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

Kisik Community Center
Nuiqsut, Alaska
February 7th, 2012
7:14 p.m.

1 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Good evening. My name
2 is Dave Swearingen and I'm on staff of the
3 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC.
4 To my immediate left is John Peconam also with
5 the FERC staff. Also in the audience tonight
6 with the FERC we have Michael Boyle and Ellen
7 Saint Onge at the table at the back. Rob
8 McWhorter also at the table at the back is with
9 Argonne National Labs, the contracting group
10 that's helping us in our environmental analysis.

11 This is a court reporter. She's
12 going to be transcribing the meeting tonight so
13 it will be on the public record.

14 Also tonight we have Ed Nukapigak who
15 will be offering translation services if we need
16 them, if anybody comes in later that needs
17 translation services.

18 Let the record show that the Nuiqsut
19 scoping meeting began at 7:14 p.m. on February
20 7th, 2012.

21 The purpose of this meeting is to
22 give you the opportunity to provide environmental
23 comments specifically to the Alaska Pipeline
24 Project. The Alaska Pipeline Project is being
25 advanced jointly by TransCanada Alaska Company

1 and ExxonMobil Alaska which I will sometimes
2 refer to as the project proponents or the
3 applicants. TransCanada and ExxonMobil jointly
4 entered into the FERC pre-filing process on
5 May 1st, 2009, in which we began a review of the
6 facilities that we refer to as the Alaska
7 Pipeline Project.

8 The FERC is being assisted in this
9 environmental review by our contractor, as I
10 mentioned, Argonne National Labs as well as a
11 number of federal and state agencies working with
12 us in cooperation. Namely, the office of the
13 Federal Coordinator. And Julie McKim is here
14 with the office of the Federal Coordinator.
15 Also, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the
16 BLM. We have Ralph Eluska who is the Alaska
17 Native Claims Settlement Act liaison. And also
18 the FERC -- he's assisting us by advising on
19 Native issues. Ralph is here in the audience.
20 Also Earle Williams with the BLM, is Alaska
21 Gasline Project Manager. Other cooperating
22 agencies are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
23 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.
24 Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department
25 of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous

1 Material Safety Administration, U.S. Geological
2 Survey, the U.S. Coast Guard, Eielson Air Force
3 Base and the Alaska State Pipeline Coordinator's
4 office.

5 The Alaska Pipeline Project will
6 involve construction and operation of a new
7 pipeline system to transport up to 4.5 billion
8 cubic feet per day of natural gas from Point
9 Thomson to Prudhoe Bay and then down to the
10 Alaska/Yukon border. At the border the pipeline
11 would interconnect to a new pipeline in Canada to
12 deliver natural gas to North American markets in
13 the Lower 48. There'll also be a number of
14 compressor stations, in-state delivery ports and
15 various other facilities. The project also
16 consists of associated infrastructure such as
17 access roads, helipads, construction camps, pipe
18 storage areas, contractor yards, borrow sites and
19 dock modification and dredging at Prudhoe Bay.
20 In a little while, an Alaska representative from
21 ExxonMobil will take the floor to present a more
22 detailed project description. The project
23 proponents will be able to answer some of your
24 questions regarding the project and they'll be
25 available to answer individual questions after

1 the formal part of the meeting is over.

2 Right now I'm going to talk a little
3 bit about the FERC scoping process and public
4 involvement. The main FERC docket number for the
5 Alaska Pipeline Project is PF09-11. The PF means
6 that we're in the pre-filing stage of the
7 process. Once the proponents file a formal
8 application a new docket number will be assigned.
9 The National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA,
10 requires that the FERC commission take into
11 consideration the environmental impacts
12 associated with the new natural gas facilities.

13 Scoping is a general term that we use
14 for soliciting input from the public before the
15 environmental analysis is conducted and
16 completed. The idea is to get information from
17 the public, Alaska Native groups, agencies and
18 other interested parties so that we can
19 incorporate issues of your concern into our
20 environmental analysis. The scoping period
21 started last August when we issued our notice of
22 intent to prepare an environmental impact
23 statement, what we call an NOI. In that NOI we
24 describe the environmental review process, some
25 already identified environmental issues and the

1 steps that the FERC and the cooperating agencies
2 will take to prepare the environmental impact
3 statement.

4 When you came in and saw the table in
5 the back -- if you received an NOI you're already
6 on our mailing list. But if somehow you think
7 that you might not be on our mailing list, that's
8 where you can add your name and make sure that
9 you get further mailings from the FERC when we
10 issue -- send things out to you.

11 As I mentioned, we started the
12 scoping process last August. And right now the
13 ending date of this scoping period is set for
14 February 27th, 2012. However, the end of the
15 scoping period is not the end of public
16 involvement. There will be a comment period
17 including the additional public meetings once the
18 draft environmental impact statement is issued.

19 An important step in the
20 environmental review process and the preparation
21 of an EIS is to determine which environmental
22 resources and issues are most important to you.
23 Your comments and concerns along with those of
24 other people and agencies participating in the
25 process will be used to focus our environmental

1 analysis. Your comments tonight, together with
2 any written comments that you have already filed
3 and may intend to file will be added to the
4 record as comments on the environmental
5 proceeding.

