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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY DOCKET NO. PF12-11-000  
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE PLANNED  
SASABE LATERAL PROJECT  
Saturday, October 20, 2012, 10:13 a.m.

Location: San Fernando Elementary School  
One Schoolhouse Drive  
Sasabe, AZ 85633

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)  
Kelley Munoz/David Hanobic

1 MS. MUNOZ: Good morning. On behalf of the  
2 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, I want to welcome you  
3 all of you here today. I want to welcome you all here today  
4 to the scoping meeting of the Sasabe Lateral Project.

5 Let the record show that the scoping meeting began  
6 at 10:15 on October 20 in Sasabe, Arizona.

7 My name is Kelley Munoz. And I'm an environmental  
8 project manager with the Office of Energy Projects, which is  
9 a division within FERC.

10 To my left is David Hanobic who is also with the  
11 FERC. Eric Howard at the back table.

12 John Muehlhausen, Kim Jessen, and Kristin Lenz,  
13 with Merjent, an environmental consultant corporation.  
14 Merjent is assisting the FERC staff in our environmental  
15 analysis for the project.

16 I'd also like to mention that we have  
17 representatives from El Paso. Along the back side of the  
18 wall, we have maps. And if you have any questions specific  
19 to the project design, please don't hesitate to talk to them  
20 after the meeting.

21 You will note that we have a court reporter to  
22 transcribe the meeting so we'll have an accurate record. If  
23 you'd like a copy of the transcript, please speak to him  
24 after the meeting.

25 We also have someone who can translate into  
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1 Spanish if you would like to use her services. Please feel  
2 free to pick up a headset to hear the meeting conversation  
3 in Spanish.

4 [Asking in Spanish if anyone would like a headset.]

5 MS. MUNOZ: So the primary purpose of the meeting  
6 is to give you the opportunity to provide specific  
7 environmental comments on El Paso Natural Gas's proposed  
8 pipeline project, which is referred to as the Sasabe Lateral  
9 Project. The Sasabe Lateral Project would consist of the  
10 installation of the 60 miles of 36-inch diameter natural gas  
11 pipeline that would link El Paso's existing pipeline system  
12 near Tucson, to the U.S./Mexico border here in Sasabe. El  
13 Paso is proposing this project to export natural gas in  
14 response to customer requests in Mexico to serve new and  
15 converted power plants in Mexico.

16 I would like to clarify that this project is being  
17 proposed by El Paso. It is not a project being proposed by  
18 the FERC. Rather, the FERC is a leading federal agency  
19 responsible for evaluating applications to construct and  
20 operate interstate natural gas pipeline facilities, and for  
21 evaluating natural gas facilities at the border between the  
22 United States and Mexico. The FERC is not an advocate for  
23 the project, but more for the process.

24 Our review of El Paso's proposed project began on  
25 May 2, 2012, when El Paso requested to begin using the  
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1 FERC's prefiling process. The main FERC docket number for  
2 the Sasabe Lateral Projects is PF12-11. The docket number  
3 is unique to this project and is associated with all project  
4 documents. The PF means that we are prefiling. Once  
5 El Paso files a formal application, a new docket number will  
6 be assigned that is preceded with a "CP." At this point in  
7 the process, which I'll describe a little more later, no  
8 formal application has been submitted by El Paso yet. We  
9 are just in the beginning stages of the project review  
10 period.

11 Currently, El Paso has evaluated two potential  
12 routes for the planned project. These two projects share  
13 common routing for approximately 29 miles, at which point  
14 they diverge into an eastern and a western route  
15 alternative.

16 The eastern route alternative would be located on  
17 federal, state, and private land and generally follows  
18 Highway 286 south to the U.S./Mexico border. The eastern  
19 route alternative would cross the Buenos Aires National  
20 Wildlife Refuge, which is under the jurisdiction of the U.S.  
21 Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System.

22 In order for this route to be feasible, the Buenos  
23 Aires National Wildlife Refuge would need to determine that  
24 the pipeline is compatible with the purpose of the refuge.

25 The western route alternative would be located on  
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1 state and private lands only.

2 For those of you who have accessed the FERC's  
3 eLibrary Web site for project documents, you have seen that  
4 El Paso submitted draft resource reports. These draft  
5 documents present both routes and describe: El Paso's  
6 proposed project; the environmental features crossed by  
7 proposed project; the results of environmental surveys; and  
8 El Paso's proposed mitigation measures and plans.

9 We are currently taking comments on both routes.  
10 However, only one route will be chosen and proposed by  
11 El Paso. FERC will not decide which route will be chosen as  
12 a primary route, but they will submit their formal  
13 application. We anticipate that El Paso will submit their  
14 formal application in January of 2013.

15 So right now I'm going to talk a little bit about  
16 the scoping process and public involvement in FERC projects  
17 in general.

18 The FERC is required by the National Environmental  
19 Policy Act, or NEPA, to take into consideration  
20 environmental impacts associated with a new natural gas  
21 facility, such as the Sasabe Lateral Project. Scoping,  
22 which we are engaging in today, is a general term for the  
23 period in which FERC solicits input from the public before  
24 the environmental analysis is conducted. The idea is to get  
25 information from the public, as well as agencies and other  
26

1 groups, regarding what you think about the project.

2 This is an important step in the environmental  
3 review because it determines which environmental resource  
4 issues are most important to you. Your input, along with  
5 those of other people and agencies participating in the  
6 process, will be the focus of our environmental analysis.  
7 Your comments today, together with any written comments you  
8 may have already filed or intended to file, will be added to  
9 the record as comments and environmental proceeding.

10 The scoping period started last month when we  
11 issued our Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental  
12 impact statement, which I hope most of you received in the  
13 mail. In that NOI we described the environmental review  
14 process, some already-identified environmental issues, and  
15 the steps the FERC and cooperating agencies will take to  
16 prepare an environmental impact statement for this project.  
17 In fact, we have extra copies at the back table if anybody  
18 did not receive the NOI.

19 Putting your name on the mailing list, if you're  
20 not already on it, will ensure that you'll receive a copy of  
21 the EIS issued by the FERC.

22 The Environmental Impact Statement, or the EIS  
23 mentioned in the NOI, will describe the project facilities,  
24 disclose to the public the environmental impact associated  
25 with constructing and operating the proposed project,  
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1 identify alternatives to the project, describe mitigation to  
2 avoid or reduce impacts, and present our conclusions and  
3 recommendations.

4 The EIS will be issued in the future in two  
5 versions, a draft and a final, and will likely be out here  
6 after the draft EIS is issued to capture your comments on  
7 the document. Keep in mind that the EIS is not a  
8 decision-making document. In other words, once it's issued,  
9 El Paso's proposed project is not yet approved.

