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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE
ALASKA PIPELINE PROJECT

Delta Junction Community Center
Delta Junction, Alaska
January 31st, 2012
7:08 p.m.

1 DANNY LAFFOON: Good evening, and welcome
2 to the public scoping meeting for TransCanada
3 Alaska Company and ExxonMobil Alaska Midstream
4 Gas Investment Alaska Pipeline Project under
5 docket number PF09-11-000. Let the record show
6 that the Alaska Pipeline Project scoping meeting
7 in Delta Junction began at 7:08 p.m. on January
8 31st, 2012.

9 My name is Danny Laffoon and I'm an
10 environmental project manager with the Federal
11 Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC. Here with
12 me tonight I also have Kelley Parse and Ellen
13 Saint Onge who is taking pictures in the back --
14 also with FERC -- and Rob McWhorter with Argonne
15 National Laboratories who'll be helping us
16 prepare our environmental impact statement.

17 We would like to thank the mayor and
18 mayor pro tem for being in attendance tonight.
19 We would also like to thank each of you for
20 taking time out of your schedules to come out and
21 join us.

22 A notice of intent was mailed to our
23 environmental mailing list which includes
24 federal, state and local representatives. The
25 notice of intent states that the Federal Energy

1 Regulatory Commission will be preparing an
2 environmental impact statement. If you did not
3 receive a copy of the notice of intent that means
4 you are not currently on our environmental
5 mailing list. And I would encourage you to sign
6 up in the back of the room and provide us with
7 your name and address and that'll go on our
8 environmental mailing list.

9 The purpose of this meeting is to
10 provide you an opportunity to give us comments on
11 environmental impacts that you want to see
12 addressed in our environmental impact statement.

13 Now outlining tonight's agenda; first
14 I'll start out by briefly explaining the FERC
15 process, then I'll introduce Myron Fedak with the
16 Alaska Pipeline Project who will describe the
17 project facilities that they're proposing to
18 build. Then I'll introduce any of you who have
19 signed up to speak tonight on the environmental
20 impacts associated with this project.

21 If you don't want to make formal
22 comments tonight you can provide something in
23 written or electronic form as well. And we have
24 comment sheets in the back of the room. You can
25 fill one of those out and provide it to FERC

1 staff, like, Kelley or myself or Ellen in the
2 back of the room; and we'll make sure it ends up
3 on the public record. There's also a mailer --
4 you can mail it in to the Federal Energy
5 Regulatory Commission. And it has the address
6 right on it so you can just drop it in the mail;
7 it'll get to us. Page 10 of the notice of intent
8 explains exactly how you can submit written
9 comments as well if you don't want to fill out
10 one of those sheets.

11 All comments received whether given
12 orally tonight or in written form have equal
13 consideration, whether they're provided orally
14 tonight or in written form.

15 The scoping period for this notice of
16 intent ends February 27th, 2012. It began August
17 1st of last year. So that's about six months,
18 and has about one month remaining. However, the
19 end of the scoping period is not the end of the
20 public participation for this project. Once we
21 issue a draft environmental impact statement that
22 will also have a public comment period associated
23 with it, and we'll come back around and have
24 public comment meetings much like these scoping
25 meetings.

1 The meeting is being recorded tonight
2 by a court reporter to ensure that there is an
3 accurate record of everything that's said here
4 tonight.

5 The Federal Energy Regulatory
6 Commission is an independent regulatory agency.
7 The Commission's mission is to regulate and
8 oversee energy industries and the economic and
9 environmental interests of the American public.
10 Among other responsibilities, the Commission
11 regulates the interstate transmission of natural
12 gas.

13 The Commission is made up of five
14 members who are appointed by the President and
15 approved by Congress. The Commission staff,
16 which includes myself and Kelley and Ellen,
17 prepare technical documents that help the
18 commissioners make an informed decision on a
19 project.

20 When a company wants to build a
21 facility to transport and sell natural gas for
22 interstate commerce, they must first file an
23 application with the Commission. The project
24 proponent in the case, APP, requested to initiate
25 our pre-filing process in May of 2009, and

1 they've stated that they're planning on filing
2 their formal application in October of this year
3 under Section 7C of the Natural Gas Act. The
4 docket number with the PF prefix, in this case,
5 PF09-11, means that it's a pre-filing project.