6 Last month the project proponents
7 filed draft environmental resource reports which
8 contain information on which the public may want
9 to comment. Because the project sponsors are
10 still developing the FERC application your
11 comments will help the companies address all of
12 the issues and potential effects. After
13 receiving a complete and acceptable application,
14 the FERC staff will prepare our independent
15 analysis of the project's potential environmental
16 impacts. We'll public those findings in a draft
17 EIS which will be mailed out to all the people on
18 the mailing list and, as I mentioned before, will
19 be publicly noticed for comments and initial
20 meetings. We will then continue our analysis and
21 incorporate public comments into a final EIS
22 which will also be mailed to all interested
23 parties.

24 Our mailing list for this project is
25 over 2,000 people, agencies, Alaska Native groups

1 and organizations. Because of the size of the
2 mailing list, the mail version of the EIS is
3 going to be a CD-ROM. So that means that if you
4 don't let us know anything different, when you go
5 out to your mailbox and pick up a copy of the EIS
6 it's going to be on a CD. Now, if you'd rather
7 have a hard copy, that's fine, but you need to
8 let us know. The NOI had a check box that you
9 can mail back and tell us that you wanted a hard
10 copy instead of a CD. If you don't have an NOI
11 or you don't know if you've put your preference
12 down, there's an opportunity at the table to go
13 ahead and put a check mark that you'd rather have
14 a hard copy if that's indeed what you want. So
15 think about that and make your decision on that
16 before you leave. Make sure that you get the
17 document in the format that you would prefer.

18 I need to differentiate between the
19 roles of the FERC commission and the FERC
20 environmental staff. The Commission is
21 responsible for making a determination on whether
22 to issue a Natural Gas Act certificate of public
23 convenience and necessity to the project
24 proponents. The EIS prepared by the FERC
25 environmental staff does not make the decision.

1 In general, the EIS describes the project
2 facilities and associated environmental impacts,
3 alternatives to the project, mitigation to avoid
4 or reduce impacts, and our conclusions and
5 recommendations.

6 So then the EIS is used to advise the
7 FERC commission and to disclose to the public the
8 environmental impact of constructing and
9 operating the proposed project. The Commission
10 will consider the environmental information from
11 the EIS, public comments, as well as a host of
12 non-environmental issues such as engineering,
13 markets, rates, finances, tariffs and design and
14 cost in making an informed decision on whether or
15 not to approve the project.

16 Now the Alaska Pipeline Project is
17 unique in that it was addressed by Congress in
18 the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004, or
19 ANGPA. The objective of that Act was to
20 facilitate the timely development of an Alaska
21 natural gas transportation project to bring
22 Alaska natural gas to markets in both Alaska and
23 to the Lower 48. That legislation designated the
24 FERC as the lead federal agency for the purposes
25 of complying with NEPA and specifies that all

1 federal agencies that have a permitting role in
2 the project use the single EIS that the FERC and
3 the cooperating agencies prepare. They use that
4 EIS to meet their required environmental reviews.

5 So that's my overview of the FERC
6 scoping process. Now you'll notice that we have
7 a map up here. You can take a look at that
8 later. There's a flowchart up here that shows a
9 time line. I'm not going to go over the time
10 line right now but after the meeting's over, I'll
11 be glad to walk you through it and explain
12 exactly where we are in the process, where we've
13 been, how we've gotten here and where we're going
14 in the future. I'll be glad to do that. I'm
15 going to stay around after the meeting to answer
16 any questions that you might have individually.
17 The project proponents will do the same.

18 Are there any questions that you have
19 of me right now before we move on?

20 Okay. With that I'm going to turn
21 the floor over to Myron Fedak of ExxonMobil and
22 he's going to give a brief overview of the
23 project.

24 Yes?

25 ED NUKAPIGAK: I just have one question.

1 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Sure. Go ahead, Ed.

2 ED NUKAPIGAK: We've always talked about
3 NEPA and how does NEPA play in the key role with
4 the industry. What is NEPA as a definition for
5 the people? Is NEPA for the industry or is it
6 for the people?

7 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, NEPA is the
8 National Environmental Policy Act. It's a
9 procedure. So that when a federal agency is
10 making either -- the federal agency is undergoing
11 a project or they're regulating a project that's
12 being proposed by a proponent, which is the case
13 here, NEPA says that a federal agency must do an
14 environmental review that involves the public,
15 which part of that review is what we're doing now
16 which is scoping. We solicit the public and say,
17 what are your concerns? Because my office is in
18 Washington D.C., so I don't know the concerns in
19 Barrow or Nuiqsut until we solicit for the things
20 in these communities that people want to tell us.
21 That's the part of the process that we're in now.
22 That's what NEPA allows for us to do.

23 ED NUKAPIGAK: The reason I ask is that
24 this time of the year we start seeing that yellow
25 haze hovering over those drill sites all the way

1 to Prudhoe Bay. Is that part of those
2 industrial, us being exposed to the air? What is
3 that yellow haze covers this time of the year?
4 It doesn't show during summer. It doesn't show
5 during winter. But comes this time of the year
6 you start seeing yellow haze covering just all
7 those industrial sites. Are we covered under
8 that NEPA?

9 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Ed, what I'm going to
10 ask you do is -- NEPA is procedural process. If
11 you -- what you're talking about here is an
12 environmental concern, and I do want to hear
13 that. What I'm going to do is wait until the
14 next part of the meeting where we're talking
15 about environmental concerns. You can come up
16 and you can discuss that.

