

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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4

5 ALGONQUIN INCREMENTAL MARKET PROJECT

6 DOCKET NO. PF13-16-000

7

8

9 Rogers Park Middle School

10 21 Memorial Drive

11 Danbury, Connecticut

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13

14 Tuesday, October 1, 2013

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17 The Public scoping meeting, pursuant to notice,
18 convened at 7:00 p.m., Doup Sipe chair of the scoping
19 meeting.

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1 LIST OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS

2

3 LISA SILVER

4 JENNIFER LAHEY

5 ALISON McCONNELL

6 WILLIAM MATTISON

7 DAN WELSH

8 JEFFREY YATES

9 SHARON BODENSCHATZ

10 LAURIE EVANS

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

2 MR. SIPE: I am having trouble seeing everyone
3 out there, the lights are kind of dim, that's all they would
4 give us so if you are having trouble reading your materials
5 you can't blame, well, I guess you could blame FERC but we
6 are going to put the heat on the Middle School for this one
7 all right. We were going to put reverse stage lights on you
8 guys but then you couldn't see us so we will have to go with
9 that.

10 Well on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
11 Commission known as FERC I would like to welcome you all
12 here tonight. This is a scoping meeting for the Algonquin
13 Incremental Market Project known as the AIM Project,
14 proposed by Algonquin Gas Transmission LLC Algonquin, an
15 indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Spectra Energy
16 Corporation.

17 I would like to let the record show that the
18 public scoping meeting in Danbury, Connecticut began at 7:05
19 PM, Tuesday, October 1st. The primary purpose of this
20 meeting is to provide you an opportunity to comment on the
21 project or on the scoping environmental analysis being
22 prepared for this project. My name is Doug Sipe. I am an
23 outreach manager at the Federal Energy Regulatory
24 Commission. With me to my right is Jennifer Lee and at the
25 back, is Stu Buchanan, they are with Natural Resource Group
26

1 they are a consulting firm assisting FERC in the
2 environmental analysis behind this proposal.

3 The FERC is an independent agency so we are not
4 being shut down, so that's going to be a question right, as
5 of now. Some of the other agencies that we have been
6 working with, actually we are going to have meetings with
7 this week on the federal level, they can't attend because of
8 the shutdown but FERC is not affected at this point. I
9 assume if it is a long shutdown we may be affected.

10 But we are an independent agency related to
11 interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil.
12 FERC reviews proposals and authorizes construction of
13 interstate natural gas pipelines, storage facilities and
14 liquefied natural gas terminals, known as L&G terminals, as
15 well as the licensing and inspection of hydroelectric
16 projects. As a federal licensing agency, the FERC has
17 responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act
18 to consider the potential environmental impact associated
19 with the Project which is under consideration.

20 With regard to Algonquin's AIM Project, the FERC
21 is the lead agency for the National Environmental Policy Act
22 review and preparation of the Environmental Impact
23 Statement. We are working with other agencies. We met with
24 the Corp of Engineers today, like I said we were going to
25 meeting with a couple of other ones, we were definitely
26

1 meetings with the state agencies the rest of this week but
2 we work with the state agencies and federal agencies and we
3 are lead agency but we also work well with other cooperating
4 agencies in asking them to be cooperating in this process.

5 As I said earlier, the primary purpose of this
6 meeting tonight is to give you the opportunity to comment on
7 the project What are the environmental issues that you
8 would like to see be covered in the EIS? It would help the
9 record most if your comments are as specific as possible. I
10 understand the fact that you guys don't have a lot of
11 information yet to comment on, okay. The Company and FERC
12 is just beginning this process. The Company puts a proposal
13 in front of us and we need to analyze that proposal, so we
14 understand the Company just had their open houses, we are
15 just doing the scoping meetings now. We only have Resource
16 Report 1 and 10 out of the 12 resource reports that we are
17 going to get, so we understand that there is not a lot of
18 information to comment on, but having early comments in key
19 involved in this process.

20 The issues generally focus on the potential for
21 environmental effects but may also address construction
22 issues, mitigation, and the review process. In addition
23 this meeting is designed to provide you the opportunity to
24 meet with Algonquin, which we asked them to be here. We put
25 in the notice it is 6 o'clock tonight for them guys to put
26

1 their maps out. This is their proposal, we are just the
2 ones to analyze it and FERC is the one that regulates this
3 industry. So it's good that Algonquin showed up and
4 provides you guys with maybe some answers to your questions,
5 okay.

6 Tonight's agenda you guys got an agenda maybe
7 back at the sign in table. It is a simple one, first I am
8 going to describe the Environmental Review Process and the
9 FERC's role tonight, which I have already begun. After that
10 we are going to allow the project sponsor to give a brief
11 description of the proposal that they have in front of us
12 and then we are going to hear from you guys and like I said,
13 I'm not going to have all the answers, but I will probably
14 have a lot of them. I will take as many questions as you
15 guys want to ask and I'll probably try to provide you guys
16 with information also, okay.

17 Two mic's. When you ask me a question you have
18 to make sure you step up to the mic, state your name for the
19 record. There can't be really questions coming from the
20 audience because it has to be done by a mic because it is
21 being court reported. Okay. You have an environmental
22 review process chart which was at the back when you walked
23 in and also if you received the NOI, it's also in the NOI.
24 It looks similar to this, all right. Usually people want to
25 know where we are in the process and what's going to come
26

1 next, okay and again this is very early on in the process,
2 okay.

3 Algonquin entered into the FERC pre-filing
4 process on June 28, 2013 which began our review of the
5 facilities we refer to as the AIM Project. The purpose of
6 the pre-filing process is to encourage involvement by all
7 interested stakeholders and it allows for early
8 identification and resolution of issues.

9 As of today no formal application has been filed
10 with the FERC, however FERC along with the other federal,
11 state and local agencies has begun to look at this project.
12 On September 13th the NOI was held up, so it looks like this
13 except it has your address hopefully on it. FERC issued a
14 Notice of Intent referred to as a NOI to prepare an EIS for
15 this project and initiated the scoping period.

16 Scoping, this scoping or comment period will end
17 October 14, 2013. During our review of the project, we will
18 assemble information from a variety of sources, including
19 Algonquin, the public, other state and local federal
20 agencies our own independent field work. We will analyze
21 this information and prepare a draft EIS that will be
22 distributed for public comment. So, in a nutshell we
23 initiated pre-filing, well they initiated, they asked to be
24 in the pre-filing process, we accepted them in that. They
25 had their open houses, maybe some of you guys attended the
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1 open houses.

2 During open house week FERC staff, along with our
3 consultants we were up in the air in the helicopter and we
4 were on the ground looking at this proposal, okay. At this
5 point we are here doing the scoping meetings and having
6 agency meetings and this type of progress will keep going as
7 far as the project is in front of us, okay.

8 I'll note the scoping timeframe it ends October
9 14th, that is not your last time that you can comment, okay.
10 We actually, for us, unlike other agencies, really scoping
11 starts with us from the time they enter into the pre-filing
12 until they file the application. But we have to officially
13 open the scoping period and close the scoping period, okay
14 for the record, but we continue to accept comments after
15 that. We just like to have them as early as possible so
16 that they can be addressed, okay.

17 Once scoping is finished, our next step will
18 begin to analyze the company's proposal. Once they file it
19 and the issues have been identified during the scoping
20 period, this will include an examination of proposed
21 facility locations as well as alternatives. We will assess
22 the projects effects on water lives, wetlands, vegetation,
23 wildlife, endangered species, cultural resources, soils,
24 land use, air quality, safety and all general stakeholder
25 issues.

