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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT : PF14-22-000

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Milford Town Hall
One Union Square
Milford, NH 03055-4240

Thursday, July 30, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:30 p.m., Eric Tomasi, the moderator.

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

2 (6:30 p.m.)

3 MR. TOMASI: Okay we are going to go ahead and
4 start the meeting. If everybody wants to go ahead -- I
5 would say take your seats but I know everyone who can take
6 their seats have. There is additional room in the other
7 room right behind me in the overflow room. If you want to
8 go over there it is not quite as crowded as it is here.

9 There is both video and audio feeds in the other
10 room, I also want to point out that if you have a ticket to
11 speak and you are in the other room we will make sure that
12 you have the ability to come over here and speak. I won't
13 skip you so don't worry about that okay.

14 Okay so first of all I want to thank everyone
15 tonight on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory
16 Commission. I want to thank you for coming out and I want
17 to thank you personally for coming to this meeting tonight
18 and I know we are overcrowded, I know that but we are going
19 to do the best we can.

20 Now this meeting is for the Northeast Energy
21 Direct Project and it is proposed by Tennessee Gas Pipeline.
22 The Docket Number is PF14-22. My name is Eric Tomasi and I
23 am the Environmental Project Manager working directly for
24 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC, and we are
25 the lead federal agency that is going to review the

1 Northeast Energy Direct Project.

2 I work in the Office of Energy Projects within
3 FERC and I am also the technical lead for air quality, noise
4 and pipeline safety as well as climate change for the Office
5 of Energy Projects. I actually have several people here
6 working with me that are integral to the set-up tonight as
7 well as working with me on developing the Environmental
8 Impact Statement.

9 That's a contractor, their name is Cardno and the
10 people that are working for me are Wayne Kicklighter at the
11 front table here, Lavinia DeSanto, Jonathan Hess, Bruce
12 Hart, Steven Brand and Peter Marsi so I want to thank them
13 again. And a couple of real quick points here. The
14 bathrooms are down the hallway behind me to the right and we
15 will take at least one break tonight.

16 Another thing I want to ask everybody is you are
17 welcome to stay as late as you want and listen to all the
18 speakers. However, after you are done speaking if you want
19 to go ahead and leave I think we are over-capacity and so
20 there are people waiting outside to get in, so if you are
21 done -- I'm not telling you when to leave, if you finish
22 your goal here, if you are done speaking and if you want to
23 leave that would allow the fire department to allow more
24 people in, okay.

25 Now another thing, you might notice a gentleman

1 to my right. This is a court reporter and he is
2 transcribing tonight's events. I believe there is also
3 going to be a video feed from the town of Milford and that
4 will also be on the website for their website I believe.

5 And the reason we have a court reporter is so
6 that we can have an accurate record of what is said tonight.
7 Eventually an electronic copy of the transcript will be
8 placed into our FERC's E-library system at FERC.gov and that
9 will contain the entire public record of this meeting as
10 well as the public record for the entire project.

11 Now, slide -- I want to talk to you a little bit
12 about the purpose of tonight's meeting. Now there are a few
13 things that I want to accomplish. One is I want to
14 summarize the project for you. Most of you will understand
15 what the project is and how it is going to affect you and
16 your community, but I am going to a really quick
17 summarization of it.

18 Two, I am going to go ahead and explain the role
19 of FERC in the entire review process so you will understand
20 it.

21 Third, I am going to outline how you can actually
22 participate in the process because you can obviously speak
23 tonight and give me your comments tonight but there are many
24 other different ways for which you can actually give
25 comments to FERC on this project.

1 And of course the last reason I am here tonight
2 is to actually allow you an opportunity to actually give me
3 your comments in person. If we have time I may take
4 comments at the end. I suspect that we are going to have a
5 lot of speakers and we are going to go pretty late, so if
6 you want to stay late and listen to it I will have some time
7 to answer some questions if we don't go back 1 or 2 a.m.

8 There was also on the table which you saw when
9 you came in, that's manned by Cardno and on that table is a
10 speaker list. So if you wanted to sign up, sign up at the
11 table and you will be given a card which indicates the
12 number of the speaker under which you will speak. Now, as a
13 rule I let public officials speak first. We do have a lot
14 of public officials who signed up to speak tonight so just
15 to let you know I will let them speak first and then we will
16 let the citizens speak.

17 And to let you know why the reason we let public
18 officials and elected officials speak first is they
19 represent more than just themselves. They represent the
20 community so again you know it will take a little time to
21 get through the -- you know, elected officials, but we will
22 get through them eventually and most of you will have the
23 opportunity to speak.