17 But NEPA is, like I said, it's a
18 process by which federal agencies do an
19 environmental review. So in general, if a
20 previous project had to get a federal permit to
21 operate, then they should have undergone a NEPA
22 review. I think the Corps of Engineers is doing
23 a NEPA review. The National Marine Fishery
24 Service right now up here is doing a NEPA review
25 for different projects.

1 ED NUKAPIGAK: We all know that. NEPA's
2 been around since it was debated back in 1969. I
3 assumed right after Prudhoe Bay was discovered
4 legislatures have debated on how to use that NEPA
5 and what NEPA stands for. Senator Jackson,
6 whoever he was, debated in 1969 when NEPA came
7 alive during the congressional senate sessions
8 under the Department of Interior and insular
9 affairs. And the senator was debating what does
10 NEPA stand for. And the senator said that NEPA
11 is not for those industries. NEPA is for the
12 people. So we like to know before you go any
13 further --

14 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, that's kind of --

15 ED NUKAPIGAK: -- since you've already
16 made your presentation, made already on your
17 format and have already spoken about NEPA. It is
18 a deep concern to us. This really is all
19 bringing back by air quality, and you should know
20 that. So when you talk about NEPA, sometime NEPA
21 is being misinterpreted in different aspects.

22 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, NEPA itself is,
23 like I said, it's a policy act. It's not an
24 environmental protection.

25 ED NUKAPIGAK: We understand that. But my

1 question was, is NEPA for the industry or for the
2 people? That's my question.

3 DAVE SWEARINGEN: NEPA is for the -- NEPA
4 is not for the industry. The industry is not
5 holding this meeting. Industry does not prepare
6 the environmental impact statement. What the
7 industry does is they make -- in this case right
8 here they make a proposal to our agency. And in
9 that proposal they say, here's what we think the
10 environmental impacts will be. Here's our -- you
11 know, here's what we have gotten as far as raw
12 data. They send it to us and then we, with the
13 input of the people and the agencies in the area
14 will conduct an environmental review of that
15 information and publish it in the environmental
16 impact statement. That's what NEPA sets out for
17 us to do. The governmental agency is publishing
18 the environmental impact statement.

19 ED NUKAPIGAK: I think that wasn't used in
20 the past when Prudhoe Bay was discovered and
21 expanded westward. None of those people came to
22 our village and discuss about NEPA.

23 DAVE SWEARINGEN: That very well may be
24 true. But we're here now to talk --

25 ED NUKAPIGAK: And now you guys are here

1 after 30 years later and introduce NEPA to the
2 people. That's how I been impacted by the
3 industry. So we've already been impacted by
4 this -- by the industry in the name under that
5 NEPA.

6 And what kind of medications is this
7 community getting because we do have a lot of
8 respiratory problems with our children and our
9 Elders.

10 DAVE SWEARINGEN: What I'm going to ask
11 you, Ed -- that's an important comment to make.
12 But in a minute we'll have the part we can come
13 up and give those comments. That's an
14 environmental comment and we do want to hear
15 that. But it helps the court reporter and helps
16 us if --

17 ED NUKAPIGAK: The reason I'm asking since
18 you already made your presentation about NEPA my
19 question was whether NEPA was for the industry or
20 for the people. That was my question.

21 DAVE SWEARINGEN: NEPA's not for the
22 industry.

23 ED NUKAPIGAK: Okay. I understand that.

24 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Okay. I am going to
25 turn over the meeting now to -- yes, you have a

1 question.

2 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: Thomas Napageak, city
3 mayor of Nuiqsut. First of all, I thank you all
4 for coming. My question was what's the distance
5 of the pipeline from Point Thomson to Prudhoe Bay
6 from the coastline.

7 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Okay. It's about
8 58 miles. But --

9 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: Inland?

10 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Yeah. But right now the
11 project proponent is actually going to come up
12 now and talk about the specifics of the project.
13 So your question there will probably be answered
14 in about five minutes. If not you can ask him.

15 Right now if you have a question
16 about the FERC process then you can ask me that
17 now. If not, we'll move on with the project
18 specifics.

19 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: Thank you.

20 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Myron?

21 MYRON FEDAK: Good evening. My name is
22 Myron Fedak. I'm the environment, regulatory and
23 land manager for the Alaska Pipeline Project. I
24 head up the APP Anchorage office.

25 I will be talking from a set of

1 slides that you can take home with you. And we
2 wanted to make certain you had some pictures and
3 some words in your hands. I do not intend to
4 walk through every word on every page, but I do
5 want to highlight a few items.

6 So on page 2, as FERC staff has
7 stated, APP is a joint undertaking by TransCanada
8 and ExxonMobil to move gas to markets in the
9 Lower 48. FERC is the lead agency in the federal
10 government. And we will be applying formally to
11 FERC for a permit under the U.S. Natural Gas Act.
12 Our project is also being moved forward in
13 accordance with terms by the Alaska Gasline
14 Inducement Act that was passed several years ago.

15 I was asked in a very brief period to
16 give you a high level overview of what our
17 project is and what the different components of
18 the projects are. We have at these tables here
19 our current maps of the pipeline route. So for
20 example, the question about how close is the
21 Point Thomson pipeline to the water's edge, we
22 have a whole route from Point Thomson to Prudhoe.
23 And you can see how close or how far because it's
24 not one set distance.