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1 When we complete our analysis on the potential
2 impacts, it will be published in a draft EIS and presented
3 to the general public for a forty-five day comment period.
4 During the forty-five day comment period from the draft EIS,
5 we will hold more meetings similar to this, maybe in the
6 same area, maybe in a different area, um, they are a little
7 bit, the formal part which you see now is similar to what we
8 will hold later. When it comes to the comment period time,
9 it's really our meetings for you guys to comment on our EIS
10 and the other cooperating agencies that helped us write
11 that. Algonquin will be present in the back with maps and
12 everything before the meeting, okay, because after they file
13 the application it becomes a little more of a formal
14 process.

15 Please note that because of the size of the
16 mailing list that the mail version of the EIS is often on a
17 CD. The EIS is a phonebook size, so it is a pretty hefty
18 penny to send everyone one of those, but if you don't want
19 it on the CD version, you would rather have it as a paper
20 version on the back of this form, the NOI, that hopefully
21 you received, if you didn't there's ones at the table, you
22 can check if you want to receive a hard copy of the EIS.
23 Okay.

24 I had a project in Washington that somewhat
25 caused that. The mailing, the cost of mailing was in the
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1 five digit range, so we started sending CD's. As I
2 mentioned earlier, our issuance of the NOI of the formal
3 comment period, again it will close October 14th so any
4 comments we receive here tonight, any comments we have
5 received up to this date and any comment received before
6 October 14th, the Company is required to then send a
7 response to us, a valid response to us. That doesn't mean
8 they are going to resolve all of the issues in that
9 timeframe, they are just going to acknowledge them that they
10 are working on them.

11 If you received the NOI in the mail, you are on
12 our mailing list and will remain on our mailing list to
13 receive the EIS and any other supplemental notices we may
14 issue about the project unless you return the mailer
15 attached on the back of the NOI and indicate that you wish
16 to be removed, okay, you can also be removed from the
17 mailing list.

18 If you did not receive the NOI tonight, I
19 apologize, like I said, you can sign up to receive any
20 information that we issue here tonight at the table. I
21 would like to also encourage, the FERC encourages electronic
22 filing of comments and other documents to be honest with
23 you, everything is E-filing now, right. If you don't have a
24 computer it seems like you are out of touch. There is a
25 small brochure we have explaining the FERC'S pre-filing
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1 system. Do we have that?

2 JENNIFER LEE: We don't have that.

3 MR. SIPE: We actually don't have that, so see
4 I'm looking at it and I didn't see it. So www.ferc.gov you
5 can go on under the e-filing link and look how to e-file
6 your comments.

7 JENNIFER LEE: It's also on the notice.

8 MR. SIPE: Yeah, it's also on the NOI. It's
9 pretty important if you guys send comments in, either,
10 there's multiple ways you can comment. You can comment here
11 tonight, you don't have to say anything you can go back
12 there, write your comment on a piece of paper and hand it to
13 one of us. You can file your comments at FERC
14 electronically, you can send them by mail to FERC, all
15 comments are treated equal, okay, even though we would like
16 to have you e-file the comments, okay, but it is important
17 however you file those comments that you include the docket
18 number and the docket of this project is PF13-16. PF stands
19 for pre-filing, once the Company files an application that
20 number will change to a CP number which stands for
21 certificate proceeding, okay.

22 Another good way to keep up with the project and
23 I didn't mention this last night, I'm glad I'm mentioning it
24 tonight, is you can e-subscribe to this project where once
25 you e-subscribe that's how the FERC pm's keep up with

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1 everything that's filed in the record or anything that is
2 commented on the record or anything we issue, or anything
3 another agency puts on.

4 You could e-subscribe to a project where it sends
5 you an email every time something goes into the record, you
6 could either delete it or open it and read it, so it's a
7 pretty good system to use, okay.

8 I want to explain the roles of the FERC
9 Commission and the FERC Environmental Staff. The five
10 member FERC Commission is responsible for making a
11 determination on whether to issue a certificate of public
12 convenience and necessity to the applicant. In this case
13 that is Algonquin. The EIS prepared by the FERC
14 environmental staff of which I am part of, describes the
15 project facilities and associated environmental impacts,
16 alternatives to the project, mitigation to avoid and reduce
17 impacts and our conclusions and recommendations.

18 The EIS is not a decisional document. It is
19 being prepared and disclosed to the public and to the
20 Commission, the environmental impact of constructing and
21 operating the proposed project. When it is completed the
22 Commission will consider the environmental information from
23 the EIS along with a non-environmental issue such as
24 engineering, markets and rates in making this decision to
25 approve or deny Algonquin's request for a certificate.

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1 There is no review of FERC decisions by the
2 President or Congress maintaining FERC's independence as a
3 regulatory agency and provides a fair and unbiased decision.
4 Like I said, we are working with a lot of other agencies,
5 Fred Reese, from Connecticut Department of Environmental
6 Projection is in the crowd tonight, there he is, hold your
7 hand up again. We are actually meeting with his agency
8 tomorrow, all right.

9 So, before we start taking any comments from you,
10 I have asked Algonquin to provide a brief overview of the
11 proposed project, and Mr. Jim Luskay has agreed to do that.

12

13 MR. LUSKAY: Thank you Doug. Good evening
14 everyone. My name is Jim Luskay and I am the Regional
15 Project Director for Spectra Energy in the Northeast United
16 States. Thank you for the opportunity to address you this
17 evening, the real value for this meeting tonight to us is to
18 hear what your comments are and concerns about the project
19 and also for us to share more information about the project
20 as it is evolving so this is very valuable for us and I hope
21 it is a valuable use of your time as well so thank you for
22 coming tonight.

23 Spectra Energy has served customers and
24 communities in North America for more than a century. The
25 Company develops and operates natural gas liquids and crude
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1 oil pipelines. Additionally, the Company gathers and
2 processes natural gas, stores it and distributes it.
3 Spectra Energies assets include the Algonquin Gas
4 Transmission Company LLC, known as Algonquin, which is an
5 interstate pipeline system that has been operating safely
6 for sixty years in this area transporting up to 2.44 billion
7 cubic feet per day of natural gas from major supply basins
8 into New Jersey, New York and New England.

9 The Algonquin system includes 1120 miles of
10 various size pipeline which extends from Lambertville, New
11 Jersey through New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and into
12 Massachusetts. The system includes mainlines, laterals and
13 thirty five miles of off shore pipeline from Weymouth,
14 Massachusetts to Beverly, Massachusetts referred to as hub
15 line. The Algonquin system inner-connects with Spectra
16 Energies Texas Eastern Transmission System in Lambertville,
17 New Jersey and will the Maritimes Northeast Pipeline,
18 majority own by Spectra Energy in Beverly, Massachusetts.

19 By regulation, Algonquin is an open access
20 pipeline that must transport natural gas on a
21 non-discriminatory basis. So a little about the purpose and
22 need of this project. Currently as Doug has mentioned,
23 Algonquin is participating in the Federal Energy Regulatory
24 Commission's pre-filing process for the proposed expansion,
25 called the Algonquin Incremental Market Project or AIM
26

1 project. The AIM project will expand Algonquin's existing
2 pipeline system in order to transport an additional 342,000
3 dekatherms per day of natural gas from an inner-connect in
4 Ramapo, New York into the Northeast.

5 The increased capacity offered by the AIM Project
6 will allow abundant domestically produced natural gas
7 supplies to flow reliably in Northeast markets. The secure,
8 cost effective supplies will help meet the region's current
9 demand as well as future growth for clean burning natural
10 gas.

11 Here in Connecticut the AIM Project is consistent
12 with the objectives of the Connecticut Department of Energy
13 and Environmental Protections comprehensive energy strategy
14 that "proposes to make gas available to as many as 300,000
15 additional Connecticut homes and businesses. In addition,
16 investment in new natural gas pipeline infrastructure, such
17 as the AIM Project, will lead to savings and energy cost. A
18 report by the Concentric Energy Advisors concludes that the
19 direct benefit of the New England infrastructure is
20 estimated to range from approximately 243 million to 313
21 million in annual cost savings.