10 Please note that the scoping period we are in has  
11 an end date of October 27, 2012. However, the end of the  
12 scoping period is not the end of the public comment  
13 involvement. There will be a comment period, including  
14 additional public meetings, once the draft EIS is published.

15 So once scoping is finished, our next step would  
16 be to begin our independent analysis of the project's  
17 potential impacts on the issues and resources identified  
18 during the scoping period. More specifically, we will  
19 assess the project's effects on ground waters, surface  
20 waters, wetlands, vegetation, fish, wildlife, endangered  
21 species, cultural resources, socioeconomics, geology, soils,  
22 land use, recreation, aesthetics, air quality, and safety.  
23 We will publish those findings in the draft EIS, which will  
24 be mailed to all of you, to all of the people on our mailing  
25 list. And as I mentioned before, will be publically noticed

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1 for comment in additional meetings.

2 As we noticed in the EIS -- I'm sorry. As we  
3 noted in the NOI, the EIS will be distributed by CD. And  
4 unless you tell us otherwise, you will receive a CD in the  
5 mail. We will be glad to send you a hard copy, but you must  
6 specifically ask for one. So let me know or please identify  
7 that as you sign in at the table, or let somebody here from  
8 FERC or Merjent know that's what you would prefer.

9 Now I want to differentiate between the roles of  
10 two distinct FERC groups: the Commission and the  
11 environmental staff.

12 David and Eric and I are all part of the FERC  
13 environmental staff and we will oversee the preparation of  
14 the EIS. We do not determine whether or not this project is  
15 approved.

16 Instead, the FERC Commission consists of five  
17 persons who are responsible for making a determination on  
18 whether to issue a certificate of public convenience and  
19 necessity and a presidential permit to El Paso, which  
20 ultimately approves the projects.

21 So as I mentioned earlier, the EIS is not a  
22 decision-making document, but it does assist the Commission  
23 in determining whether to approve the project. The  
24 Commission will consider the environmental information from  
25 in the EIS, public comments, as well as a host of  
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1 nonenvironmental, such as engineering, markets and rates, in  
2 making its decision to approve or deny El Paso's request for  
3 certificate and presidential permit. Only after taking the  
4 environmental and nonenvironmental factors into  
5 consideration will the Commission make its final decision  
6 whether to approve the project.

7 Are there any questions specific to the FERC  
8 project?

9 ATTENDEE: Who pays for you to make the impact  
10 statement?

11 MS. MUNOZ: Do you want...

12 MR. HANOBIC: The FERC budget, if that's what  
13 you're asking, comes from the General Treasury. Congress  
14 allots a certain amount of money to FERC each year so it's  
15 paid for. Ultimately, FERC is -- collects monies from the  
16 industries it regulates, but that money gets put into the  
17 General Treasury. It does not go specifically to the  
18 agency.

19 So ultimately FERC collects monies from the  
20 industries that are regulated, money goes into the General  
21 Treasury, Congress allots FERC a budget out of the General  
22 Treasury.

23 ATTENDEE: Thank you.

24 MS. MUNOZ: Any more questions about the FERC  
25 process?

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1 All right. Next on the agenda is a project  
2 overview by El Paso Natural Gas.

3 MR. TYGRET: Good morning. Can you all hear me?  
4 My name is Dan Tygret, that's T-Y-G-R-E-T. I'm the  
5 regulatory affairs project manager for El Paso Natural Gas  
6 on this project.

7 Generally what that means for me is that I'm the  
8 one that takes -- all the information that Kelley was  
9 talking about -- I'm the one that takes all that that we  
10 generate out of our office where I'm based, in Colorado  
11 Springs, put that together in that complete package in  
12 January that we're looking to apply on.

13 And just to elaborate a little bit on the schedule  
14 that Kelley talked about, we are looking to file our  
15 Section 7 application in January of 2013. We're going to be  
16 asking for an order in December of 2013, and looking to  
17 start construction on the first quarter of 2014, placing  
18 this project into service in September of 2014.

19 And what I'm going to talk about is kind of -- I'm  
20 going to identify the four major issues that have been sort  
21 of raised thus far, and respond to some things that were  
22 brought up on Thursday at the scoping meeting in Three  
23 Points.

24 So one of the kind of four major concerns that  
25 we've heard been raised so far is: Why Sasabe? Why do we  
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1 have to go to this border crossing?

2 And the reason is that the CFE, the Comisiat is where  
3 their port of entry, or their interconnection  
4 with U.S. supply, is going to take place -- so that's the  
5 location where that's going to happen -- to provide gas to  
6 their power plants down in Mexico.

7 It's the equivalent of, you know, a subdivision  
8 being built or a power plant being built; and all we're  
9 doing is building to that location where that already is  
10 located.

11 So the difficult part with that is that it can  
12 seem like an alternative like going down Nogales is a better  
13 alternative than coming down Sasabe, but the problem is that  
14 every point, any alternative, has to be analyzed to come  
15 back to Sasabe at that point, which means that that Nogales  
16 alternative that we talked about in Resource Report 10 --  
17 that actually adds 42 additional miles and crosses the  
18 Coronado National Forest on to our proposed route at this  
19 point.

20 So what's the second -- the second major issue  
21 that's been raised is: Will this pipeline right-of-way be a  
22 highway for smuggling and human trafficking?

23 That's an issue that we have heard from the very  
24 beginning -- that has been raised from the very beginning

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1 and we're listening to. And we don't have a definitive yes  
2 -- or no, that's not going to happen; or yes, that  
3 absolutely will happen -- answer because we don't know.

4 But we are committed to working with every  
5 stakeholder, including government agencies, including  
6 private landowners, including the state border patrol, to  
7 mitigate any issues that come up from that and try to reduce  
8 as much as possible -- as much as practicable, any  
9 exacerbation of that issue that's already occurring today.

10 The third issue that keeps getting raised is:  
11 Which route is it going to be? Is it going to be the  
12 eastern route on the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge,  
13 or is it going to be the western route?

14 The simple answer is: We don't know yet.

15 That's why this process is in place. That's why  
16 we encourage -- as El Paso, we encourage you guys to come in  
17 and make comments at meetings like this; file comments in  
18 the application so that we have information that we can  
19 respond to, information that helps us determine which route  
20 we think is the best route, which route we think will  
21 actually ultimately get permitted and actually be  
22 constructed, and one that is the least impactful to the  
23 community and to the valley while also still accomplishing  
24 the goal of providing that interconnection here at Sasabe.

25 And the fourth issue that's been raised is: Will  
26

1       you just walk away? Are we going to build this and then  
2       just be done with it?