25 On slide 3 is in one picture to give

1 you the three key project components that make up
2 the Alaska Pipeline Project. Starting with the
3 Point Thomson gas transmission line,
4 approximately 58 miles. And it will deliver
5 Point Thomson gas, raw gas, to a brand new gas
6 treatment plant. The gas treatment plant will be
7 located inside the Prudhoe Bay Unit fence lines.
8 It'll be a plant that conditions the gas to
9 pipeline-quality. It's the same quality of gas
10 that comes into homes. From there the gas will
11 travel 1,700 miles, 745 miles of that are in the
12 state of Alaska.

13 There'll be eight compressor stations
14 in Alaska helping move that gas onward. As part
15 of our AGIA commitment, APP has stated they will
16 install a minimum of five in-state natural gas
17 delivery points to distribution companies. And
18 those are points that we will be told where they
19 are, how many by others. Just to provide one
20 perspective, and under the title, total land
21 affected in Alaska, this is the acreage that the
22 project will physically be on. And so during
23 construction, approximately 32,000 acres which
24 covers all of where our facilities are, all the
25 temporary uses for storage yards, for

1 construction camps, for temporary access roads
2 and for the construction of the pipeline itself.
3 And when we go into operations, two-thirds of
4 that land will be reclaimed and we'll have used
5 approximately 10,000 acres.

6 So let me go through these three key
7 project components beginning on slide 4. This is
8 a map of the Point Thomson gas pipeline in a much
9 better scale. We have them on the large sheets.
10 It's a 32-inch diameter pipeline capable of
11 moving over one billion standard cubic feet a day
12 of natural gas at a pressure of over 1,100 pounds
13 per square inch. The steel pipe will be at least
14 about a third of an inch thick. Since we are
15 burying this pipeline, unlike hot oil pipelines,
16 we will actually chill this gas to below freezing
17 before it leaves as it comes down the pipeline to
18 the gas treatment plant.

19 The gas treatment plant is shown on
20 slide 5. As I stated, it is situated in the
21 Prudhoe Bay Unit. You see different colors on
22 the left hand side. Everything that is in yellow
23 are existing facilities. So you see on the
24 bottom -- central gas facilities, central
25 compressor plants -- those are existing Prudhoe

1 Bay facilities. In orange are the new facilities
2 that APP proposes to build. You have the gas
3 treatment plant down in the bottom left. New
4 roads will be built. And in red are existing
5 facilities that will need to be modified. And
6 the modifications include mostly roads and some
7 work on West Dock. But the plant itself will
8 process over five billion standard cubic feet a
9 day of raw gas, treat it, and then put up to
10 about 4.5 billion standard cubic feet a day of
11 sales-quality natural gas into the pipeline. And
12 it'll be at pressures of 2,500 pounds per square
13 inch. Very high pressure.

14 Simply put, the gas treatment plant
15 removes the gas impurities. It's raw gas. It
16 takes the water out of the gas. It compresses it
17 down to 2,500 PSI. Will cool the gas, so, again,
18 leaves the plant below freezing before it goes
19 into underground pipeline. There is a
20 significant amount of CO2 gas. That will be
21 pulled off and sent back out to the producers for
22 reinjection. It will not be sent up into the
23 atmosphere. To handle these kinds of numbers and
24 this volume of gas is going to take approximately
25 one million horsepower of energy, almost all of

1 that powered by natural gas. The plant will be
2 built very similarly to the way major facilities
3 have been built in Prudhoe Bay. Large modules
4 will be bought in on barges. To do that we'll
5 need to make modifications to Dock Head 2 to be
6 able to handle modules that are larger than
7 anything that's ever been built and brought up to
8 the slope. There will be some dredging involved
9 because the modules are heavier.

10 On the next slide, just to provide
11 some pictures and some visuals, on the left are
12 existing Prudhoe Bay facilities. In the
13 foreground is the central compressor plant. In
14 the background, the central gas facility. On the
15 right-hand side is a computer artist's sketch of
16 what our facility's currently designed to do. In
17 real life a lot of those facilities will look
18 very similar on the outside to what you see on
19 the left.

20 So the gas treatment plant, once it
21 cleans the gas, pressures it to 2,500 and gets it
22 cold, puts it into the main line. That's on page
23 7. We're talking almost 750 miles of 48-inch
24 diameter pipeline in the state of Alaska. It'll
25 be mostly buried. There are a few spots where

1 it'll come up where we know we have seismic
2 fault, similar to what TAPS has done. We have a
3 few aerial crossings of major rivers.

4 Stated the natural gas will be
5 cooled. Because of the high pressures involved,
6 notice the steel thickness is almost -- minimum
7 thickness is almost an inch. In parts it will be
8 an inch and a quarter. Along with the pipeline
9 are other associated facilities such as meter
10 stations. There will be major block valves along
11 the pipeline approximately 20 miles apart. And
12 the compressor station, which I will talk about
13 on the next slide, are about 90 miles apart. And
14 I'd stated previously, we're permitted to install
15 at least five offtakes. If they're not told to
16 us at the time of construction they could always
17 be put in later.

18 Slide 8 talks about compressor
19 stations. As the gas flows down the pipeline it
20 gets warmer and it drops pressure. So these
21 compressor stations have two main jobs; get the
22 pipeline pressure back up to 2,500 and cool the gas
23 down. So each of these sites is approximately
24 25 acres. 45,000 horsepower gas turbine compression
25 for each facility. There are a total of eight

1 stations. Six stations will have one big turbine.
2 Down on the bottom right is a picture of one of
3 TransCanada's compressor stations in northern
4 Alberta. You will see one building in the middle.
5 Houses one very large compressor. At the top you
6 see, again, a computer artist's sketch of what our
7 facilities look like right now. Two of the stations
8 will take that one building and bring in multiple
9 turbines and that's just to give the system more
10 flexibility on starts and stops.