22

23 Open seasons were held in September through
24 November of 2012 and in June of this year. An open season
25 is the FERC process where potential customers express
26

1 interest in participating in a pipeline expansion project
2 that will provide them with access to pipeline capacity.
3 How much they request is based on their projective needs.
4 The accumulation of all of the participating customer
5 requirements is what determines the scope of the project and
6 what facilities are needed to be built to serve their
7 demand.

8 As the development of the project evolves, the
9 volumes committed to by the customers, and the resulting
10 scope does change. Currently our scope is for the
11 previously mentioned 342,000 dekatherms per day and we have
12 executed precedence agreement with the following companies:
13 UIL Holdings, which includes the local distribution
14 companies in Connecticut of Connecticut Natural Gas and
15 Southern Connecticut Gas, Northeast Utilities, which
16 includes the local distribution companies of Yankee Gas
17 Services Company and Enstar Gas Company.

18 National grip which includes the local
19 distribution companies, and there again, Colonial and Boston
20 Gas and Nisource which includes the local distribution
21 company Bay State Gas Company.

22 A little bit about our schedule and what is
23 coming up. In February and March of this year we began
24 contacting landowners and federal, state and local officials
25 to introduce the project and begin to gather feedback on
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1 proposed facilities and location. With FERC's approval, as
2 Doug mentioned, we began the FERC pre-filing process in
3 June.

4 From April to September we hosted fifteen
5 voluntary land owner informational meetings and ten public
6 open houses in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and
7 Massachusetts. Meeting notifications were sent out directly
8 to impacted landowners and abutters. Contact was made
9 directly with local officials and for the public open
10 houses, ads were placed in local newspapers. This is the
11 third such meeting that we have had in Danbury. The
12 meetings provide opportunities for people to learn more
13 about the AIM Project, let us know how the proposed
14 facilities may impact them and discuss how those impacts may
15 be mitigated. So again, getting the information from you,
16 understanding the concerns really helps us to design and
17 build a better project.

18 We expect to complete the pre-filing process and
19 submit a certificate application to FERC in February of
20 2014. We hope that FERC will issue a Draft Environmental
21 Impact Statement in July of 2014 which will include the
22 comments received at these public scoping meetings, and
23 throughout the scoping period.

24 We will ask FERC to approve the AIM Project by
25 January of 2015. This will allow us to begin construction
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1 in the second quarter of 2015. Construction will be
2 scheduled over a two year period to manage pipeline outages.
3 We anticipate placing AIM Project fully into service by
4 November 1st of 2016. A little bit about the scope, as the
5 AIM Project is moved forward, we have revised the facilities
6 to to align them with the needs of the customer.

7 At this time the overall project that we are
8 proposing is to construction approximately 21.7 miles of
9 various segments of mainline, primarily by removing and
10 replacing or looping existing lines and also including 1.2
11 miles of new pipeline to be installed beneath the Hudson
12 River in one of two potential locations utilizing the
13 horizontal directional drill crossing method. In this area
14 here, going through Danbury, we have an existing 26 inch
15 line and a 30 inch line. We will be pulling out the 26 inch
16 and replacing it with the 42 inch. For the most part in the
17 same ditch, there will be some deviations for given reasons,
18 but the majority of it will be within our existing right of
19 way.

20 We will also construct approximately 15.3 miles
21 of lateral pipeline, either by removal, replacement or
22 looping of existing lines, an expansion that includes 4.8
23 miles of new 16 inch and 24 inch pipeline laterally. We
24 will add six new compressor units for a total of 72,240
25 additional horsepower in five existing compressor stations.
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1 We will construct three new meter stations and
2 modify existing meter stations. In an effort to minimize
3 the impacts the proposed facilities are located primarily
4 within existing rights of way or an existing company's
5 facilities. Currently along the entire proposed route there
6 are 440 directly impacted landowners, 928 abutting
7 landowners and 352 landowners within half of a mile of the
8 existing compressor stations.

9 More specifically the work that is planned in
10 this area, that this scoping meeting is covering is to take
11 up 4.4 miles of 26 inch diameter pipeline and replace it
12 with 42 inch diameter pipeline and that's from our existing
13 southeast compressor station located in Southeast New York,
14 right on the New York, Connecticut border to approximately
15 Clapboard Ridge Road in Danbury, Connecticut.

16 We will also construct 2.1 miles of 36 inch
17 diameter pipeline loop which will be placed parallel to the
18 existing pipeline, which exit from the existing Cromwell
19 compressor station located in Cromwell, Connecticut and that
20 will travel to the Connecticut River, to the west bank of
21 the Connecticut River.

22 We will also add compression and make
23 modifications to the Cromwell compressor station add
24 compression and make modifications to the Chaplain
25 compressor station which is located in Chaplain,
26

1 Connecticut. We also propose to make modification to
2 existing meter stations in New York and Connecticut.

3

4 In closing we wish to thank the landowners,
5 public officials, regulatory agencies and other interested
6 parties would have offered their guidance and input as we
7 developed the AIM Project. We are certain that the
8 information we receive throughout the pre-filing process
9 will help us design, construct and operate an efficient and
10 environmentally responsible expansion of the Algonquin
11 system. Thank you very much.

12 MR. SIPE: Thank you Mr. Luskay. So after the
13 meeting is adjourned, after the formal part of the meeting
14 is adjourned, Algonquin is still going to be here in the
15 back to answer some questions if you have any, look at the
16 maps. I just ask during the formal part, because if you are
17 back there asking questions of the Company I can hear it and
18 I am trying to listen to whoever is speaking. You can go
19 back there and look, you just can't talk. Okay. Um, we
20 will now begin the important part of the meeting where we
21 will hear comments and questions from you guys. We will
22 first take comments from those who signed up on the
23 speaker's list which I am showing five people on the
24 speaker's list.

25 Again if you prefer not to speak here tonight,

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1 you can send us handwritten comments in, you can send them
2 to the Commission by following procedures as outlined in the
3 NOI like I mentioned earlier. During the meeting tonight,
4 there is not many of you here, so I am not going to ask you
5 to run back and sign a speaker's list. We can get through
6 the five speakers and then I can take speakers by raising
7 their hands. Sometimes it gets difficult if you have a big
8 crowd I'll try to pick and choose, in this small crowd I'll
9 see who I see going up first okay.

10 I'm sure you've noted tonight and I mentioned it
11 before that this meeting is being recorded by a
12 transcription service. This is being done so that all of
13 your comments and questions will be transcribed and put into
14 the public record. Okay, to help the court reporter produce
15 an accurate record of the meeting I will ask you to please
16 follow some ground rules when your name is called, please
17 step up to the microphone and state your name and spell it
18 for the record. I will try not to butcher the pronunciation
19 of your name but please spell it, it goes into the record
20 better that way. Identified any names to any group you are
21 representing and define any acronyms that you may be using.

22 I also ask everyone in the audience to respect
23 the speaker and refrain from audible agreement or
24 disagreement while that speaker is speaking. Okay, pretty
25 simple. Now you have all the input from FERC, it's time to
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1 hear from you guys, okay. First speaker is Lisa Silver.

2 MS. SILVER: My name is Lisa Silver. L-I-S-A
3 S-I-L-V-E-R. I'm here as a resident of North Salem and my
4 concerns pertain to both the pipeline and the new compressor
5 that is going up so what steps will be taking to insure
6 proper welds on the pipelines, who is going to oversee that
7 the--

8 MR. SIPE: Please stand closer to the mic. You
9 are probably going to speak just to me, not to them because
10 I will be the one answering the questions, how's that.

11 MS. SILVER: Okay, I'll face you, okay right up
12 there, okay should I start again.

13 MR. SIPE: No you are good.

14 MS. SILVER: What steps will be taken to insure
15 proper welds on the pipeline, I know that there were
16 problems in Minisink where welds weren't, they were shoddy
17 and there were leaks as a result and that can cause a lot of
18 problems. So is this just ask questions?