3               No. That's not the case at all. We have  
4       monitoring programs that FERC will absolutely require us to  
5       adhere to and comply with. We typically, you know, have to  
6       file weekly, biweekly construction reports during  
7       construction that document how construction is going and  
8       whether there's been any issues raised either from  
9       landowners or, you know, environmentally from, you know,  
10      erosion issues or something like that.

11              After it's placed into service, we have quarterly  
12      reports, typically, where we have to go out, monitor the  
13      right-of-way, document that. All that stuff is filed  
14      publicly. And then FERC typically comes in and does their  
15      own monitoring and program outside of us, without our  
16      involvement, inspect the right-of-way, and issue their  
17      reports in that way as well. Those typically lasted two to  
18      three years on most projects.

19              In an area like this that's, you know, drought  
20      prone and that it's a desert, vegetation takes a long time  
21      to come back; it absolutely could be longer. But that's the  
22      kind of comments that we would need to see in the  
23      application. We would need to see in a pre-filing so that we  
24      can maybe propose that as a change in our plan or procedures  
25      to have a longer period of that kind of monitoring.

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1           And one of the issues this was raised in the  
2 meeting at Three Points on Thursday is: There's no benefit  
3 to us. There's no benefit to U.S. citizens. This is all  
4 just, you know, helping out Mexico.

5           That's not really true.

6           I mean, when we come in, if we build this project,  
7 whether we're on the east route or the west route, a  
8 significant portion of it's going to be on state lands. And  
9 that's a one-time fee that we would have to pay for a  
10 right-of-way to state lands that goes to, as far as I  
11 understand, K-12 education. So that's a chunk of money that  
12 goes into that.

13           The other piece of it is that we're estimating we  
14 will be having to pay -- Morgan, El Paso Natural Gas will  
15 pay the State and Pima County around three and a half  
16 million dollars per year in ad valorem taxes. What they do  
17 with that, you know, this's not for us to say. It's for the  
18 voters to say, of course. But that's an additional, you  
19 know, benefit to the area, benefit to the assistance,  
20 benefit to the residents of Pima County.

21           And finally, you know, we're -- El Paso Natural  
22 Gas has been in Arizona for a very long time. We have been  
23 here since the '20s and the '30s. We've got pipelines all  
24 over this state. We've got personnel all over the state  
25 that work here, that live in these communities. And if this  
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1 project gets built, we are here and we're here to stay, and  
2 we are a neighbor in this area. And just want to let you  
3 know, it's not: We're just coming in and you'll never see  
4 us again.

5 And with that, I thank everybody for your time.

6 MS. MUNOZ: And after our meeting here is  
7 adjourned, representatives from El Paso Natural Gas will be  
8 here on hand to answer more specific questions.

9 So now we move into the part of the meeting -- the  
10 most important part of the meeting where we hear your  
11 comments.

12 If you would rather not speak today, you may hand  
13 in written comments using the comment form found at the  
14 table in the back of the room, or send them in the secretary  
15 of the Commission by following the procedures outlined in  
16 the NOI. Either way, your comments will be considered  
17 equally.

18 We're now ready to call our first speaker. As I  
19 said before, this meeting is being recorded by a court  
20 reporter, so all your comments will be transcribed and put  
21 into the public record.

22 I ask that each speaker first identify themselves  
23 and the agency or group you're representing. Also, please  
24 spell your name for the record and speak clearly into the  
25 microphone.

26

1                   Mr. Walter Lane?

2                   MR. HANOBIC: You're going to have to hold the  
3 microphone.

4                   ATTENDEE: Okay. That's fine. Can everybody hear  
5 me? My name is Walter Lane, L-A-N-E.

6                   I represent the Santa Margarita Ranch and the  
7 Altar Valley Conservation Alliance. The Altar Valley  
8 Conservation Alliance is a landowner-based group that was  
9 formed in 1995 with the goal of managing the whole watershed  
10 together, the Altar Valley.

11                   One of the things that we did initially was do a  
12 deep data gathering project where we gathered data regarding  
13 what we have as far as resources in the valley. And what --  
14 the result of that is the maps that you'll see on the wall  
15 over here.

16                   The first map is the vegetation within the Altar  
17 Valley. One of the things we discovered is the Altar Valley  
18 is one of the largest intact desert grasslands in the  
19 southwest United States. It's one of the only unfragmented  
20 grasslands also. So that's what it shows on the Vegetation  
21 in the Altar Valley map.

22                   The next map, Rangeland Condition within the Altar  
23 Valley, what we discovered was that there are some areas  
24 that are in critical need of restoration and help. And  
25 that's something we've actively been working on for the past  
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1 10 years or so and actually received grants and funds and  
2 done quite a bit of erosion control that we looked at  
3 yesterday on a tour.

4           You'll notice on the map, the red area is some of  
5 the areas that need the greatest help, the greatest amount  
6 of work. That's also one of the areas that the pipeline is  
7 going to be directly crossing. That is one of our concerns  
8 is that that pipeline doesn't, you know, create even more  
9 problems in those areas.

10           The third map, Ecological Sites within the Altar  
11 Valley, those are the different sites that we've picked out,  
12 chosen that shows the different conditions and everything of  
13 the valley.

14           So that's basically what we did as far as the  
15 resource analysis. I'd like to enter those maps into the  
16 record.

17           One of the other things we did was come up with a  
18 fire management plan. And we're using fire to actively  
19 manage the landscape. Buenos Aires has been doing the same  
20 thing for many years. And what we do with fire is try and  
21 bring the desert grassland the way it was a hundred years  
22 ago.

23           One of the concerns we had with the pipeline is  
24 that would preclude us using prescribed burning because they  
25 stated that they don't want to have any burning over the  
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1 pipeline. So that's going to be an impediment to what we're  
2 trying to do as far as actively managing the valley.

3 I guess I would close my comments with saying once  
4 again that we question the basic need of the pipeline in the  
5 valley. We believe that El Paso Natural Gas should identify  
6 and propose other alternate routes along existing utility  
7 corridors, such as the Nogales route, the Willcox route.

8 The requirement of entry into Mexico at Sasabe has  
9 not been fully analyzed, and other alternative entry points  
10 should be proposed. Mexico seems to derive the largest  
11 benefit from this pipeline, and we wonder why that is.  
12 Limiting the entry points to only Sasabe does not provide an  
13 adequate range of reasonable alternatives. It does not seem  
14 to be in the best direct needs of the United States.

15 MS. MUNOZ: Thank you, Mr. Lane.

16 Mr. Marshall Magruder?

17 (Cell phone ring tone)

18 ATTENDEE: You have an intro.

19 ATTENDEE: Good morning. My name is Marshall  
20 Magruder. I live in Tubac, Arizona, right next to the other  
21 pipeline that you guys have been talking about.