11 To cool the gas we'll be using heat
12 exchangers and aerial coolers. And in the upper
13 right in the computer sketch you will see gas aerial
14 coolers that will be used to help bring the
15 temperature down.

16 The facility will pull up some of the
17 natural gas and use it as fuel. The facility is
18 being designed for remote operations. Although we
19 will have limited permanent living quarters on each
20 site.

21 On slide 9 is the project's schedule
22 that we have been using for the last several years
23 and have been making each one of these deadlines.
24 The next major deadline is our October, 2012 filing
25 with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And

1 1 on the assumption that our application be
2 deemed
3 complete, the expectation is that FERC would approve
4 the project in the middle of 2014. Time and
5 construction and the path forward on the project,
6 depending on not just FERC's, but a number of
7 regulatory approvals, commercial support for the
8 natural gas shippers and the project sponsors will
9 need to actually make a final decision to spend tens
10 of billions of dollars.

11 So on slide 10, I'd like to say,
12 again, thank you. Repeat what Dave was saying,
13 earlier, this is a continuation, but it's another
14 opportunity for you as individuals and you as a
15 community to provide input to not only us but to the
16 regulators, use the comment sheets. And Dave has
17 given you multiple options of providing comments.
18 And there's our Web site if you'd like additional
19 information. And we have these -- our current
20 pipeline route maps available. And after the FERC
21 meeting we will be around for as long as you like.
22 Thank you.

23 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Thank you, Myron. So,
24 yeah, do take the project proponents up on that
25 after the meeting if you want to look at their

1 maps. Stick around, they will. I will as well.

1 Right now we come to the main reason,
2 the main purpose of the meeting, to hear your
3 comments. So as Myron alluded to we have
4 different ways for you to comment. One of the
5 ways is for you to come up and speak tonight.
6 We've had our scoping period open since last
7 August. There's also a mail-in option. We have
8 some comment sheets in the back if you want to
9 write something down. So if you don't speak
10 tonight and you go home and you think, oh, man, I
11 had something to say, I should've said something,
12 that's okay. You can go ahead and fill out the
13 sheet and mail it in or use the internet to
14 submit your comments.

15 So right now we have two people who
16 have signed up to speak. So I'm going to call
17 those two people to come up. And then when those
18 people are done I'll open the floor to anybody
19 else who wants to come up.

20 I remind you that we have the court
21 reporter here so that when you come up go ahead
22 state your name and spell it for the record, and
23 also if you're representing a group or
24 organization that you let us know that as well.

25 MIKE BOYLE: Are there any questions for

1 Myron?

2 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Yeah. I'm sorry. Any
3 questions on Myron's presentations?

4 ED NUKAPIGAK: Yeah. What's the corridor
5 of your pipeline route? What a -- the corridor
6 of it?

7 MYRON FEDAK: The width? The width is
8 approximately 108 to 200 feet during
9 construction. In a few spots it may go out to
10 400 because of the need for additional space.
11 Detailed sheets here actually show where we need
12 more space. And these sheets show it mile by
13 mile.

14 ED NUKAPIGAK: Assuming that your
15 construction starts and how much impact or how
16 much they going to be affected on the caribou
17 once your construction starts going?

18 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, that's one of the
19 things that we're going to try to assess. We
20 don't know the answer right here tonight. But as
21 we get the information on the caribou herds and
22 the migration, that will be presented in --

23 ED NUKAPIGAK: I think in the past you
24 guys be studying -- so much studies in that area
25 since 2008, 2009. I'm pretty sure you should

1 have some of that documented by now.

2 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, sure. The
3 companies have filed resource reports, the draft
4 resource reports which contains some of that --

5 ED NUKAPIGAK: I assume you have done your
6 corridor study. At the same time you should be
7 able to know the migration of the --

8 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Why don't you -- you're
9 actually the first person to speak, why don't you
10 come up here, because we're --

11 ED NUKAPIGAK: You're hearing my side
12 already.

13 DAVE SWEARINGEN: I know, but I can barely
14 hear you and I don't know that the court reporter
15 --

16 ED NUKAPIGAK: I come closer to you and
17 talk. How's that?

18 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Okay. That's fine.

19 ED NUKAPIGAK: I can't stand all night
20 with you.

21 DAVE SWEARINGEN: That's fine. That's
22 fine.

23 ED NUKAPIGAK: I'm going to go ahead and
24 address what I just said to you.

25 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Okay. That's good.

1 ED NUKAPIGAK: Because our concern is same
2 thing with Kaktovik. What's the Corps doing and
3 how much you guys -- how much have they done
4 studies on that corridor of your -- your
5 supposedly to deliver up that pipeline. And I'm
6 pretty sure those have been studied during
7 summer.

8 And those caribou migration should be
9 studied by now. And you should have an answer, a
10 partially answer of those because the caribous
11 are our main concern to us. The Central and the
12 Porcupine that goes to Kaktovik, the Central that
13 goes towards Sag River area and comes westward.
14 How much are those going to be diverted once your
15 construction starts going? And I suppose that
16 you don't have that answer. The FERC doesn't
17 have no answer to that.