19 MR. SIPE: You can ask, I mean the Company one of
20 the agencies that we work with, the Department of
21 Transportation is PHMSA, Pipeline Hazardous Materials and
22 Safety Administration. This pipeline has to be constructed
23 to their regulations, okay and the PHMSA's rep is the one
24 that inspects that and makes sure the Company maintains that
25 per their regulations so it would be constructed as to how
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1 they see fit.

2 MS. SILVER: So do the welds get x-rayed? I mean
3 how do you know that they are adequate to prevent leaks when
4 pressure builds up in the pipes? You know when the pressure
5 builds up to its potential.

6 MR. SIPE: During construction, you know, they do
7 x-ray all the welds, they have it where you can talk to the
8 Company after the meeting and there are construction guys
9 here in the back that can tell you exactly how that happens
10 when they are constructing pipeline, but yes they are
11 x-rayed for cracks. And after the fact, after the pipeline
12 goes into the ground, then there is a testing procedure
13 done, before gas starts flowing to make sure all of this,
14 the pipeline is constructed the way it is supposed to be.

15 MS. SILVER: All right thank you. What happens
16 when pressure builds up in the pipes, you know, how do you
17 regulate the pressure?

18 MR. SIPE: That's a question for the Company you
19 can ask them because to get into specifics, yes the
20 precedent they are only allowed to operate with a certain
21 pressure, whatever they ask us to, it's a maximum operating
22 pressure. They can only go to that limit, okay the flow of
23 the gas going through the pipeline but that it is a specific
24 question that the Company will address.

25 MS. SILVER: I was asked to make my question
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1 specific.

2 MR. SIPE: Yeah I know.

3 MS. SILVER: How will the pressure be vented?

4 MR. SIPE: So what you are concerned to be, it
5 seems that's you are concerned about the pressure lines,
6 this line will hold a certain pressure okay. Take the gas
7 to the shipper, all right, if pressure, there is venting
8 mechanisms if the pressure would get too high, you know,
9 without being the engineer of the pipeline, that's for the
10 Company to answer. They do have venting mechanisms to
11 release that pressure if need be.

12 MS. SILVER: Okay thank you. So when the gases
13 are vented, how will the environment and human health be
14 protected against toxic gases such as radon, methane, or
15 even radium and other gases?

16 MR. SIPE: We will cover that in our EI.

17 MS. SILVER: Okay thank you. How many square
18 feet will the North Salem compressor be?

19 MR. SIPE: Again, a question for the Company.

20 MS. SILVER: Thank you. What will be the decibel
21 range of the plant and how will that impact the surrounding
22 residential neighborhood. I know that on Tullet Drive it's
23 completely residential and at the end of the cul-de-sac
24 that's where the North Salem compressor plant will go.

25 MR. SIPE: So I mean as far as well, you know,
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1 ask the Company to provide us is their noise surveys they
2 are done on the compressor station. They have to meet
3 certain levels they can't go above that level, okay so that
4 is a part of the analysis that they are going to provide us
5 in their application. And then after the pipeline goes in
6 they have to do an actual survey of that and make sure they
7 are still under that decibel level.

8 MS. SILVER: Okay thank you. I was just noticing
9 here on this pamphlet about pipeline safety it looks like
10 the onus is on the residents rather than the actual energy
11 company for detecting leaks and noticing symptoms and so
12 forth. Why isn't the onus on the actual energy company to
13 be proactive?

14

15 MR. SIPE: Well this is the Company's brochure
16 that they provide you tonight but it is not going to be on
17 the residents. The Company is required to maintain that
18 facility, okay. Inspections are a big part of it.

19 MS. SILVER: Okay, thank you. During the
20 demolition of the existing pipes, how will the material be
21 safely removed and disposed of?

22 MR. SIPE: Again, we will cover that in the EI.

23 MS. SILVER: Thank you. And then of those pipes,
24 will they be recycled.

25 MR. SIPE: The stuff that I am not going to
26

1 answer, you know because one, I may not have that exact
2 information. What you are asking tonight is going to be
3 answered by the Company in their application, okay, that is
4 part of responding to comments in this process.

5 MS. SILVER: Okay, will there be toxic residues
6 and emissions of gases, toxic gases, during this demolition
7 process? Will this AIM Project adversely effect property
8 values?

9 MR. SIPE: We will cover that in the EIS also,
10 there's a whole section on that. Okay.

11 MS. SILVER: Okay, that's all I have for now,
12 thank you.

13 MR. SIPE: Thank you. Miss Silver. Next speaker
14 Jennifer Lahey?

15 MS. LAHEY: Hello. Jennifer Lahey, L-A-H-E-Y. I
16 guess my main concern at this moment, I have lots of
17 concerns, is the radon and are these pipes currently have
18 gas in them?

19 MR. SIPE: The pipes currently now they are in
20 operation.

21 MS. LAHEY: So they are in operation.

22 MR. SIPE: Um hum.

23 MS. LAHEY: And they contain essentially trapped
24 gas in them? Or..

25 MR. SIPE: I mean, just so you guys know, the
26

1 meeting we had last night radon was brought up a lot. The
2 Company going to be, we are going to require them to address
3 that issue in their filing and how they plan on addressing
4 it. They have addressed it in the past on recent projects.

5 MS. LAHEY: Well I guess my concern is that I
6 feel overall it hasn't been addressed.

7 MR. SIPE: Okay.

8 MS. LAHEY: You know currently we are getting,
9 you know, waste product even from Pennsylvania that is being
10 dumped, that's radon contaminated right here in New York.
11 We are in Connecticut, but in New York and I know firsthand
12 what's been happening in Minisink, New York with the growth
13 of the compressor station there and um, you know, I have
14 talked to many of the families and moms and children and
15 when those, the compressor stations are releasing the gas
16 into the air, which is pretty much happening 24/7 you can't
17 see it, but it is releasing something all the time, but when
18 they have to clear the pipelines and they are releasing
19 large quantities of it, children become very sick.

20 They have nosebleeds, they have stomach cramps,
21 they have diarrhea and this happened many many times since
22 the compressor station has been turned on in April and so to
23 me that is extremely dangerous. I don't really see a way
24 around that to protect people and this is going to be
25 another compressor station surrounded by more neighborhoods,
26

1 more children, more families, wildlife, there are many horse
2 farms, and in addition to that there is organic farms very
3 local to that location, so I don't really see anything
4 happening that is protecting us from this radon
5 contamination at all right now.

6 MR. SIPE: Okay, well like I mentioned, the
7 Company is going to be required to tell us what they plan on
8 doing with that because the comment came in last night.
9 Quite frequently actually, it was into the record a good
10 bit, so again with this project and the interstate grid, how
11 it's built, you know, all these gases flowing through this
12 pipeline does not necessarily, it does not have to come from
13 Marcellus, okay, you know, the way that the interstate grid
14 is built in America, a lot of it, a lot of the pipelines are
15 bi-directional so they can move gas both ways, some of them
16 are not, but for this project here you may be getting gas
17 from the Gulf coming up through the pipeline, maybe from
18 Marcellus, it could be from multiple different producers,
19 okay.

20 So I understand that most people here think that
21 all this gas is going to come from Marcellus, and it may be
22 and it may not be.

23 MS. LAHEY: Well I think that's the question,
24 because that's where the growth is coming from, I mean
25 that's what we have been seeing, where everybody is looking
26

1 to expand gas extraction in Marcellus shale and so all of a
2 sudden you have an extension in pipelines, an expansion of
3 compressor stations and there is a compounded number of
4 compressor stations being built constantly in Pennsylvania
5 right now, and to me, personally I deem all the food that is
6 grown there, you know, not viable to eat, so it's concerning
7 because it is going, it is extending more and more, greater
8 and greater and as a mom and trying to take care of my
9 family, I mean you have severe air contamination, and you
10 have contamination of our soil and contamination of our
11 water and lakes just from the air itself, not to mention
12 anything additional, like chemicals being kept on site or
13 anything like that, I mean it is just coming from the ground
14 and going to these pipes.