24 Now if we go way, way late in Milford we might
25 have to actually shut the meeting down so again we are going

1 to go as late as we can to make sure everyone gets the
2 opportunity to speak tonight. Now another thing, a couple
3 of other purposes that we have -- that's my overall things
4 that I want to accomplish but there are a few other things,
5 for instance, I always say we need comments and I mentioned
6 this last night in Nashua and mentioned again over and over
7 again.

8 We want to actually hear from you about issues in
9 your community that you are concerned about. We will have a
10 slide a little later that talks about all of the concerns
11 that we have seen so -- well I'm not going to show you all
12 of them, the top 5 or 6 concerns that we have gotten from
13 the public about this project. I am going to talk briefly
14 about all those points.

15 But I want to hear about what your concerns are
16 in the community. It's not just big picture issues, I want
17 to hear about the small issues. Perhaps the pipeline is
18 crossing your land and there is a tree that your grandfather
19 planted or grandmother planted, I want to understand -- if
20 you are concerned about saving that tree, you need to let me
21 know so that we can avoid that -- so we can make sure the
22 company would avoid that, and issues like that.

23 No it's more than just that, we look at other
24 things and we will talk a little bit about how we do our
25 analysis a little later. But again those little things can

1 be very, very important so again we want to hear from you
2 about all of your concerns. We take them all seriously and
3 we will address every single one of your concerns.

4 Next, again and that goes along with identifying
5 new environmental issues. If there is something that has
6 not been identified for the record we want to hear about it.
7 Now even if somebody has commented a thousand times on that,
8 the same exact comment, same exact issue I should say, we
9 want to hear from you because you might have a different
10 take on it, you might have a more site specific information
11 about why that specific resource was important and what we
12 can do to avoid it.

13 Last, one of the reasons of course is I am going
14 to explain the FERC process and how you can become involved
15 and how we go from the very beginning of our process to the
16 time when the Commission would vote on the project and
17 obviously as I said provide opportunities for public input
18 tonight.

19 Now the one thing I do want to point out is that
20 you know my job is to actually develop the Environmental
21 Impact Statement. I do not make a decision on whether the
22 project goes forward or not. We actually have 5
23 Commissioners at FERC and their job is to vote on the
24 project. They are the ones who make the final decision
25 whether this project goes forward or not.

1 My job is to write the EIS which is a
2 recommendation to the Commissioners on the environmental
3 impacts of the project and how to minimize them if they
4 decide to move forward on the project. We will talk a
5 little bit about how they make the decision a little later.

6 Next slide. Now obviously I talked about public
7 input and there's other ways for which you can actually
8 provide input other than just tonight. Now there are
9 multiple ways to do this. One is you can actually just
10 write me a letter. We got multiple comments from you now
11 that come to me. If they come directly to me I make sure
12 that they get put into the docket.

13 We have a lot of comments on this project. We
14 have over 3 or 3400 projects -- comments, that are actually
15 in the record about this project. Now there's also a
16 comment form on the table which when you came in -- you can
17 go ahead and fill that out and give that to me to night or
18 mail it in later, whatever your choice is. And of course
19 there's other -- you can actually upload your written
20 comment through our E-library system.

21 The way to do that is to go to FERC.gov and you
22 click on E-comment in the E-library system and you can
23 simply upload your letter immediately and that will go
24 directly into the docket. One of the big important things
25 for you to know is that any time you file something you have

1 to have the docket number which in this case is PF14-22.
2 That has to be on all communication or else we are not
3 necessarily -- the docket room is going to not be sure where
4 to put that properly, so we need to make sure that gets in
5 the docket.

6 And lastly also on our E-library system there is
7 something called quick comment. That is a very quick thing
8 where you can just write a really quick, essentially text
9 message and that goes directly into the docket.

10 Now one thing I want to point out is that we have
11 a pretty large mailing list for this project. Mailing list
12 will contain everyone who has property affected by the
13 project, anyone who abuts the pipeline, the property owner
14 from the ones affected, anyone within a half of a mile of
15 the compressor station as well as local, state and federal
16 elected officials, NGO's, media, many, many issues, many,
17 many other communication that we have to make sure that we
18 send that out.

19 Another thing is if you file a comment on the
20 record you will actually be -- if you include your address
21 we will add you to the mailing list, okay. So that's
22 important to know. Also if you request to be on the mailing
23 list we will make sure that we put you on the mailing list
24 and there is a sign-up sheet in the back if you are not on
25 our mailing list already you can get on our mailing list.

1 And the mailing list, what that does for you is
2 any time we issue something, be it the Environmental Impact
3 Statement, be it any notice, we will actually send that out
4 to everyone affected on our mailing list and we will make
5 sure that you get that.

6 Now there is another way to comment too. Now
7 this is sort of the initial set of meetings that we are
8 having. Once we get all the information from the company,
9 after their application comes in and after we issue our
10 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, we will be back along
11 the entire pipeline route, including these communities in
12 New Hampshire that's affected for another set of meetings.