18 And you have folks here that there's
19 a lot of studies, third party studies here. When
20 you're studying a corridor of that natural gas
21 line at the same time you're studying the plants
22 and the other vegetations in that corridor area.
23 And at the same time you're studying the route of
24 the caribou migration. Which direction do they
25 usually go for their insect relief areas?

1 So you going to have -- once that
2 construction starts it's going to go, it's not
3 going to stop. You guys are not going to stop at
4 summertime to allow the caribou to migrate. It's
5 going to be a full construction once that natural
6 gas line is being approved.

7 FERC needs to understand how much --
8 how much caribou are going to be diverted. We've
9 experienced this before in this village with
10 these other oil companies. Caribou is the main
11 important nutritional for this community. And
12 for so many years we finally started to see
13 caribou around here when they stopped being
14 harassed by the industries or by the third
15 parties that are out there studying the area that
16 has -- that the companies has interest in.

17 So what is FERC doing and say, I
18 don't have to answer to my question about those
19 caribou? How they migrating and which direction
20 are they -- are they traveling and from which
21 direction?

22 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, you'll see our
23 answer in the draft environmental impact
24 statement. And then you can --

25 ED NUKAPIGAK: 2008, 2009. Look, every

1 summer you guys go over there, your third party
2 goes over there since 2009, 2008. It should have
3 been partially documented.

4 DAVE SWEARINGEN: There -- we do have the
5 information that's been submitted in the resource
6 reports. But that's raw information right now
7 and we haven't had a chance to process that.

8 ED NUKAPIGAK: Because we know that that
9 information changes every ten years. You don't
10 have that same information that you collected ten
11 years ago. You don't use that table or data
12 form.

13 DAVE SWEARINGEN: I know that the company
14 has been doing field surveys in the recent years.

15 ED NUKAPIGAK: Because by law you have
16 to -- by law you have to go back and restudy
17 after ten years. Because today we are in a
18 climate change. No kidding. I'm not kidding
19 you. We are in that stage. We're already
20 feeling it. That's one thing that's going to
21 be -- that's going to make a lot of changes. I
22 know that the pipeline is going to be here. But
23 there are lack of studies on the caribou issues
24 here right now in your lack of answering to my
25 question, meaning that FERC is not prepared to

1 come and submit this to TransCanada and
2 ExxonMobil.

3 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, that's actually
4 true because right now we're in the data
5 collecting part of our stage, the information
6 collection. We don't -- we have not finalized
7 our environmental review so we don't have the
8 answers for you. You're correct. That's part of
9 the reason that we're here is to get -- okay. So
10 your concern is the caribou migration. So we
11 make sure that the environmental impact statement
12 contains our analysis of the impact on the
13 caribou migration.

14 ED NUKAPIGAK: Yeah, because we talked
15 about this issue with ExxonMobil. We talked
16 about Point Thomson in the pass. Those are the
17 same issues that's been brought out about the
18 caribou.

19 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, all I can ask you
20 to do, Ed, is read the draft environmental impact
21 statement. We'll have our answers then. And
22 then when we come back for the meeting you can
23 tell us how well we didn't do with that. That's
24 the part of the process. That's the next step.

25 ED NUKAPIGAK: Yeah, with new faces like

1 you folks coming here, I'm sure the others that
2 have been here have heard this before. And I'm
3 pretty sure we've had answers from the other
4 agencies before. Obama administration starts
5 changing their agency's positions. Now we're
6 dealing with a new government called FERC. This
7 is the first time that FERC's been introduced to
8 this village.

9 DAVE SWEARINGEN: As hosting a meeting,
10 that's probably true. But we were here last year
11 when the company was here. We had people here
12 last year as well.

13 ED NUKAPIGAK: So it is a concern to the
14 caribou.

15 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Understood.

16 ED NUKAPIGAK: In these areas is a
17 abundance. And it's sad to see that you don't
18 have a lot of answer -- you don't have the
19 question -- my question was, have you guys
20 studied or any partial studies about our caribou?
21 This is just a pre-presentation of what APP's
22 going to do. But not enough study to convince
23 the people that it's going to go well.

24 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, Ed part of the
25 process is that they filed the draft resource

1 reports. There's about 3,000 pages of
2 information that they sent to us about a month
3 ago. Those 3,000 pages of information does
4 contain information on the caribou migration.

5 ED NUKAPIGAK: Are those recent studies?

6 DAVE SWEARINGEN: They do have --

7 ED NUKAPIGAK: Or do you go back ten years
8 ago?

9 DAVE SWEARINGEN: I'm sure that there's a
10 mix of information; historical information as
11 well as more recent information. But that's one
12 of things that we need to look at. We, as in the
13 FERC environmental staff. If we look at that
14 information and think that it's not sufficient we
15 will task the company to go out and get
16 additional information. We'll tell them what
17 you've given us is not sufficient. Now, I don't
18 know that because, like I said, we are in the
19 process of starting to look at that information.
20 So if your expectation was that we were going to
21 come here tonight and solve all the environmental
22 problems, then I'm sorry to have disappointed
23 you. But we have thousands of pages of
24 information from the company that we're going to
25 be processing over the next six, nine, twelve

1 months. Once we do that then a lot of the
2 questions that you're asking, that will be our
3 answer. And then we will come back here and you
4 can say your answer was good or not good or was
5 missing something, and we'll have a more
6 productive dialogue with the answer. Right now
7 we're -- like I said, we're still processing the
8 raw information.