6 Under the National Environmental
7 Policy Act the Commission is required to perform
8 an environmental analysis of the proposed
9 project's environmental impacts. In this case of
10 the Alaska Pipeline Project we'll be doing this
11 analysis in an environmental impact statement.
12 Generally the environmental impact statement
13 describes the project's facilities, impacts
14 associated with construction and operation of
15 those facilities, alternatives to that
16 construction, mitigation to avoid or minimize
17 impacts and our conclusions and recommendations.

18 The Bureau of Land Management, U.S.
19 Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard,
20 Eielson Air Force Base, U.S. Fish and Wildlife
21 Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
22 U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and
23 Hazardous Material Safety Administration, U.S.
24 Geologic Survey, Office of the Federal
25 Coordinator and the State Pipeline Coordinator's

1 office are cooperating agencies in the
2 preparation of the environmental impact statement
3 to help fulfill the permitting responsibilities
4 that each of those agencies have.

5 The environmental impact statement is
6 used to advise the Commission and to disclose to
7 the public any environmental impacts associated
8 with the project. The Commission will consider
9 the environmental information and public comments
10 as well as a host of non-environmental issues
11 such as rates, tariffs, accounting, market and
12 cost of service in making an informed decision on
13 whether or not to approve the project. For this
14 project, the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of
15 2004 specifies that the EIS must meet the
16 National Environmental Policy Act requirements
17 for all federal agencies involved in this
18 project. For instance, if they issue a permit,
19 the environmental impact statement must meet all
20 of their environmental requirements. They cannot
21 issue a separate environmental impact statement.
22 There will be only one environmental impact
23 statement for this project.

24 The environmental impact statement is
25 used to advise the Commission and to disclose to

1 the public the environmental impacts of
2 constructing and operating the project. The
3 environmental impact statement is not a
4 decision-making document. When the environmental
5 impact statement is complete we will provide it
6 and staff material on the non-environmental
7 issues to the Commission so the commissioners can
8 make an informed decision. If the Commission
9 does vote to authorize the project then
10 Commission staff, such as myself, would go out
11 and perform on-site inspections during
12 construction and restoration of the project to
13 ensure that they're complying with all of the
14 environmental conditions associated with the
15 order and any environmental mitigation measures
16 they have committed to.

17 Tonight's scoping meeting is one of
18 the first steps in our process to develop a
19 complete environmental record of the Alaska
20 Pipeline Project. We're here tonight to get your
21 input on the issues that you feel need to be
22 analyzed in the environmental impact statement.
23 Your comments along with those of other
24 interested groups and individuals will help us
25 focus our analysis on significant impacts. As I

1 said earlier, there will also be a public comment
2 period on the draft environmental impact
3 statement once it is issued.

4 If you have any additional questions
5 about the Commission I'd encourage you to visit
6 the FERC Web site which is www.FERC.gov.

7 At this point are there any questions
8 about the FERC's role in this process or the FERC
9 or the scoping process in general? Any questions
10 about FERC's role?

11 I'll take that as a no.

12 All right. Then I'd like to
13 introduce Myron Fedak with the Alaska Pipeline
14 Project who'll describe some of the project's
15 facilities that they're proposing.

16 MYRON FEDAK: Good evening. I'm Myron
17 Fedak. I'm the environment, regulatory and land
18 manager for the Alaska Pipeline Project. I head
19 up our Anchorage office. Before I start going
20 through these slides I want to make certain you
21 have those. I'm going to be referring to these.
22 If you don't have them, Lisa out there will get
23 you a copy.

24 Starting with page 2. Danny
25 mentioned the Alaska Pipeline Project was a joint

1 undertaking of ExxonMobil and TransCanada working
2 together on a project whose goal is to treat,
3 transport and deliver ANS natural gas to pipeline
4 facilities in Alberta, Canada, and onwards to
5 market in U.S. and North America. As Danny
6 stated the project is federally regulated by the
7 FERC. And they're also proceeding under the
8 requirements of the Alaska Gasline Inducement
9 Act.

10 I'm going to very quickly give you a
11 high level kind of overview and presentation so
12 you have a perspective of the size and scope of
13 this project. And later on we have detailed maps
14 of our current routing of the pipeline, including
15 the routing area through the Delta Junction area.