22 And I'd first like to say, I think that the  
23 studies you've done so far by El Paso Natural Gas are very  
24 professional and very detailed and especially when compared  
25 to what electric utility companies do for their same stage  
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1 of the process.

2 The scoping has a long way to go. There's a lot  
3 of things that are still incomplete, and I'm not ready to  
4 make a decision on what to do. But one thing that was short  
5 in your study is the map needs to be at the beginning, not  
6 at the end. A thousand pages later, it's a little harder to  
7 find it.

8 I have 11 points. My first point is, I also agree  
9 the need is not a need. If company A wants something, and  
10 Company B wants to give it to them, and Company B has  
11 something to give to Company A, each needs the other, that's  
12 not a need. You're using the word "need." The need means a  
13 requirement, an actual requirement to solve a problem.

14 Because Mexico wants a point of entry in Sasabe,  
15 is just one place that they could take that electricity --  
16 that natural gas. It doesn't have to be driven by one point  
17 made by one company or one country. The need is very poorly  
18 described.

19 And because they're two different -- I'll use the  
20 word "companies," and we'll consider CFE a company -- two  
21 different companies building this system, if Company B  
22 doesn't perform, Company A is in trouble. And in  
23 particular, we're making major changes to the environment,  
24 and spending a lot of money. And therefore, a bond -- a  
25 bond needs to be put to make sure that the other company,  
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1 other country, carries out its end of the project because it  
2 does no good to build a line through Sasabe if there's  
3 nothing at the end other. And I'm not sure what is at the  
4 other end. And until that is known, a need or requirement  
5 for this line is not yet stated. And the present  
6 documentation is extremely deficient on that point.

7 One thing that this will do, that came up from the  
8 discussion you had, is rate. Because we're selling our  
9 natural gas to another country, then the natural gas that we  
10 buy in the United States will cost more because we're  
11 exporting it. So our rates will go up just a little bit.  
12 I'm not against trade, but our rates will go up.

13 My second points involves the impact of electric  
14 lines on steel gas pipelines. I have a document here that  
15 I'll give you for the record called Living and Working  
16 Safely Around High Voltage Power Lines. It talks about how  
17 electricity can enter a natural gas line or a rancher's  
18 fence. And if the electricity is induced and enters the  
19 natural gas line, it's not good because a spark causes a  
20 significant impact and a 40-foot deep hole. And that's not  
21 what we want to see.

22 Next point, the Native American section is not  
23 well-discussed in this document. I think there are -- they  
24 list 40 areas they're going to disturb on one route and 24  
25 on the other. I think they're off by at least five or ten.

26

1           This valley is nothing but an archaeological site  
2           from one end to the other end. And they're going to dig  
3           trenches. And they're going to dig up stuff. And they need  
4           to map ground survey before they start. There needs to be a  
5           survey done by a proper archeologist after they start  
6           bulldozing. After they dig the trench, you have to have  
7           somebody walk along the trench. Those people have to be  
8           professionals, and they have to be independent of El Paso  
9           Natural Gas.

10           El Paso Natural Gas has worked very nicely on  
11           pipeline archaeology, which is my next point. A report  
12           should be submitted similar to this report here, which is  
13           entitled Pipeline Archaeology. And let me just read the  
14           dedication page. It's dedicated to El Paso Natural Gas  
15           Company.

16           On behalf of all authors and cooperating  
17           institutions in appreciation for the outstanding cooperation  
18           with science and government, and saving at its own expense  
19           the irreplaceable archaeological values that its pipeline  
20           construction threatened to destroy, and generously  
21           contribute to the museums of Northern Arizona and New Mexico  
22           in this report dated August 8, 1956.

23           I hope El Paso Natural Gas continues that degree  
24           of cooperation a few years later. If you look at this  
25           report, you'll see that there's -- it's an extremely  
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1 valuable archaeological report done just for pipeline  
2 construction. I won't give it to you.

3 Fourth point. There's a -- Fish and Wildlife  
4 Service has a proposed critical habitat area for the jaguar.  
5 As you know, we're in jaguar country here, and it's sort of  
6 overlooked in the documentation so far. And the jaguar is  
7 pretty important. It's not a no-problem issue. And  
8 fragmenting the area is not good.

9 Number 6. (sic) In 1887 there was an earthquake  
10 in Sonora just south of -- near a place called Santa Cruz,  
11 Sonora. That earthquake was a major earthquake, 7.2, 7.4 on  
12 the scale. Earthquakes are given some discussion. I don't  
13 think it's good enough because if you shake the ground long  
14 enough, you're going to break this pipe. And if you break  
15 this pipe, it's not good for anybody.

16 Number 7, Border Patrol. I'm a member of the  
17 Nogales Citizens' Action Board where we meet monthly with  
18 the border patrols. And they have a problem. And what this  
19 is going to do is make an interstate highway for people to  
20 go north. And an interstate highway for people to go north  
21 is not conducive to the mission of the border patrol, or the  
22 mission of the Buenos Aires Refuge, or of anybody else who  
23 lives in this valley.

24 And so consideration of adding assistance to the  
25 border patrol if this project is approved should be  
26

1 reasonable. El Paso could very easily give them electrical  
2 connections to plug in surveillance equipment, sensors, and  
3 add to it. But I don't believe that the words used in the  
4 present document are strong enough. On Page 819, it says  
5 that the -- excuse me -- Page 821, PDF Page 821, El Paso  
6 Natural Gas will take prudent measures to discourage illegal  
7 traffic in the right-of-ways.

8 Well, that's a nice word, but that doesn't tell  
9 you what they are. And it's going to have to be a long list  
10 of prudent measures to prevent -- to be better than the  
11 border patrol to keep people from using that highway. And  
12 if El Paso is better than the border patrol, then maybe we'd  
13 better hire El Paso to guard our borders. But I don't  
14 believe they will be better.

15 Number 8 and 9 are related. These are impacts on  
16 animals due to noise and light. Both of those are  
17 critical -- have critical impacts on wildlife, from insects  
18 through the jaguar to the bears, all of them are impacted.  
19 There's compressors that make noise. There's various  
20 metering equipment. There's backflow, release valves that  
21 can go off on these pipelines. And this pipeline's at 1400  
22 pounds per square inch, which is a pretty high-pressure  
23 pipeline. A leak will make a lot of noise. And also trucks  
24 and driving on it will make a lot of noise.

25 And on the subject of vehicles -- and I should  
26

1 have mentioned this earlier -- I do not recommend any under  
2 circumstance, where this pipeline is parallel to 286, that a  
3 road be installed over the pipeline. That it be restored  
4 right to natural vegetation, completely back to not being  
5 able to see the pipeline. That should be a minimum  
6 requirement. In particular, if there's going into the  
7 Buenos Aires National Refuge, that the pipeline should be  
8 covered up and look -- because they can always drive their  
9 trucks out there.