15 MR. SIPE: Well you have a chance now because the
16 Company is going to address that okay, and they are actually
17 going to address it in a draft research portion and they are
18 also going to address it in their filing and we will back
19 here so in that time you can see how they plan on addressing
20 that.

21 MS. LAHEY: So if it is not addressed properly is
22 their request denied?

23 MR. SIPE: You can come and talk to us again,
24 okay about it. It is our responsibility to make sure it is
25 address.

26

1 MS. LAHEY: It is, okay. So if it is not
2 addressed properly and safely, it would be a denial? They
3 would be denied the ability to put in this pipeline and
4 build this compressor station it's going to harm the
5 environment.

6 MR. SIPE: Remember, we as staff prepare the
7 Environmental Analysis for the Commission, okay and if we
8 feel it is not being addressed appropriately that's what we
9 are going to tell them and it is up to the Commission at
10 that time. I can't tell you what the Commission is going to
11 do.

12 MS. LAHEY: Okay and do you actually

13 MR. SIPE: You can go look at the Minisink,
14 Minisink EA and that was discussed in that. You could go
15 look at the Spectra Project in Newark, New Jersey EIS it was
16 addressed in there and you can see how we have been
17 addressing that and if you would like copies of those
18 documents, let me know, maybe I could get them. They are on
19 e-library if you want to go to it if you have a fast
20 computer.

21 MS. LAHEY: Okay but you are saying that it was
22 addressed in the Minisink case and yet the toxic level is
23 affecting the community there, I know that it's happening.

24 MR. SIPE: Okay, you are telling me that but I am
25 not aware of that, okay so I am just listening to your

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1 comments tonight and I can't address that specific concern
2 that you have. I understand what you are saying, but me
3 personally, I have not heard that okay, that's not, I was
4 not part of that project so I have not heard that, so I
5 can't address that with you further tonight.

6 MS. LAHEY: Okay thank you.

7 MR. SIPE: Thank you. Next speaker Alison
8 McConnell.

9 MS. McCONNELL: My name is Alison McConnell,
10 A--L-I-S-O-N M-c-C-O-N-N-E-L-L. I'm a Danbury, Connecticut
11 resident. I just want to make a couple of really procedural
12 points. I am a little disappointed that this is held at the
13 same time as the City Council meeting so it forces us as
14 residents to choose between those two meetings,
15 participating in and also our representatives are not able
16 to be here, but I am glad that there will be future
17 opportunities for them to speak.

18 Also, I am curious if Executive Order 13166 would
19 apply here for translation and interpretation just because a
20 huge proportion of our population here is not proficient in
21 English so I am hoping future meetings might have that
22 service or at least the printed material would be available
23 in Spanish and Portuguese.

24 As far as my comments I guess they are the bigger
25 picture issues that would be addressed in the future filings

26

1 and you know the EIS, but just to reiterate again the
2 concerns about material coming from the Marcellus shale,
3 methane leaks, the radon, and just to point out that this is
4 very personal and serious to us up here, our neighbors in
5 Brookfield have dealt for years with naturally occurring
6 radon and radium in their ground water which has been
7 economically and personally devastating for them.

8 I also want to remind everyone of the Clean
9 Energy Power Plant explosion in 2010 which is a gas and oil
10 powered plant that had quite a number of casualties there.
11 I understand a pipeline is different than a power plant but
12 a question would be how contractors would be involved in
13 this process, because I know that that was one of the issues
14 there with oversight, there were a lot of different players
15 involved in the construction of that plant.

16 MR. SIPE: The Company is responsible for
17 building this facility, once it is authorized and they are
18 responsible for hiring the actual builders, you know the
19 contractors who are going to build that and the Company is
20 required to hold those guys responsible for how to build it,
21 okay, but again that all has to be done and constructed per
22 PHMSA standards and regulations, okay.

23 MS. McCONNELL: So, is there any additional you
24 know, commentary or analysis that FERC would put into their
25 materials in that regard, or is it just kind of a blanket,
26

1 like this is your responsibility and you are held to this.

2 MR. SIPE: That would come from the other agency
3 that we work with on that, this would all come from PHMSA.

4 MS. McCONNELL: PHMSA, okay.

5 MR. SIPE: I mean the biggest thing we probably
6 put in our orders is a penalty clause. We require the
7 companies to have a penalty clause on the contractor himself
8 for certain things that happen during construction.

9 MS. McCONNELL: Okay and also I am concerned, I
10 know it is not exactly within the right of way of the
11 pipeline but just looking at the map there, how close it is
12 to several of our schools and the big like commercial area
13 near Exit 2 on Route 84 so are there additional mitigating
14 procedures that are in place there or would be in place.

15 MR. SIPE: Pipelines, when they go through a
16 certain high consequence areas like you are talking about,
17 are a certain distance from certain facilities, whether it
18 be schools or you know high occupancy buildings, they design
19 that for the class of height that they are going to build,
20 it's either class one, two, three or four. Okay, so it's up
21 to, you know DOT again the requirements for those guys to
22 build that pipe depending on what they are next to would
23 classify things.

24 MS. McCONNELL: Okay, that's all I have thank
25 you.

26

1 MR. SIPE: Thank you. So I think this next
2 speaker, Mr. Mattison is William, WM?

3 MR. MADISON: Yes.

4 MR. SIPE: W with an M on top, I will assume
5 that's William.

6 MR. MATTISON: I will spell it out for you.
7 Yeah, it's William, W-I-L-L-I-A-M and the last name is
8 Mattison M-A-T-T-I-S-O-N. Address 45 Driftway Road in
9 Danbury, and we are right alongside the pipeline as it
10 crosses Driftway Road and my concern probably wouldn't have
11 any basis ten years ago or so but and I know your security
12 is pretty good. We put an addition on our garage and we
13 thought that we had all the necessary building permits and
14 so forth from the town and as we started to unload the
15 Caterpillar tractor from the transport, a gas company
16 employee came up and held up construction for two or three
17 days until he could determine if there were any electric
18 lines that were buried in the area, so I'm impressed.

19 I understand that you patrol the pipeline by
20 airplane. Being alongside of it, I have noticed some
21 questionable, it also by the way services as a migratory
22 path for a lot of wildlife. We have distinct knowledge of
23 the number of deer and various herds and know many of the
24 animals by name.

25 MR. SIPE: I noted that when I was on the site
26

1 with you, deer and turkey are everywhere.

2 MR. MATTISON: Yeah and they travel in certain
3 groups, and it is interesting. Deer, turkey, coyote, my
4 wife thinks she saw a bear, fox, possum, skunks, recently I
5 have had the animal safety pick up a dead skunk on your
6 property that was being ravished by turkey vultures and I
7 didn't think we had turkey vultures in this area. They
8 almost cleaned it up before the City got there.

9 Anyway the point is all of these pipelines are
10 very distinctfully marked with a yellow candy cane thing
11 that seems to be with the terrorist activity what we have to
12 live under these days, but it does pose somewhat of a risk
13 if you live near that and I know we've got the phone number
14 to call for suspicious activity and actually we have noted
15 that there is some road vehicle that has a race track on a
16 portion of that property and I don't think that that is
17 allowed is it in your estimation? He has put in a very
18 interesting track over your pipeline because the trees are
19 cleared in that area and I know a portion of the track is
20 paved, a portion of the pipeline is paved and it goes to the
21 New York International School that is behind the university
22 and our property is just...so I guess my question is have
23 you accounted for possible risks, it seems to me, do those
24 markers designate exactly where the pipe is and does that
25 make that easier for someone who has intention to disrupt a
26

1 fuel line or something like that and is it, how protected
2 are they because it seems that you know it's a new threat
3 and I wondered if you, maybe you wish to remain secret
4 knowledge, but the interesting thing is we maintain our, the
5 pipeline.