16 Slide 3 tries in one page to give you
17 a quick snapshot of what our project is. It's
18 got three big key components. It has the Point
19 Thomson gas transmission line, about 58 miles
20 long. Supposed to take gas from Point Thomson
21 Unit to a central treatment facility which we
22 call the gas treatment plant. Gas treatment
23 plant's located on the Slope that's within the
24 Prudhoe Bay Unit, and it conditions the natural
25 gals for pipeline transportation and through a

1 pipeline natural gas quality spec. From there
2 after it's compressed it goes into Alaska
3 mainline, 745 miles of which is in your wonderful
4 state. And the remaining part goes through
5 Yukon, B.C. and Alberta.

6 To move the gas along we have eight
7 compressor stations in Alaska, 19 total. And we
8 are planning to install at least the minimum of
9 five in-state natural gas delivery points.
10 Again, it's an AGIA commitment that is part of
11 the overall design of the project.

12 To give you a bit of a perspective of
13 total land that we will touch, according to our
14 calculations in construction, about 32,000 acres.
15 That includes all the extra space for
16 construction camps, for storage yards, for
17 temporary access roads and things of that nature.
18 When we're done with that and we claim land in
19 accordance with our permits we will end up taking
20 a footprint of about 10,500 acres.

21 I'll go through the next series of
22 slides to go through the individual components.
23 So in slide 4 we've got 58 miles of the 32-inch
24 diameter pipeline to flow gas from the eastern
25 side going westward to the gas treatment plant.

1 Current design basis is to be able to flow about
2 1.1 billion standard cubic feet per day at about
3 1,130 pounds per square inch pressure. The
4 nominal wall thickness of this pipe is about a
5 third of an inch plus. And we are going to cool
6 the natural gas so that it's below freezing given
7 the fact that we're putting it underground in
8 arctic conditions.

9 So this gas is then Prudhoe Bay gas,
10 will go to a gas treatment which is on slide 5.
11 As I stated earlier, it's in the Prudhoe Bay
12 Unit. And if you look at the map at the left,
13 it'll give you a little perspective. Everything
14 that looks yellow was already there. It's
15 existing. The things that are color-coded orange
16 are new facilities, new roads that we plan on
17 putting in -- and the red markings tell you where
18 we will be doing modifications to existing
19 facilities, like, existing roads or dock areas.

20 Between Point Thomson and Prudhoe
21 Bay, this plant will be able to take about 5.3
22 billion standard cubic feet a day of gas, treat
23 it and get it out, piped at 4.5 billion standard
24 cubic feet per day at pressures up to 2,500. The
25 plant very simply takes gas, it's got a lot of

1 impurities, cleans it up, gets the excess water
2 out, compresses it, chills it, pulls out the CO2
3 which will be reinjected and sticks it in the
4 pipe. Takes about a million horsepower to do all
5 that work. Almost all of that's powered by
6 natural gas. And it'll all go into the 745 miles
7 we have in the state of Alaska of the pipeline.

8 When we build this plant, it will be
9 built with modules that are typical North Slope
10 construction. And because of the size of these
11 modules we're actually planning on doing some
12 modifications to Dock Head 2. Those are more
13 fully described in the resource reports.

14 Slide 6 is the picture -- the picture
15 says a thousand words. On the left you've got an
16 existing facility with a Prudhoe Bay compressor
17 plant in the foreground with a central gas
18 facility in the background. And on the right we
19 have a computer-generated sketch of our current
20 design basis for our gas treatment plant. When
21 the computer graphic on the right becomes a
22 reality, it'll look very similar to what you see
23 on the left.

24 So the gas comes out of the gas
25 treatment plant and goes into the Alaska mainline

1 which is on page 7. It's a 4-foot diameter
2 pipeline, mostly buried. It'll be aboveground to
3 go around a number of faults. And we're trying
4 to do final designs on which major rivers we'll
5 cross possibly with aerial crossing. But by a
6 long shot a majority of the pipeline will be
7 buried. It will be, again, natural gas cooled
8 because of the arctic environment we're dealing
9 with. It's designed to take four-and-a-half Bcf
10 a day at 2,500 psi pressure. It basically
11 follows the TAPS route here towards Delta
12 Junction and continues along the highway out
13 towards Yukon.