10 This is flat land. There's no reason why they  
11 can't get their truck out there if they have to repair  
12 something. I doubt that they'll ever have to repair  
13 anything. But they don't need to drive up and down a  
14 maintenance road. And a maintenance road should be  
15 prohibited in the project.

16 Number 10. Alternatives. As I say, I live near  
17 one of the two gas lines that goes to Nogales. The eastern  
18 El Paso Natural Gas line is not included in this -- in their  
19 report. There's a second line which -- it's exactly  
20 omitted, which I think is a mistake. The present line that  
21 goes close to my house is almost at max capacity.

22 I like natural gas. I think natural gas is a good  
23 commodity and a good way to do things. And my first rule in  
24 siting, is always what you -- always use what you have  
25 first. The last law in siting, is use some -- go to

26

1       someplace that's never been gone before. This is to a place  
2       that has never been gone before to put in a pipeline.

3               Frankly, I know it's in my -- I can see the  
4       El Paso Natural Gas line from my kitchen. It's not hard. I  
5       frankly think using that is a preferred way. And I will say  
6       that as a person from Tubac. There is a utility corridor  
7       that was mentioned that they had to go through the National  
8       Forest. That's a Section 386 National Utility Corridor  
9       approved in accordance with the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

10              That's available if you had to use it. But dig it  
11      up and put it back in the ground. And the compressor  
12      station that we have in Tubac, make sure it doesn't make  
13      noise and make sure it doesn't leak gas anymore, because we  
14      don't like that.

15              So I think that Nogales, Sonora is a large city,  
16      3- to 400,000 people. It does not have natural gas. The  
17      ladies there have to take their tank, go to the corner, hope  
18      the guy fills it up completely, and then go back home and  
19      cook. And when it's empty, she has to go to the corner  
20      again and get more gas and come back home. That's not a  
21      good way to live.

22              In Nogales, Arizona, we're in an EPA nonattainment  
23      area for clean air. Where is the -- our natural wind  
24      pattern is south to north. The use of wood and other means  
25      of heating and making your life better in Nogales, Sonora,

26

1 is affecting our environment in Nogales, Arizona. And if  
2 natural gas was readily available, commercially available in  
3 Nogales, Sonora, it would be very beneficial to the United  
4 States.

5 So I think that a benefit of this line, which is  
6 only used at maybe 20 percent by their -- this report, it's  
7 not even getting used, using it for the 3- or 400,000 people  
8 in Nogales, Sonora would give it more customers and pay for  
9 the additional miles that they need.

10 Most guys don't say they want their line in their  
11 backyard. Look at what: I'm saying it here. And I'm  
12 saying it for you guys.

13 So I think that's -- and now, if there's a choice,  
14 where I would suggest this line go, if it has to come  
15 here -- and I have seen no reason why there's a need for it  
16 to come here -- it's as close to State Road 286 as possible  
17 is where I recommend to go, because it would cause the least  
18 amount of fragmentation of the environment.

19 I know the wildlife refuge won't like that. But I  
20 don't care what side of the highway it's on. That doesn't  
21 bother me. But I think as close to the road as possible,  
22 and then to cover it up and not put a maintenance road in  
23 are my recommendations.

24 I'm going to try to write this up in the next  
25 seven days.

26

1 Thank you.

2 MS. MUNOZ: Thank you, sir.

3 Ms. Barbara Stockwell?

4 ATTENDEE: I didn't want to be so soon, I want to  
5 hear everybody else.

6 MS. MUNOZ: You're the final speaker, actually.

7 ATTENDEE: Everyone else was shy?

8 How close do you have to hold this?

9 MS. MUNOZ: Pretty close.

10 ATTENDEE: You can't tell. Is that not doing it?

11 I am touching it. Ah-ha. Turned it off.

12 Mr. Magruder, please.

13 Someone turned it off. Okay.

14 I always hate to be the one to talk. But I have  
15 to say that I'm in favor of this. But I agree with  
16 Mr. Magruder, who obviously did a lot of homework, that we  
17 do need to stay near the utility corridor along the Sasabe  
18 Road. It's already an easement that's been there forever,  
19 you know, and it's already a pathway.

20 Now, let me try to get myself together here.

21 As far -- it's going to be an underground  
22 pipeline, correct? Okay. So once it's buried deeply, it's  
23 not going to affect the drainages because it's going to be  
24 below them, I assume. These men have engineers. They do  
25 engineer these things. They're engineered well, just like  
26

1 in building electric power line.

2 I don't know if any of you know, but northwestern  
3 Sonora, you know, northwestern Mexico, you know, above where  
4 we -- where we live, is really, really depressed. They have  
5 nothing going economically. This would help Arizona  
6 economically. It would help them.

7 Do you know that Trico Electric Cooperative brings  
8 power to Sasabe/Sonora through a metering point at the  
9 border? They don't even have their own electricity down  
10 there, they're so far from the infrastructure in Mexico.  
11 They can't get power from Caborca, Altar, from anywhere. It  
12 comes from us. It's one of our top ten members, so to  
13 speak. So -- I mean, users.

14 But anyway, they do need the gas down there. And  
15 I think it would be foolish to cut across all of Sonora  
16 there -- well, 40 miles from Nogales -- to take it where  
17 it's needed. And I do think it's needed or El Paso wouldn't  
18 be spending all of these hundreds of thousands of dollars  
19 just for prep work without -- you know, to do something  
20 that's not necessary.

21 But I think the grass will grow back. In fact,  
22 our native grasses grow very well in disturbed soil. This  
23 will be disturbed, but you know what? It will come back.  
24 And it will come back fast. And I've seen areas right near  
25 my house, they come right back in a year or two, a couple of  
26

1 years. Our deserts plants are really, really, lively. They  
2 do come back. And so this would disturb it, but it would  
3 come back. Okay?

4 The other thing -- so I don't think we need to  
5 worry about this impacting or repairing areas. I mean, the  
6 wash crossings are going to be underneath. They're going to  
7 put it back the way it was. The grasses will be restored.  
8 There will be not be visual impacts because, frankly, the  
9 trees along the roadway screen anything that's going to  
10 happen there. I really think you won't see that.

11 The social and economic issues, like job creation  
12 and future development, I think that's huge. I think the  
13 jobs for this pipeline on this side of the border will be  
14 incredible. I think that taxes -- I know what state land  
15 leases cost. I know what they cost for power lines; it's  
16 enormous. It all benefits our schools in Arizona, which are  
17 the least funded. Like we're always 49th or 50th in the  
18 United States for funding of education. It's embarrassing  
19 for a state that has as much, you know, going for it. We're  
20 pitiful.