6 We mow the grass two or three times a month,
7 depending on the season and we would like to get the nice
8 open space on the other side but the pipe indications are
9 right off the road, in fact, if somebody wanted to drive off
10 the road, would destruction of one of those markers, do
11 those markers actually go down into the pipe?

12 MR. SIPE: They don't, no.

13 MR. MATTISON: So you couldn't drop a grenade or
14 anything

15 MR. SIPE: No, I mean it's part of the
16 requirements of DOT that they guys mark, when you get into
17 the Company, that they mark the right of ways. Usually
18 fifty percent of the problems you have with all pipelines,
19 not just the interstate natural gas pipelines we regulate,
20 but all pipelines in the country is third party dig in. So
21 a lot of people, it's part of the public awareness program
22 from, that DOT has to let the people know that the right of
23 way is there and 811 call before you dig sort of thing, so
24 the same reason that probably the guy, the pipeline
25 personnel stopped the construction on your house because
26

1 they wanted to make sure that it wasn't going to interfere
2 with the pipelines or you know a lot of ways that they
3 protect these pipelines is through cathodic protection
4 because it is a steel coated, steel pipe but there is
5 cathodic protection that they put on the pipelines, they
6 wanted to make sure that you weren't getting into any of
7 that.

8 It's, yeah I mean, a lot of times, you know the
9 patrols that they do by air.

10 MR. MATTISON: Yeah.

11 MR. SIPE: And then they also walk that right of
12 way.

13 MR. MATTISON: Yeah.

14 MR. SIPE: They pick up on that stuff, where the
15 markers are, they pick up on the race tracks, on the
16 landscaping, on the stuff that people put out on their right
17 of ways. Some of it is negotiated between the Company and
18 that landowner and it is allowed like an asphalt covering
19 over the right of ways is not a bad thing. I mean these
20 guys cross roads and parking lots all the time, but in order
21 to put something out on that easement it has to be
22 negotiated with the Company itself.

23 MR. MATTISON: I wonder too since this is a
24 pipeline that is servicing millions of people, why can't I
25 get gas when I live right next door to the plant.

26

1 MR. SIPE: You know why, hey I wish the same
2 thing I don't have it in my house right it's up to your
3 local distribution company.

4 MR. MATTISON: I looked into that, I went down
5 and called Yankee Gas and I found that there are some
6 facilities that use gas on Hill Plank Road and they have a
7 distribution point that is near the CBS station there.

8 MR. SIPE: And they will build you a pipeline to
9 you house, but you better have a big bankroll.

10 MR. MATTISON: Yes they will and they told me
11 that it would cost me 1.4 million dollars to get it to my
12 house.

13 MR. SIPE: Yes, the infrastructure behind the
14 local distribution companies in a lot of areas is the cost
15 of building it out down there.

16 MR. MATTISON: Can I tell you something else I
17 haven't gotten an explanation for. This year is the first
18 time in I think ten years that my assessment has been
19 lowered on my property but my taxes have increased a
20 thousand dollars or over a thousand dollars a year, you are
21 not responsible for any of that are you?

22 MR. SIPE: I'm with FERC you know and that the
23 Company over here that we regulate. We will discuss that in
24 the EIS, what does the pipeline have a likelihood if you
25 look at a lot of our EIS's you know the way it is done in
26

1 the EIS is there is really affect from a pipeline on
2 property values.

3 MR. MATTISON: It would seem that there would be
4 grounds for benefitting hundreds of other people that they
5 might give us a breakdown on that. The land was originally
6 owned by my uncle and he was going to have a nursery on it,
7 but

8 MR. SIPE: We can have this conversation all day.

9 MR. MATTISON: Thank you very much.

10 MR. SIPE: Thank you Mr. Mattison. The last
11 speaker I have down tonight and again after that you guys
12 can jump up and ask questions, have conversations, whatever,
13 until we are kicked out here, okay. Dan Welsh. And again,
14 you know we can have conversation as long as we want. I can
15 close the formal part of the meeting and we can talk or I
16 can keep it open. I'll figure that out as we go along.

17 MR. WELSH: Hi, I'm Dan Welsh. D-A-N W-E-L-S-H.
18 I'm from the town of Lewisboro and I am here representing
19 myself as an individual side, I'm also on the town board
20 there, luckily my meeting was last night. My weekly meeting
21 so

22 MR. SIPE: Yeah, hey sorry about scheduling these
23 meeting is very difficult, so sorry we are conflicting.

24 MR. WELSH: No, like I said it's fine for me.
25 I'll start with my second question, does this project have
26

1 blanket exemptions from all local environmental conservation
2 regulations or do you have to go before local boards who are
3 permitting approvals?

4 MR. SIPE: Well it's certainly not a blanket you
5 know the Commission will put in any order issues that we
6 encourage the Company to require all state and local
7 permits, okay. But what is required by us is the state
8 agency, the federal delegation and all of the federal
9 permits that the Company gets forward. So the Company will,
10 and they will list all of those in their application, all of
11 the permits that they are going to require for this project,
12 once they file it so it is not a blanket we are saying, no,
13 no you don't need to go and acquire and state or local
14 permits, you don't have federal jurisdiction, we are not
15 saying that, it is up to the Company to acquire these.

16 MR. WELSH: Well why would it be up to the
17 Company, wouldn't it be a matter of law as to which
18 approvals you would have to go seek?

19 MR. SIPE: A lot of the state permits that are
20 issued, right, you know, they work with the local agencies
21 and the local agencies, a lot of their requests and such go
22 up through the state.

23 MR. WELSH: I mean I guess I'm the town whatever,
24 and this big thing comes through my town which is totally
25 outside of the normal scope of what we see and does not
26

1 comport with zoning regulations or various other
2 regulations, normally, if it was anybody else they would
3 have to come in front of the planning boards and the zoning
4 boards, will this project have to do that?

5 MR. SIPE: They will most likely. They don't
6 have to, because that's what happens to a lot of the local
7 agencies across this country. This is a federal project,
8 right,

9 MR. WELSH: Right.

10 MR. SIPE: And if the linear facility in this
11 nature, it's a linear facility, it's a pipeline. If your
12 regulations aren't really set up for a linear facility

13 MR. WELSH: We can make one real quick.

14 MR. SIPE: Right. A lot of times the companies
15 will do almost everything you are requesting them to do, but
16 they are not going to file it.

17 MR. WELSH: So they are just on a courtesy basis.

18 MR. SIPE: No, they are there or we say

19 MR. WELSH: They either have to abide by it or
20 they don't, it's a yes/no answer and it sounds like no and
21 I'm just trying to understand it.

22 MR. SIPE: No they do not.

23 MR. WELSH: They do not, so if they go before the
24 board, it's out of courtesy.

25 MR. SIPE: Yes.

26

1 MR. WELSH: I just want to know. During the EIS
2 do you have the authority to look at indirect effects, for
3 example, if you are building a new mall, you may, the
4 project may even look good by itself, but may devastate the
5 local business community and the planning board would
6 probably look at those things. To bring a pipeline like
7 this in and there are a lot of us working very hard on
8 efforts to help transition the economy and get away from
9 carbon fuels and work on efficiency with renewables.

10 There are a lot of volunteers working late at
11 night at consortiums, I'm also the Vice-Chairman of the
12 Northern Westchester Action Consortium and this is our
13 central, you know reason for being, it is to help make that
14 transition. When you put in an infrastructure like this and
15 you start moving all those products through there, now you
16 have a built-in resistance and a disincentive to do things
17 that we all know that we need to do.

