
2 the reports.

3 MR. JENSEN: Just briefly, just on the length
4 that would cross us, it would affect -- it would come within
5 a hundred feet of at least two springs, two wells. I have
6 concerns about gravel reserves, other mineral extraction
7 that we plan to do. I'm concerned about the road issues.
8 Even though there are roads on our property, we'd like to
9 keep that at a minimum. We wish some of them weren't there.
10 And one of our uses of our property is for recreation.
11 Having a pipeline there, does that limit somebody's ability
12 to use it for hunting or firearm use?

13 MR. SWEARINGEN: Generally no on that one. You
14 might have a good point, springs and wells and mineral
15 rights or mineral activities we require that Ruby furnish us
16 that information. So the draft EIS will contain a list of
17 all the wells that they've identified to us and all the
18 springs within, I think, 150 feet of their proposed
19 construction area. So if you don't see the one that you
20 know about in that document that means that either they
21 dropped the ball and didn't report it to us or something.
22 That way you would let me know at that time. If you
23 concerned that maybe they won't, send me a list of the wells
24 and springs on your property and I'll make sure that they
25 get incorporated.

1 MR. JENSEN: And one other final comment is that
2 I know they had an archeologist there and I passed some
3 things along to him. There are some Native American
4 interests on our property specifically as I'm sure there are
5 our neighbors.

6 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you. Yes, sir.

7 MR. JENSEN: I forgot. My nine-year old had one
8 question he wanted me to pass along.

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

10 MR. JENSEN: And he asked how does this benefit
11 us?

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. SWEARINGEN: All right.

14 MR. JOHNSON: My name is Jared Johnson. I'm the
15 community development manager for Brigham City Corporation
16 and I'm here representing the mayor of Brigham City and also
17 the city council at this time as they are in a city council
18 meeting this evening and could not attend. We have several
19 concerns that we would like to pass along that we have
20 voiced before and will continue to voice until we feel that
21 they have been answered.

22 We are an affected property owner as this does
23 come through property owned by Brigham City Corporation,
24 which is ultimately owned by the people of Brigham City. We
25 have several springs and wells that are in the location that

1 these are coming through. I have 18,500 people that I have
2 to respond to that I have to ensure that water is constantly
3 flowing, disruptions and having those out of service is not
4 an option for us.

5 Also, it does appear in the maps that I've seen
6 as detailed as they are at this point it also appears that
7 it crosses water lines of other communities also and water
8 reservoirs that they have. I'd also bring to your attention
9 if you haven't already, but earlier this year the USGS came
10 up and did an open-trench exploration on the north end of
11 Brigham City, uncovering a fault to do an exploration to see
12 what was going on right there. We have not received their
13 final study. We have received a part of it that says that
14 Brigham City currently is 1300 years overdue. We are the
15 number one spot in the state of Utah for the next large
16 earthquake. They have increased the magnitude of that
17 earthquake to a 7.4 to 7.6 expected to go at any time.
18 Also, when they uncovered that fault, they also found two
19 more lines that they previously did not -- fault lines,
20 excuse me, that they did not know existed.

21 I will keep my comments short this evening. We
22 are also in writing sending you additional information. I
23 try to just comment on those items right now, as they are
24 relevant to the Environmental Impact Statement that you're
25 doing at this time. Thank you.

1 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

2 MR. SCHUMANN: Hi. My name is Lane Schumann
3 spelled L-A-N-E, S-C-H-U-M-A-N-N. I'm the general manager
4 for ARIMO Corporation. I'll spell ARIMO for you as well.
5 It's A-R-I-M-O and C-Bar Cattle Company. My company owns
6 substantial acreage in western Box Elder County, Utah. The
7 pipeline crosses through a lot of our acreage, the proposed
8 pipeline and we basically have a couple of issues with
9 routing. I've submitted this in writing, but I also wanted
10 to voice my objections tonight.

11 Basically, the pipeline comes into our property
12 in the north and comes across country through our property.
13 We desire, as the pipeline goes further south that basically
14 parallels Highway 30 on the east and south and we would ask
15 that the pipeline route enter our property on the north and
16 basically continue to parallel Highway 30 on the east and
17 south. The area that I'm talking about is in the
18 Prohibition Spring Quadrangle and further to the south in
19 the Box Elder Quadrangle and the Loose End northeast
20 quadrangle the pipeline actually crosses Highway 30 and
21 continues west for approximately three miles. We would ask
22 that the pipeline not cross Highway 30. That it remain
23 south of Highway 30 through our property.

24 An additional concern that we have is the surface
25 disturbance and subsequent re-vegetation work that would

1 happen. Right now, our property is used as a winter range
2 cattle. The east and south sides of Highway 30 are not
3 fenced through our property. If the pipeline goes in and
4 re-vegetation occurs, the cattle are going to be drawn to
5 the new and less vegetation that is being established and we
6 believe that this will lead to public safety concerns as the
7 cattle will be drawn to the highway and cows and cars don't
8 mix very well. We would ask that as part of Ruby's
9 compensation to us as the landowner that they consider
10 constructing a fence along Highway 30 to prevent cattle from
11 being on the highway. Thank you for your time.