21 As far as another pathway for illegals, you can't  
22 stop them. The wall is down here south of us. And it  
23 doesn't seem to be slowing down. And I speak to people on  
24 the ranches. They mend fences on a weekly basis because of  
25 the traffic. In fact, our humanitarians have been seen  
26

1 cutting fences too for them. That's really sad. The No  
2 More Death people cut fences too. That is the ultimate  
3 sadness.

4 There are pathways across all of the refuges,  
5 across all of these ranches, these ranches here. You know  
6 how many people come through all the time in spite of the  
7 wall. In fact, Arivaca seems like -- the border patrol has  
8 such a nice presence down our way, I almost never see  
9 anybody laying out behind the library wall in the morning.  
10 You know, it's really kind of nice. Being there in my yard  
11 when I come home late at night alone in the dark. Yeah,  
12 it's a problem, but it's not going make it worse because  
13 it's already not very good.

14 As far as the -- again, I think I discussed  
15 alternatives. As far as the endangered species, what,  
16 masked bobwhite quail on the refuge? And I'm sorry, but  
17 what leopard frog is living along that easement along the  
18 road? Not. I'm sorry. And the cactus can be transplanted,  
19 and they do.

20 The archaeological sites, Mr. Magruder said -- you  
21 know what? They're all covered. They have archaeologists  
22 working on every right-of-way. There are people there when  
23 they dig. And when they find something, it's reported, it's  
24 dug up, it's preserved, and you know it's there then.  
25 You've saved a piece of history. This is going to be a  
26

1 benefit to our whole area I really believe.

2 And if they don't build it below the border, I  
3 don't think El Paso's going to build something that  
4 doesn't -- like the government who built the border station  
5 here. And there's a huge, beautiful border station and no  
6 road below the border. That's a mistake. Nogales is so  
7 overcrowded that you have to wait in line for hours and  
8 yet -- and also the other border crossings. And yet we have  
9 a nice one at Sasabe with a great station and not much  
10 traffic because there's no road through the town.

11 So I assume El Paso's covered that issue, that  
12 there will be infrastructure down below to receive this gas.  
13 And I see it as a win/win for Mexico. And I see it as a  
14 win-win for Arizona. I don't see any losers because what  
15 will be disturbed will come back. Thank you.

16 And I didn't introduce myself. I'm sorry.  
17 Barbara Stockwell. I'm a long-time residence of Arivaca,  
18 Arizona, over 50 years. And my family's been in business  
19 with a small honey company for 70 years next year. I'm  
20 celebrating that. That's called longevity, I guess. But 70  
21 years of producing mesquite honey in Arivaca. So we like  
22 mesquite trees. Anyway, that's about all you need to know,  
23 I guess.

24 ATTENDEE: You know, Barbara, what about  
25 Mr. Magruder's concern about electricity and proximity to  
26

1 the gas lines?

2 ATTENDEE: So they might have to be on the other  
3 side of the road because we do have those power poles coming  
4 down. And he did do his homework.

5 But you know what? This -- El Paso is a -- they  
6 are professional. They know what they're doing. Like they  
7 said, this state is covered with El Paso gas lines. And we  
8 use that gas. I wish we had it in Arivaca and didn't have  
9 to use propane, frankly.

10 How about Arivaca, you know what I mean? It's  
11 like natural gas is a very, very good thing. And it's  
12 clean. It's a good source of energy. It's reliable. It's  
13 affordable. And we have newly found resources for it in  
14 this country that are incredibly rich for this country. And  
15 economic development we need.

16 MS. MUNOZ: Thank you for your comments. Is there  
17 anyone else here who would like to speak at this time?

18 ATTENDEE: I would like to speak.

19 MS. MUNOZ: Okay, please come up to the front.

20 ATTENDEE: You know, I probably won't need that.  
21 Can you all hear me? You can't? You're lying. I'll use it  
22 if you want me to. Seriously, can you hear me?

23 ATTENDEE: No.

24 ATTENDEE: Okay. Sorry. My name is Melissa Owen.  
25 My husband and I own the Sierra Vista Ranch and Rancho

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1 Sierra Vista Vineyard. We're about 4 1/2 miles north of  
2 here for the last ten years. I've been in the valley  
3 since 1995.

4 I have three areas I would like to address. I'll  
5 go through the first two pretty quickly. Conservation is  
6 the first. The social cultural makeup of this valley. And  
7 I mean cultural, not like going to the ballet. I mean the  
8 way our community is put together. And personal. And I'm  
9 going to go through the first two pretty quickly because I  
10 want to get to the third one.

11 As I think it's been brought up, this area, the  
12 Altar Valley is a desert grassland. There are only a few in  
13 the world. There are only a few true desert grasslands in  
14 the world. All of them are imperiled by desertification, by  
15 drought, by human development. This valley that you drove  
16 down when you came down here today is a remarkable habitat,  
17 a remarkable repository for the birds and animals and plants  
18 that live in this habitat.

19 There are eight endangered species. Eight  
20 endangered species in this valley. Not a little tadpole  
21 that you never heard of until today. Eight, including the  
22 jaguar. And U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is proposing  
23 making this a protected area for the jaguar. The jaguar is  
24 one of the most imperiled large mammals in North America.

25 There's a national wildlife refuge here. There is  
26

1 a group of concerned citizens, AVCA, the Altar Valley  
2 Conservation Alliance, which is working hard and has for the  
3 last 20 years -- am I right about that? -- to conserve this  
4 valley to make it richer and better, to protect it.

5 When I started putting these remarks together  
6 today for you folks, I felt like I was writing a standup  
7 routine for a comedy club. Think of all those things I just  
8 told you and then, what are you going to do? Let's run a  
9 36-inch pipeline through it. It's absurd. And I would  
10 laugh if it wasn't so sad.

11 There are lots and lots of ranchers in this area,  
12 but they're not the only ones who are going to be affected.  
13 The National Wildlife Refuge, our guest ranches -- and we  
14 have representatives that have been here today -- have -- I  
15 can't give you numbers -- but they depend on ecotourism.  
16 They depend on people coming down here for birding, for  
17 wildlife viewing, for camping, for biking. This refuge  
18 already has a southern margin closed to visitors because of  
19 the danger from Mexico.

20 In 2005, I was at home alone on my ranch, and I  
21 was awakened by someone kicking in the door of my house.  
22 They were drug dealers. They were going back to Mexico from  
23 having made a run up north. Thankfully, they only had  
24 knives, and I was able to chase them away with a shotgun.  
25 But not before they stole everything they could pick up and  
26

1       destroy the wiring in our jeep. That was before this was a  
2       thoroughfare from south to north.