18 You know the new what is it, ICC report came out
19 today and of course, every new report shows that things are
20 worse than we ever imagined and so like I say, this is going
21 in the entirely wrong direction. That is also an
22 environmental impact, would you have the authority to speak
23 to those things in this study?

24 MR. SIPE: We could.

25 MR. WELSH: You could. Thank you.

26

1 MR. SIPE: The last comment that you made
2 tonight, we will address that. If you are asking how the
3 pipeline is going to affect development.

4 MR. WELSH: I'm not asking for the answer to
5 that.

6 MR. SIPE: But what you asked earlier is, you
7 know, could this pipeline effect any new development like a
8 mall or whatever.

9 MR. WELSH: Well I was using that as a term of
10 comparison to say the indirect impact on the nearby town,
11 you know, but if you just draw the box around the project
12 narrowly, then you might not look at that. So the direct
13 impacts I think would be appropriate to look at including
14 the most basic macro-impact is the fact that again to
15 provide more outlets for the gas you are now tending to
16 drive the gas market up which then would tend to drive the
17 upstream fracking operations and again have a negative
18 impact based on that so I would also recommend that that be
19 included as a real consequence of what this project--

20 MR. SIPE: We don't regulate procedures.

21 MR. WELSH: Understood.

22 MR. SIPE: We don't regulate mainstream companies
23 or local distribution companies, so a lot of the production
24 is coming from the fracking, we don't regulate that.
25 The state regulates that.

26

1 MR. WELSH: But that's connected and it's
2 fundable so it's related and the other question that Lisa
3 pointed out, in your study will you also speak to the record
4 of the Company in terms of whether they have a list of
5 previous safety infractions, environmental infractions,
6 things like that so we get a sense of the reliability of it.

7 MR. SIPE: We do have a safety section in our EIS
8 and we typically do not give a safety record of the actual
9 proponent in front of us but that can be, you know, you can
10 go to PHMSA and request it.

11 MR. WELSH: I would think it would be nice if you
12 are talking about safety and that would be relevant, and I
13 would love to see it. Okay thank you.

14 MR. SIPE: Thank you. Last speaker, except the
15 guy in the hat over here, miss you will be seventh go ahead.

16 MR. YATES: Jeff Yates J-E-F-F Y-A-T-E-S. I am
17 from Wilton and I represent Connecticut Trout Unlimited,
18 okay. I am not going to address a lot of the other issues,
19 the environmental issues radon transmission, things that
20 have been here, I want to just briefly address the
21 construction creek construction, mitigation and also in
22 terms of monitoring and purview and enforcement following
23 up.

24 This pipeline, you know there will be
25 construction activities pretty much across every single
26

1 major watershed basin in the state and along with the
2 standard protections that go into place, one of the things
3 that I have seen with several construction projects of this
4 manner, lateral type projects, some of the challenges are we
5 currently have, do not have existing good enough monitoring
6 data pre-construction in terms of benchmarking of the flora
7 and the ecosystems in the areas that will be disturbed so
8 that when and if there is an issue during the construction,
9 during the lifespan of the pipeline you don't have that
10 benchmark to see what was there before so I would like to
11 ask that in the Environmental Impact Statement, requesting
12 separate independent third party analysis.

13 That means not a Company hired analysis and
14 ecological survey in all of the areas that will be affected,
15 particularly any kinds of wetlands and water courses.

16 Second is in the areas where there will be
17 construction in and around wetlands and water courses, there
18 is typically a requirement, there always is a requirement
19 for replanting, reseeding and things of this nature.
20 Typically five years later, that's primarily a haven of
21 invasives. The large mature plants that have been put in
22 don't take off and so you lose a lot of the vegetation,
23 canopy whatnot, so I would request that there be a
24 requirement of at least 150% of the mitigation and
25 remediation costs put into escrow for a certain period,
26

1 maybe twenty, thirty years with the understanding that it
2 will be returned to the Company afterwards if their
3 mitigation and remediation program is a success. I would
4 like them to offer to do that voluntarily or even
5 proactively but I think some type of buffer on that because
6 the challenge being five years down the road it is very hard
7 to get somebody to go back and fix that and say well we did
8 what we were required. So that would be it.

9 Those are the two points I'd like and I will
10 probably submit written as well, thank you.

11 MR. SIPE: Thank you. Sorry you have got to come
12 to the mic.

13 MS. BODENSCHATZ: My name is Sharon Bodenschatz
14 B-O-D-E-N-S-C-H-A-T-Z and the man who just spoke basically
15 said what I wanted to say. There is a lot of fear about why
16 might happen and what is happening in other parts of the
17 Country and I believe that we need, air, water and soil
18 testing, pre and post because I'm sorry, I

19 MR. SIPE: Take your time.

20 MS. BODENSCHATZ: FERC, yes, you said we and then
21 you said they and I realized this is really a sales pitch
22 between the two of you so I want to feel safe about the
23 whole project and I would feel better knowing pre and post
24 benchmarks and having that information public because I know
25 there is a lot of health and safety at risk.

26

1 MR. SIPE: Okay.

2 MS. BODENSCHATZ: Thank you.

3 MR. SIPE: Thank you. I know the we, us, all
4 that, you know, this process, you know we are an advocate
5 for the process so FERC comes out here, holds public
6 meetings, we attend open houses, we open up the comment
7 period that lasts for an extended period of time in order to
8 take your comments. So it does look like we are an
9 advocate for the Project but we are not we are an advocate
10 for the process. Okay.

11 We want to make sure you guys have the avenues
12 available to you to make comments and to have the company
13 address those comments and to have us analyze that
14 information, okay. Anybody else? Crickets. You have got
15 to come to the mic.

16 MS. SILVER: Hi, this is Lisa Silver again from
17 North Salem. I want better outreach when there are these
18 public hearing, okay. There are not many people here and I
19 don't know how many people came last night in Cortland, Mass
20 but I got an email very late and there were no public
21 notices in our local newspaper or on News 12 Westchester, I
22 don't know how, you guys need to do a better job, I think in
23 terms of this process to involve the community and in order
24 to involve the community there has to be better outreach in
25 terms of announcing when a public hearing is going to be so
26

1 that people can actually prepare comment to these things.

2 MR. SIPE: Okay I mean, did you receive the NOI?
3 From us? The Notice of Intent from FERC?

4 MS. SILVER: Actually the way that I got this
5 notification was through Suzannah Glidden, the treasurer of
6 the Croton Watershed, so

7 MR. SIPE: Are you an affected or abutting
8 landowner to this project?

9 MS. SILVER: I am five miles from the, four or
10 five miles from the compressor plant in North Salem.

11 MR. SIPE: Okay, yeah you would not have been on
12 the direct mailing list for this project, okay. This
13 mailing goes out to I don't know how many are on the
14 mailing list right now.

15 MS. LEE: 2,000.

16 MR. SIPE: 2,000. Two thousand people get this
17 notice, okay, but if you are not an affected or abutting
18 landlord or part of an agency that we send this out to, it
19 is called like an 895 list, or a state, local, or federal
20 agencies that get to. I mean there are only a certain
21 amount of people that we can send notice to about public
22 meetings, okay.

23 MS. SILVER: You can't put it in the paper, you
24 can't get it on the local news network?

25 MR. SIPE: I guess we could do that.

26

1 MS. SILVER: Thank you.

2 MR. SIPE: Yeah I asked which newspapers this
3 went to. We send this notice to the newspapers but again we
4 are a federal agency so we are not a publicized list in the
5 newspapers, it is up to the newspapers to notice it.

6 MS. EVANS: Hi I'm Laurie Evans. L-A-U-R-I-E
7 E-V-A-N-S, Director of Westchester SAFE, a Katonah resident
8 for 26 years and question, after the gas which is methane
9 goes through the pipe, what happens like at the end in
10 Massachusetts? Is there another pipeline or does it get
11 transported by ship or.