14 Given the pressure, you can see that
15 the nominal pipe wall will be about an inch; and
16 parts in certain areas will actually be more than
17 an inch. The standard facilities that are
18 necessary to have a whole pipeline system will
19 have meter stations, major block valves about
20 20 miles apart. We'll have compressor stations,
21 which I'll talk about in the next slide,
22 approximately 90 miles apart. And it was
23 mentioned earlier we have provisions for a
24 minimum of five offtakes in the state of Alaska.
25 And that will be up to producers and market

1 conditions to tell us where to place those.

2 Slide 8 we'll take a look at
3 compressor stations, the eight of them.
4 Function's really simple. Just compress the gas
5 so the pipeline pressure drops as it continues to
6 flow down the pipe. And then it'll warm up a bit
7 and cools back down. So it's about 90 miles
8 apart, 25 acres a site, about 45,000 horsepower
9 to recompress the gas at that volume. On the
10 right-hand side you see a picture of an actual
11 TransCanada compressor station in northern
12 Alberta at the bottom. And if you look at the
13 circle -- look up again to the computer-generated
14 graphic, they'll look very, very similar to one
15 another.

16 Six of the stations will have one big
17 gas turbine. On two of them we'll have several
18 other turbines. And, again, it's just a pipeline
19 system designed to provide added flexibility on
20 operating different modes. Mentioned earlier
21 that we will chill the gas. So we'll have gas
22 aerial coolers. And they're up in the artist's
23 sketch on the upper right and they're not in the
24 actual photograph down below. The compressor
25 stations are being designed for remote operation.

1 questions regarding the facilities that APP just
2 explained that they would be -- that they're
3 proposing to build?

4 Okay. Now we'll hear from those of
5 you -- has anybody signed up?

6 Would anybody like to speak?

7 PETER HALLGREN: I would like to ask a
8 question.

9 DANNY LAFFOON: Can I get you to state and
10 spell your name?

11 PETER HALLGREN: My name's Peter Hallgren,
12 H-A-L-L-G-R-E-N.

13 My question is: Are you taking into
14 account your public access for the right-of-way
15 like we have -- we used to have in TAPS? And
16 we -- I think a lot of us would like to be able
17 to, you know, go down the pipeline on snow
18 machines and four-wheelers like we do with the
19 TransAlaska Pipeline. So have you made any
20 provisions for public access?

21 DANNY LAFFOON: We will be looking at
22 public access in our environmental impact
23 statement. I don't know at this point what
24 APP's -- the Alaska Pipeline Project's feeling is
25 on having motorized vehicles over their pipeline.

1 But that is something that we would look at in
2 our -- probably in our land-use section of the
3 environmental impact statement, yes.

4 PETER HALLGREN: Thank you.

5 DANNY LAFFOON: Anyone else have any
6 questions?

7 No other questions.

8 Okay. Then moving on.

9 Anyone who would like to purchase a
10 copy of the transcript of tonight's meeting can
11 get with the court reporter following the
12 meeting.

13 The FERC Web site contains a link
14 called eLibrary. By typing in the docket number,
15 in this case, PF09-11, into eLibrary you can gain
16 access to all of the information that has been
17 filed to date as long as you select an
18 appropriate date range within eLibrary. Detailed
19 information for accessing the Commission's public
20 records is in the notice of intent on page 9.
21 There are also handouts in the back of the room
22 that explain exactly how to access eLibrary. In
23 addition we also offer a service called
24 eSubscription which you can receive e-mails any
25 time anyone files anything on the public docket

1 that explains briefly what was filed and who
2 filed it.

3 While the formal part of this meeting
4 will conclude, I'll encourage you to review the
5 maps that APP brought and ask the APP
6 representatives any more specific comments that
7 you have about their project.

8 On behalf of the Federal Energy
9 Regulatory Commission I'd like to thank each of
10 you for coming out tonight.

11 Let the record show that the scoping
12 meeting for the Alaska Pipeline Project in Delta
13 Junction concluded at 7:28 p.m.

14 (Scoping meeting concluded at 7:28 p.m.)
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