3               This pipeline will be about a quarter of a mile  
4       from my house. And I'm not telling you anything that  
5       everybody else in this room hasn't experienced who lives on  
6       the border. We can all work together; we can all hold  
7       hands; we can all sing Kumbaya together, but that's not  
8       going to distract from the fact that there will be a  
9       corridor for smugglers from Sasabe north.

10              We're a community under siege every day. Our  
11       wildlife is under siege; our land is under siege, from  
12       smugglers, from weather conditions, from development, from  
13       unregulated development, all of us. We do not need this  
14       pipeline. The representative from El Paso just told us --  
15       and I have the quote written down -- we have pipelines all  
16       over the state.

17              We do not have a need for a pipeline running  
18       through this valley. And I would like to bring up the point  
19       that there are not two routes, there are three routes.

20              And the third route is no action. No pipeline in  
21       this valley. That has not been brought up. Okay. We've  
22       gone through all that stuff.

23              What did -- what did Mr. Romney say about having  
24       notebooks full of women? That wasn't -- he had books full  
25       of -- we have books full of data about the impact on this  
26

1 environment, about the impact of having drug smugglers and  
2 people smugglers coming up through the valley.

3 But I think that what I really want to speak to  
4 you about is personal. My ranch is not a big ranch by Altar  
5 Valley standards: 640 acres. That's little down here. But  
6 you know what? My husband and I own every acre of that  
7 ranch. And we worked our whole lives to purchase that  
8 ranch.

9 Why -- I have a lot of questions, and my friends  
10 came up from Sonora have some questions too. Why is this  
11 pipeline being put through this valley and nowhere else?  
12 It's greed. That's the bottom line, you all. It's greed.  
13 It's the simplest route. It's the easiest way.

14 There's a map of El Paso natural pipeline gas,  
15 existing pipelines. Go up there. East route, west route, I  
16 don't care. No pipeline in the valley. Not this pipeline,  
17 not any pipeline, not now, not never. We cannot allow this  
18 valley to be sacrificed to some fat cats in Houston or  
19 Mexico City. We need to stand up right now, today, and say  
20 no.

21 MS. MUNOZ: Yes, sir would you like to come up?  
22 Please do.

23 ATTENDEE: Thank you. I'm Roger McManus.

24 And I guess the first rule from listening to the  
25 very good comments today that came my mind was, follow the  
26

1 money. What's in it for who in this proposal? It's not an  
2 accusation or a criticism. It's just that I think everybody  
3 should understand how people will benefit from this or not,  
4 which people.

5 I must say, I think it's compelling. And I would  
6 like to emphasize a couple points here with regard to what  
7 should be included thoroughly in the environmental impact  
8 statement.

9 The distance between Nogales and the border access  
10 being proposed right now is subsequently and essentially  
11 shorter than the distance that's being proposed. So I mean,  
12 it does, I think, make a very powerful argument that, why  
13 not use the existing corridor and then let the folks that  
14 are investing and developing on the Mexican side, let them  
15 put the rest of the remainder from Nogales to wherever  
16 they're going to need it. Let them bear the costs, not us,  
17 not the direct or indirect costs. And from my geography, as  
18 I recall, there is an existing corridor that could be tapped  
19 into for that alternative route.

20 So if it's a question of money, it's a question of  
21 which partner that Marshall -- as Marshall so eloquently  
22 discussed earlier, which partner should be bearing that  
23 cost. Should it be on this side or the other side? We're  
24 already providing the fuel.

25 The second thing that I'd like to emphasize for  
26

1 the impact statement is, there needs to be a thorough  
2 discussion on the economies. There have been arguments  
3 about what the costs are and what the benefits are. And  
4 that needs to be more further elaborated on.

5 But I will say this -- and it's difficult to  
6 discuss these matters in the economy sometimes -- I think we  
7 all know that if this pipeline goes in, this valley will  
8 change. It won't be the same. And I respectfully disagree  
9 with the notion that everything can be put back the way it  
10 was. It's not been our experience with innumerable projects  
11 and innumerable companies.

12 That's not to say we shouldn't do it. We have  
13 choices. If people want that, that's one thing. But  
14 don't -- we shouldn't kid ourselves that everything will  
15 be okay and it will be just the way it was. So the economy  
16 needs to be thoroughly discussed. It won't be the same. You  
17 will alter this region forever.

18 And the third thing that I'd like to get on this,  
19 particular in regards to the economy, is the education,  
20 because all of us are concerned in this country, patriots in  
21 this country, that we need a high quality educational  
22 system. This school, for example, is a great example of the  
23 effort of the community to actually meet that goal.

24 In Arizona, we have debates about money and  
25 education. And one of the problems is, is we have a  
26

1 legislature, at least from my personal point of view, for  
2 which education is not a high priority whether they have the  
3 money or not. So I don't find an argument that additional  
4 taxes from this particular project are going to be a natural  
5 benefit to education in Arizona. I think we have to fix the  
6 way policies are made. And citizens have to be more  
7 aggressive about ensuring that the available money that is  
8 given to education that we need.

9 And my final comment is -- which is not one that I  
10 think can be analyzed totally with the EIS -- is I heard the  
11 comment that this project will unzip the valley. And I  
12 think that's probably pretty accurate. So if we support  
13 this project and it goes forward, this is not going to be  
14 the same place. This is going to be another route from  
15 Tucson to Nogales or what have you. That may be the choices  
16 people want to make. But let's not be fooling ourselves  
17 that that won't be the choices that we'll make.

18 MS. MUNOZ: Who else would like to speak?

19 ATTENDEE: Thank you.

20 Hi. Hello. Cindy, C-I-N-D-Y, G-R-A-N-G-E-R. I  
21 live up in Diamond Bell Ranch along Sasabe Highway. And  
22 we're just really concerned up there. Both routes of course  
23 go right by us. And we're concerned about the noise and the  
24 lights, particularly during the construction period. And we  
25 know already from seeing other utility scars, most likely,  
26

1 nothing will ever grow back on there. And part of the  
2 problem down there, we have the pole road -- they call it --  
3 where the power lines go, we have Shaw Road, and they're  
4 already highways for the smugglers.

5 I just found an AK-47. They were ammunition that  
6 had been dropped. The border patrol does not use AK-47s.  
7 We all know who does. And this will just make a huge  
8 highway. They'll probably be up here on quads. I'm just  
9 really concerned -- and all of my neighbors. And we're  
10 trying to support all of the ranchers and everybody. It's  
11 really frustrating. We feel like there's not a lot of  
12 respect, if any, for our concerns and our wildlife and our  
13 lands. And we just want the no action or another  
14 alternative where it's already ugly.