9 ED NUKAPIGAK: Well, that's being a lot of
10 lack. I know we've had meetings with Corps of
11 Engineers recently, public hearing. And lack of
12 public input on behalf of our Point Thomson. Now
13 we see that tonight. We have a lack of people
14 that wants to come and hear or make their
15 comments. So it's sad to see sometimes that you
16 don't have the right answers to our questions,
17 meaning that you will have to come back later on
18 and hear our answers.

19 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, that's what
20 NEPA -- that's part of the NEPA process. That's
21 exactly what --

22 ED NUKAPIGAK: Like I said, you've been on
23 this since 2008, 2009. And every summer you go
24 out there and study that area. And every summer
25 we don't know how those caribous are doing. Lot

1 of times the caribous don't come across Sag
2 river. Thousands of those caribous migrate right
3 through Sag River and then on westward. We
4 haven't seen a nice big herd of Central Caribou
5 Herd in a while. So where are they? How are
6 they being diverted?

7 Need to do a lot of corridor study in
8 the summer, starting springtime, see all the
9 caribou migrate, follow them. If not, there are
10 radio collar tags. That's the best way to find
11 out where the caribou are at. You have
12 cooperating agencies with you as Fish and
13 Wildlife. They monitor the caribou migration
14 along with State Fish and Game.

15 DAVE SWEARINGEN: And part of their
16 information will be -- that's one of the reasons
17 why they're cooperating with us in the
18 environmental analysis. We can use their
19 information.

20 ED NUKAPIGAK: Most of those caribous that
21 are out that way are tagged. You should be able
22 to pick them up by satellite. Because we depend
23 on our Teshekpuk Herd. And we know where
24 Teshekpuk Herd goes to because we monitor them
25 through the satellite collars out of Barrow.

1 See you guys have a lack of a lot of
2 information and lack of a lot of input from this
3 community tonight. Lack of answers from FERC
4 because you are new to this -- probably your
5 first time traveling to the North Slope villages.
6 We dealt with other federal agencies before.
7 They've heard our comments and concerns. It's
8 just that we see different people with the same
9 agencies. And we come out with the same speech,
10 same concerns. It's always the same concern
11 every meetings. So that was the reason why I
12 come a little closer to you so she can hear me
13 and you can hear me.

14 Need to do a lot of studies on those
15 caribou migration herds if you don't have the
16 answer to it. FERC needs to be out there all the
17 way to Prudhoe Bay where that pipeline is going
18 to end. That's a direction where the Central
19 Herd comes from.

20 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Well, we'll be looking
21 for that information.

22 ED NUKAPIGAK: I hope you do. And I hope
23 that we be documented by then.

24 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Thank you. Okay. Thank
25 you, Ed.

1 We have somebody else who wished to
2 provide comments. And I can not read the name.
3 So if you know that you wrote down on this list,
4 come up and let's go.

5 Come up and for the record state and
6 spell your name.

7 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: Okay. My name is Thomas
8 Napageak, Junior. I'm the current city major of
9 Nuiqsut. I'm also on several other entities.
10 I'm a tribal council member of the Native village
11 of Nuiqsut. I'm also the secretary of the Alaska
12 Whale Commission. I just currently got off of
13 KSAP. I was president of KSAP for four years.

14 My first concern was I know the
15 pipeline was going to be about a mile from the
16 shoreline and I want to know what's the estimated
17 erosion rate from Point Thomson to Deadhorse and
18 if that's an going to last the life span of the
19 natural gas.

20 And percentage of Alaskans for, say,
21 maybe the North Slope Region, what's the hire
22 rate going to be.

23 And the polar bears. I know they
24 done a lot to females and a lot down the
25 coastline. And is there any documentation on how

1 many -- what's the percentage of polar bear
2 females denning in that area during the winter?

3 Those are my three concerns that I
4 have so far.

5 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you very
6 much. If you come up with additional concerns,
7 you know, please do use the mail system or the
8 e-Filing system to give us additional comments.

9 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: Thank you.

10 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Is there anybody else
11 who'd like to provide comments?

12 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: I do have one more. I'm
13 also a whaling captain and I'm the vice president
14 of Nuiqsut's whaling captain association. Is
15 there going to be any vessels near Point Thomson
16 during development or in any part of that stage?
17 Our whaling is during September. That would be a
18 big impact during the bullhead whale migration.

19 MIKE BOYLE: That might be a question they
20 already know -- an answer they already know. Do
21 you know if you will have any vessels going --
22 sailing or being in offshore waters around Point
23 Thomson for the project?

24 MYRON FEDAK: Our current logistics plan
25 is whatever we're bringing in will come into Dock

1 Head 2.

2 MIKE BOYLE: At Prudhoe?

3 MYRON FEDAK: Prudhoe.

4 THOMAS NAPAGEAK: It'll all be barged to
5 West Dock to Point Thomson?

6 MYRON FEDAK: No, we -- again, all we are
7 are the pipeline from Point Thomson, not the
8 development. This is just the gas pipeline. The
9 Point Thomson Unit has an EIS out right now for
10 public comment. So that's the EIS that is under
11 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. That is not
12 our project. Same way that Prudhoe Bay is not
13 our project. We are just proposing to the
14 producers to move their gas to market. We have
15 done our work, continue to do more work, to say
16 we believe that we can deliver your gas from the
17 Slope into the Lower 48 market. Our project will
18 look like this. We want to know a lot more.
19 It's 4,500 pages that we just filed, which I know
20 is a tremendous amount. And we've done enough
21 work that we've got -- I won't use the words
22 comfortable -- we're not uncomfortable with what
23 we believe the cost would be and what we would
24 have to charge.