12 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you. Is there
13 anybody else that would like to provide comments this
14 evening? Yes, sir?

15 MR. PETERSON: My name is Bruce Peterson. That's
16 O-N and I'm also a board member of Hardware Mountain
17 Estates. The concern I have, as Ferrell brought up, is
18 several issues as an association we're concerned with and
19 I've e-mailed a lot of those concerns to Ruby on this
20 special little thing here and I've yet got absolutely no
21 response from them. This has been several times, so I get
22 the feeling that all they're doing is just doing this as a
23 legal thing. They don't care what our concerns are, what
24 we're doing, what the effects are personally on us. We're
25 getting no feedback from them. We have these little special

1 meetings like this, and as we walk out they pat each other
2 on the back and say, well, we've got another one done and we
3 don't need to worry about that. That's my concern is
4 somebody really listening to us?

5 You know, I've put my life into the place that
6 I've got right now for the last eight years. Just now
7 Natalie said this is something I want to leave for my kid.
8 I look out my cabin right now and I can see the old
9 pipeline. That's a scarred mess and it don't come back
10 quick. I'm sorry. I've got 30 years left on this earth and
11 them trees are not going to go back in 30 years. It's still
12 going to be a great, big ugly mess that I'm going to look
13 out there and see.

14 One of the other issues that we have is security.
15 What's going to stop them now they've got this great, big,
16 huge path ripped up the mountain that somebody can just
17 drive up on a four-wheeler now, jump over and just tear the
18 heck out of our places now. It's a highway to a security
19 issue. All these things that I have e-mailed to Ruby I get
20 no answers from them. How do I get answers to these
21 questions? We've got springs that we put thousands of
22 dollars into up in our association. If they start cutting
23 into the ground and messing things so our springs dry up,
24 what's going to happen then? They give us plastic bottles
25 so we can bring water then? What are some of the things

1 that they're going to do to prevent this from happening?
2 Like I said, I e-mailed these things off to them. I've made
3 phone calls. I've let messages on there. Nothing.
4 Absolutely nothing. But then we get this great, pretty,
5 little presentation with this board here telling us, yeah,
6 send the questions in, send your concerns in. We'll take of
7 them. Nothing. Nothing's happening. They don't want to
8 listen to us. You read the pamphlet, the booklet thing that
9 they send out "eminent domain." It sounds like to me if we
10 stand in the way or even question it's like get out of the
11 way the government's behind us. We're coming in and doing
12 whatever we want to.

13 I am citizen of the United States of America.
14 Millions of men have died that I have rights to own property
15 in this country. To have some million/billion dollar
16 company come in and be able to state what they're going to
17 do to my property or anything around it and I don't have a
18 say in it that is not right. I want these people to give us
19 specific answers to specific questions instead of beating
20 around the bush and giving us just a bunch of bull. We
21 don't get any specific answers to anything. You know, we
22 were all excited, yeah, it's going up north, and now it's
23 down south. You start asking questions about it they don't
24 give us any details.

25 Like everybody stated here, their life has been

1 put into these properties. Their lives have been put into
2 the cabins and the recreational areas that they've had and
3 want to keep in the family now and this is going to be
4 destroyed. And then they go back to Texas with their
5 million dollar wads of money in their pockets and that
6 doesn't affect them. It doesn't affect them one bit. You
7 know what's fun? I'd like you come up and sit on my front
8 porch of my cabin, sit out there and watch the moose come up
9 and sit out there from here to that wall away with their
10 babies and sit out there. You know, is that still going to
11 happen after they put this great, big, huge 100-foot wide
12 swat through the property, probably not. I paid good money
13 and worked my butt off to have something like that in my
14 life and so have the rest of these people and I don't want
15 to see that destroyed. Thank you.

16 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you. Anybody else?
17 Okay, you're welcome to, if you think of something later, to
18 send it in to me through the information that was provided
19 in the NOI has the means by which you can mail in comments
20 or file them electronically. Again, the Ruby folks will
21 hang around after the meeting is over if you want to ask
22 them some specific questions. They'll be here for a while.
23 With that, I'll go ahead and close the formal part of this
24 meeting.

25 Anyone wishing to purchase a copy of the

1 transcripts should make those arrangements with the
2 transcriber. At some point the transcript will be available
3 on the FERC website. That is www.FERC.gov. That's F-E-R-C
4 dot G-O-V, and within that website there's a link called e-
5 Library. You type in the docket number, which right now is
6 PF08-9. You can use e-Library to gain access on everything
7 that's on the public record concerning this project.
8 Anything submitted by Ruby or issued by FERC that's a public
9 document you can obtain access by the FERC website. So on
10 behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the
11 BLM, I want to thank you all for coming here tonight. Let
12 the record show that the Brigham City scoping meeting
13 concluded at 8:13 p.m. Thank you.

14 (Whereupon, at 8:13 p.m., the above-entitled
15 scoping meeting was concluded.)

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