15 Anyway, I just wanted to say something. And thank  
16 you for your attention.

17 MS. MUNOZ: Thank you.

18 Is there anyone else who would like to speak?

19 Please.

20 ATTENDEE: Thank you. Hello. Good morning. My  
21 the Sergio Abila, S-E-R-G-I-O, A-B-I-L-A. I'm a wildlife  
22 biologist and have been working on different conservation  
23 and research project in Sonora for the last 12 years.

24 I want to bring to everybody's attention the fact  
25 that we are only talking about a section of this project.

26

1 And we are, I think, purposefully not being given the whole  
2 information about the project. Let's not stop our questions  
3 at the border. Let's not stop our analysis at the border.

4 This is a project that also goes through people's  
5 lands south of the border. This is a project that also  
6 impacts the environment south of the border. This is a  
7 project that also is being -- might be opposed south of the  
8 border. So even if we don't know much about south of the  
9 border, we do have people from Mexico, from Sonora, who  
10 drove all the way from their different places to learn about  
11 this project. So I understand how either an agency or  
12 regulations end at the border. But I want you to remember  
13 that this is something that goes across, and it affects  
14 people on both sides.

15 And for that matter, I want to tell you about the  
16 Comisi leading the efforts for this  
17 project in south side of the border. And we -- the very  
18 little information that we have been given, I have to say,  
19 we know very little. But a very -- a very quick search  
20 online on their website has a really long description of  
21 their project.

22 And not only that, I have here a program of visits  
23 to different points for specifically this project where CFE,  
24 Comisi  
25 different ports, like Sasabe, Puerto Libertad, Guaymas, and

1 Hermosillo. And those meetings were scheduled for --  
2 between June 4th of this year and June 6th of this year.  
3 That means that when we're having these scoping meeting  
4 here, they've had meetings in Mexico -- you count it -- four  
5 months ago, five months ago or something like that.

6 So things are moving in both sides of the border  
7 and we're not being told the whole story north of the  
8 border.

9 The other thing that we don't know is being very  
10 lightly put. I don't know if you can see it, but in the map  
11 that we were -- we were given, the line ends at the border.  
12 That is not true. That is true for the project line that is  
13 being proposed right here. But the line doesn't end at the  
14 border.

15 The pipeline doesn't end at the border, which  
16 brings up the question -- and it is something that wasn't  
17 addressed in the issues that were possibly explained  
18 earlier -- where is this line going to? What is this being  
19 used for? And why do we have to consider the impacts to  
20 these lands and to these landowners when we don't know the  
21 answers south of the border?

22 What we know is this these land might -- if -- go  
23 to Puerto Libertad. And for those who don't know, Puerto  
24 Libertad is a tiny little ranch, pretty much the size of  
25

1 Sasabe. Not saying anything bad about Sasabe, it's a  
2 little, tiny place. I don't think Puerto Libertad needs a  
3 pipeline. So that only brings only questions and some of  
4 ideas of what can be happening.

5 For many years, the federal government in Mexico  
6 has been trying to develop tourist development along the  
7 gulf -- along the coasts of the Gulf of California in  
8 Mexico, both in the peninsula of the Baja California and in  
9 Sonoran Sinaloa. So what I think is that this energy might  
10 be sent for tourist developments, which brings back the  
11 issue of greed.

12 People's lands are being sacrificed, federal lands  
13 are being sacrificed for people's greed to bring them to a  
14 port where there's no people. I really love the good  
15 intentions of thinking, oh, El Paso is just bringing energy  
16 to people who don't have energy.

17 People do have energy down there. I would love to  
18 go visit with some of you and show you what -- in Mexico  
19 people are not just riding horses and, you know, sleeping on  
20 their saguaros. It's not like that. It's a little bit -- a  
21 lot more advanced than that.

22 So just to bring it back to the issue, let's see  
23 this project as a project that goes through the border.  
24 Let's question where the benefits are. Let's question and  
25 have in mind that El Paso is not doing this power line -- or  
26

1 this pipeline as a favor to Mexico. They are profiting out  
2 of this. They are getting money out of this. And it  
3 doesn't matter how much revenue is supposed to go to the  
4 state; it is not comparable to the amount of money that the  
5 company is making or would be or could be making out of this  
6 project.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. MUNOZ: Do we have any more speakers today?

9 Yes, sir.

10 ATTENDEE: Good evening. Hello. My name is Karl  
11 Wood; K-A-R-L, W-O-O-D. My dad and I, we're coming from  
12 Mexico. And we have a ranch about 10 miles south of the  
13 border from Sasabe.

14 And well, let me tell you information in Mexico  
15 and here in the U.S., it's being kind of different.  
16 Because -- well, suddenly, in June this year, the Mexico  
17 government told the public that they were going to build  
18 this pipeline that go all the way to Puerto Libertad. And  
19 no -- suddenly that information came up and nobody knew  
20 something before that.

21 And, they say it's a done deal. I mean, the  
22 visitation is already -- has been already won by a company,  
23 I think it's a U.S. company called Sempra Energy. Well,  
24 what I'm trying to tell is what -- how come Mexico  
25 government is saying that the project is already been  
26

1 authorized, and here in the U.S., it is not -- nothing is --  
2 I mean, nothing is -- it's -- I mean, nothing is ready yet.  
3 That's what I'm trying to say.

4 So as Melissa said, this grasslands go all the  
5 way, probably, to half the distance from Sasabe to Altar.  
6 And parts of my family has been in this ranch since about  
7 150 years. So I'm agree that any damage that is going to be  
8 done probably won't come back again. So -- well, the reason  
9 we came here is because we are trying to look for more  
10 answers about the governments, the project, because we know  
11 very a little bit.

12 Thanks.

13 MS. MUNOZ: And more Mr. Speakers?

14 ATTENDEE: Hi. My name is Roberto Wood Zepeda.  
15 And as my son said, my family has been here for over 150  
16 years at my ranch. And my ranch because supposed to be the  
17 pipeline will go. My wife told me it's like raping the  
18 virginity of the land.

19 Thank you.

20 MS. MUNOZ: More speakers today?

21 Don't be shy. This is why we're here.

22 If there's not anyone else who would like to speak  
23 at this time, the formal part of the meeting will close.  
24 Anyone who wishes to purchase a copy of the transcript  
25 should make those arrangements with the court reporter.

26

1                   Within the FERC Web site, [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov), there's a  
2 link called eLibrary. If you type in the Docket No.  
3 PF12-11, you can use eLibrary to gain access to everything  
4 on the record concerning this project, as well as all the  
5 filings and information submitted by El Paso.

6                   On behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory  
7 Commission, I want to thank you for coming to the scoping  
8 meeting for the Sasabe Lateral Projects. Thank you for your  
9 comments.

10                   Let this record show that the meeting concluded at  
11 Sasabe at 11:25 a.m.

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