25 Another way of looking at us, in one

1 sense, is we're like a trucking company telling
2 them we'll move their boxes of gas to another
3 point and we'll charge you so much money, but we
4 have some packaging to do with those boxes. But
5 they have to decide that they want to use our
6 project. Our project has to satisfy a very long
7 list of federal and state laws, satisfy a number
8 of regulatory agencies, one of which is the FERC.

9 ED NUKAPIGAK: I just want to add to
10 Thomas. Recently, Army Corps of Engineers were
11 here collecting comments and testimonies on the
12 EIS for the development of Point Thomson. There
13 was a EPA Fish and Wildlife, about over 15 people
14 that were here that day and nobody showed up when
15 they made their presentation. There was only two
16 people that time that were there during the Army
17 Corps of Engineers presentation how Point Thomson
18 is going to be developed. And it was sad to see
19 that there was nobody to come and give their
20 public comments or their testimonies that day.
21 So they've already been here. They've already
22 come and gone. I just wanted to add what Thomas
23 was saying about how Point Thomson is going to be
24 developed. And that issue has been already
25 presented by Army Corps of Engineers allowing a

1 lot of cooperating agencies.

2 DAVE SWEARINGEN: What I'm going to do
3 just real quick is kind of show where we are on
4 this process. This is the time line for the
5 development of the environmental impact
6 statement. You see this thing here, this green
7 dot that says construction. Okay. We're nowhere
8 near this green dot right now. This red star is
9 when the company is intending to file their
10 application with FERC. So that's October, 2012.
11 Right now we are here in the process, conduct
12 scoping meetings.

13 So what's happening on the left --
14 the stuff in the blue are the things that the
15 company has done. And the stuff in the
16 yellow/beige is the parts that the FERC is
17 working on. So the company then started doing
18 their initial studies. Look at the resources and
19 submitted the draft resource reports. That was
20 the 4,000, 5,000 pages of information that came
21 in just last month. So that's what prompted our
22 meetings here is we got this information filed in
23 draft form here. We're doing our meetings right
24 here and also conducting some
25 government-to-government consultation at the same

1 time.

2 Then the process for over the next
3 year and several years involves taking that
4 information, like I said, us with the cooperating
5 agencies as well, developing the draft
6 environmental impact statement. So this year
7 it's going to be going over those draft resource
8 reports. We're going to provide input back to
9 the company. Part of that input we provide back
10 to them is input that we received from these
11 types of meeting. So when they file their
12 application the information that comes, we would
13 then consider complete and acceptable. That's
14 the goal. We don't know if that's going to
15 happen, but that's the goal is that the
16 information that comes in later this year is
17 complete and acceptable so that the application
18 can be formally processed.

19 And once we go through there, then we
20 get all our folks together working on the
21 environmental impact statement. You see that's
22 down here. The company doesn't produce that, we
23 do, the FERC and the cooperating agency. Then we
24 issue it in draft. That's where you'll see a lot
25 of the questions that you have tonight, a lot of

1 the questions that we've been hearing throughout
2 Alaska. That's where our answers will be in that
3 draft environmental impact statement.

4 There will be a comment period so
5 that you can tell us, hey, I read your draft
6 environmental impact statement, here's what I
7 think, A, B, C, whatever it is you want to say.
8 Hey, you did a great job, or no, you did a lousy
9 job. Whatever it is you think. We missed some
10 information. Analysis was flawed in some way.
11 You let us know.

12 Then we take that, we revise it into
13 a final environmental impact statement. We send
14 that to our Commission. Our Commission makes a
15 determination on whether or not to approve this
16 project based on that EIS along with a lot of
17 other things. And that you're looking at being
18 in the year 2014 if everything goes according to
19 this chart, which, you know, this is projected
20 but this is not set in stone.

21 Then if the Commission approves the
22 project and the company gets all the permits that
23 they're supposed to and they've satisfied all the
24 environmental conditions, then construction would
25 start. And then after 2014 they're all past

1 that. So that's the time line. So as I said,
2 we're still actually quite early in the process.

3 I'm going to go ahead and close the
4 formal part of the meeting here in a minute. I'm
5 going to stay around. Other FERC people, the
6 project proponents are going to be here as well
7 if you want to take a look at their maps and ask
8 them some very site specific questions or very
9 project specific questions.

10 Now remember the project can be
11 accessed from the FERC Web site, www.FERC.gov.
12 All the information that's been put into the
13 public record can be accessed using the eLibrary
14 link. And in the handout it tells you how to use
15 the eLibrary to get that information.

16 Anybody wishing to purchase a copy of
17 the transcripts will talk to the court reporter.

18 Make sure I didn't forgot any
19 important piece of information.

20 MIKE BOYLE: The transcript will be online
21 too after a while.

22 DAVE SWEARINGEN: Yes, it will. So on
23 behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
24 Commission, I want to thank you all for coming
25 tonight.

1 Let the record show that the Nuiqsut
2 meeting concluded at 8:15 p.m.

3 Thank you.

4 (Scoping meeting concluded at 8:15 p.m.)

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