12 MR. SIPE: No it is connected to a meter goes to
13 the end user where it may be, whoever their shippers are in
14 this Project, you know it could be a power plant, it could
15 be a local distribution company, it could be another
16 pipeline facility that transports it.

17 MS. EVANS: Just since there are some new people
18 in this room tonight, I am going to repeat some of what I
19 said last night, but one of the things I would like to see
20 included is what happens during floods. We know right now
21 in Colorado with the massive flooding that it has very
22 negatively impacted the fracking areas and there has been a
23 media blackout on that information and we have no idea once
24 the runoff goes in, once it becomes contaminated, we don't
25 know what happens.

26

1 Do they know even when, because my understanding
2 is that pipelines are always releasing some of what's in
3 them. How far does that travel? How does that mix with
4 other things in the air synergistically? I don't know if
5 these questions are answered.

6 The other issue that I raised is what is actually
7 in the gas. We know at least with the fracking that very
8 toxic carcinogenic chemicals are put into the ground and we
9 know that comes up with the brine but is that in the gas,
10 and often the gas companies say it's proprietary some of
11 this information, but when people, the reference was made to
12 nosebleeds and stomach aches and it can even be worse than
13 that over time, with cancer or other health problems,
14 especially for immunocompromised, the elderly and children
15 and what, if the doctors, the medical professionals who are
16 treating these people don't know what's in the contamination
17 then they don't know how to treat them or what they have
18 been exposed to.

19 Another issue that I mention is bioaccumulation
20 because toxins bioaccumulate in fatty tissue, that means the
21 animals grown on the farms up there as well as the people
22 living there are having these toxins accumulate in their
23 tissues. We don't know the synergistic effects of what that
24 is doing in an area that already has asthma and you know
25 cancer rates, how that methane is interacted with other
26

1 contaminants that are in the foot and soil and water.

2 And the other issue is the economic impact. You
3 always see you know the numbers, the jobs created, how much
4 money this is going to create, but who is it going to create
5 it for, what company and what we want to know is the
6 economic impact on this area, will people be able to get
7 mortgages. Will they be able to get insurance money. What
8 happens here to the farms, to the apple picking, to the leaf
9 watching, to the real estate.

10 And another issue that was raised last night is
11 whether this is going to be used for export or locally and
12 we don't know that. I know you mentioned that the gas can
13 now go both ways in many of these pipes and that there is a
14 difference process for exporting, but this might be the more
15 comprehensive of the projects because it is getting the
16 pipelines in and once the pipelines are in it may be easier
17 for them to get approval for exporting.

18 I will just reiterate, another speaker said this,
19 there is a global movement. We now know the polar caps are
20 melting, climate change is real, you can agree with it or
21 not, but the toxically, the cancer level, the asthma and all
22 of these other health issues are a real issue and as I
23 guessed last night, if you could be giving one gift to your
24 loved ones, what would it be. Health. Health and we cannot
25 have health with contaminated water, soil and food, we can't
26

1 and air.

2 You know I was at an event quite a few years ago
3 and I remember this man who had changed his course in life
4 and he said I woke up one day and I realized that the air
5 that I was breathing fifty years ago when I was born is no
6 longer the air that my children are going to be breathing
7 today.

8 We have allowed in our short lifetime, this
9 contamination of business as usual and we either continue in
10 our professions to keep that going to we stay, we become a
11 part of this solution, each and every one of us and I
12 realize they are a federal agency and the problem is bigger
13 than you or you and you have to go home and pay bills, but I
14 am saying there comes a point when all of the resources that
15 we are using to spend time to come here to ask questions, we
16 could be brainstorming for solutions that are health
17 enhancing and not destructive.

18 Another thing that I will end on is someone said
19 to me "what is good for us as human beings is also good for
20 the Earth." The Earth is going to survive, but we are at a
21 critical roads right now not knowing if human beings are
22 going to survive, and especially for those of us who are
23 parents, that is a really depressing thought, so I just ask
24 me, and my father used to say "it's your bed you sleep in
25 it". We each have to go with our conscience and what has to
26

1 be right here. I have no faith in this process if in
2 Minisink people are getting nosebleeds and stomach aches, if
3 things are leaking and exploding, I don't have the data, but
4 last night it was said that one of these pipelines have
5 exploded and people have died.

6 Does it not matter are we like an ant or a
7 mosquito, you know, so what, well it wasn't me, it wasn't my
8 family and so it's business as usual and when my friends put
9 solar power in you don't have to deal with that issue, so
10 thank you.

11 MR. SIPE: Thank you.

12 ALISON McCONNELL: May I?

13 MR. SIPE: Sure.

14 ALISON McCONNELL: This is Alison McConnell,
15 A-L-I-S-O-N M-C-C-O-N-N-E-L-L. Just to briefly piggyback up
16 what I mentioned earlier about translation and
17 interpretation for underrepresented communities here,
18 specifically when it's English speakers, I would just ask
19 that there be some specific attention paid to health and
20 environmental impacts of communities of color. We know that
21 we don't all have the same health histories and low income
22 communities and people of color are more adversely impacted
23 by large scale projects like this.

24 I can't really see in the dark but I think we are
25 all white here and I think that's you know problematic, so I
26

1 would just ask about being specific when you address this in
2 the EIS, thank you.

3 MR. SIPE: Okay.

4 MS. LEHEY: Jennifer Lehey, L-E-H-E-Y. I just
5 wanted to mention based on what Lisa Silver was saying, you
6 were talking about you have a certain scope of people that
7 you reach out to of the affected areas. I live outside that
8 scope, but I feel that I am within the affected area and I
9 think that that scope needs to be widened. I live in an
10 area where I am surrounded by lakes and I know that there
11 are homes in my area and we are only about four or five
12 miles from this particular compressor station that you are
13 proposing to be enlarged and I know that when it is
14 enlarged, the capacity greater than the one that is in
15 Minisink right now, so that is deeply, deeply troubling.

16 But the lakes that surround my area, some people
17 get their drinking water directly from those lakes and not
18 from wells and I think that those are homes and people need
19 to know about this because they are impacted.

20 MR. SEIP: If you guys know of people that are
21 interested in this that are not,

22 MS. LEHEY: Look at a map and you know, I alerted
23 as many people in my neighborhood as possible to let them
24 know about this. This is very serious and it is concerning.

25 MR. SEIP: And there's an avenue for them to do
26

1 that, they can file a comment or they can go on the mailing
2 list.

3 MS. LEHEY: They can but you have a certain range
4 that you look at on your map and you say these are the
5 affected areas and I think that your range is too small. I
6 think it needs to be enlarged much greater than it is now
7 because there are many communities and many lakes all
8 surrounding this area where you are dumping, at least 64
9 thousand tons, whatever the numbers are of toxins into the
10 air, every single year from one of these facilities and the
11 facilities are growing and getting greater and greater,
12 there is more and more of them so whether they are in
13 Pennsylvania, they are in Minisink or they are only four
14 miles from my home, they are all affecting me, all of them.
15 And now it is being compounded, it is getting larger and
16 larger and I have a four year old daughter, speaking to
17 about climate change and our problems here. I want her to
18 have a place to live and right now this is preventing her
19 from having a place on Earth to live and survive.

20 That's what this is, this is like a goal to
21 prevent her from having a future and it is very, very
22 concerning and upsetting.

23 MR. SIPE: Okay. Hey guys, that's the end of our
24 list. Without any more speakers, the formal part of this
25 meeting will conclude. On behalf of Federal Energy
26

1 Regulatory Commission I thank you all for coming tonight.
2 Let the record show the AIM Project Scoping Meeting in
3 Danbury, Connecticut concluded at 8:26 p.m.

4 (Whereupon at 8:26 p.m., the scoping meeting
5 adjourned.)

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