13 And in those meetings we are going to ask for
14 your input on our Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
15 Basically whether you think we did a good job, a bad job,
16 whatever, that is your time to give us input on the Draft
17 EIS. Of course there's a comment period that goes along
18 with that and just like during this comment period and any
19 comment period you can go ahead and file -- you can file
20 written comments or through our E-library system.

21 Next slide -- now this is something that
22 people really need to understand is that the written
23 comments are weighted exactly the same as a comment that
24 people make tonight. Whether you are able to speak tonight
25 or whether you give us a letter, it carries equal weight to

1 us. We don't care how we get that information, we just
2 simply want to get that information and your comments, the
3 comments from the public.

4 Now another thing is, excuse me, when we get
5 input it is really important for me, as I said, to
6 understand the context and the importance of these issues to
7 you. So we understand that people may be very opposed to
8 this project and I understand that, however, one of the
9 concerns that I have is it is very difficult for me to
10 respond directly to a generalized comment. The more
11 specific your comment can be, the better I can address it
12 and the more ammunition essentially I have to go to the
13 company and say how are you going to address this, so it's
14 really important.

15 Those comments, we don't just ignore them, they
16 don't go in a box. We actually make sure that every single
17 thing is addressed. Next slide please.

18 Now we are going to talk a little bit about
19 meeting decorum. I know it's -- we're really crowded in
20 here tonight, I know we are over capacity and that it might
21 get a little warmer than everybody wants, but a couple of
22 things that I want to point out. One, turn off your mobile
23 phones and before I forget let me make sure that I turn my
24 volume down because who knows who might be calling me, okay.

25 I will be using it as a timer though later. Next

1 -- when -- once we get to the point where people who are
2 called up, I want you to come up to the mic which is right
3 here and you know you can go ahead and give your comment on
4 the record.

5 Next -- everyone here is only really going to
6 have, with the exception of the elected officials, I give
7 them more time, only going to have 3 minutes to give me your
8 comments, that's not a lot of time, I understand that.
9 However, see what you can do while you are waiting to
10 summarize your comment and then give me your written
11 comments.

12 Once you are done speaking you could just hand me
13 your written comments and make sure I put those on the
14 record okay so it is really, really important.

15 Lastly there doesn't appear to be many people
16 here pro-pipeline but if you disagree with a speaker please
17 do not interrupt the speaker. Everybody gets their 3
18 minutes no matter whether you disagree with them or not.
19 Okay, so the decorum of that is very important. And any
20 disruption is only going to interrupt the next speaker or
21 reduce the time your citizens have to actually give their
22 comments.

23 I know people are -- emotions are heightened, I
24 know people are going to go ahead and cheer and clap and
25 that's fine but know that the more clapping and cheering

1 that you do, the less people we are going to be able to get
2 through by the end of the night so feel free to have the
3 opportunity to cheer your fellow citizens if you agree with
4 them but try to keep it to a minimum so that we can make
5 sure we get to the next person.

6 Next slide -- so I'm going to talk about the
7 project information here in a second but I want to tell you
8 a little bit about FERC because some people don't really
9 understand what FERC does -- we are an independent agency
10 that regulates interstate transportation or transmission of
11 natural gas, natural gas and oil and we review proposals and
12 authorize construction of interstate natural gas pipelines
13 just like the Northeast Energy Direct Project.

14 We also do storage facilities and also we review
15 liquefied natural gas terminals. We also look at
16 hydro-electric facilities. Now the reason we are here
17 tonight in fact is because as an agency that actually
18 licenses anything, we actually have to do natural
19 environmental review. We have a responsibility under the
20 National Environmental Policy Act to consider the potential
21 environmental impacts associated with the project that's
22 under our consideration.

23 Now the standard for that is what's called a hard
24 look. We have to make sure and that's why I say that we
25 need to know all the concerns that you have because we are

1 required under the law to take a hard look at every comment
2 that you give us and make sure that we address it. Be it
3 impacts the water bodies, be it impacts the air quality, we
4 have to do a thorough analysis of your concerns.

5 And that's what I say when I use the term hard
6 look. Now we also do -- at FERC we also do some other
7 things, we also regulate non-federal hydropower like I said.
8 We also regulate electric rates and oil rates but we don't
9 regulate power line siting for oil pipe or oil pipeline
10 siting.

11 Now another thing is we do not regulate the
12 expiration, production or gathering of natural gas which we
13 don't regulate drilling. I have no authority, FERC has no
14 authority to do anything about drilling whatsoever, be it
15 conventional or unconventional fracking gas.

16 Our authority begins and ends with the
17 transmission or transportation of the gas from point A to
18 point B. So there's other activities like drilling, those
19 are regulated by the states so I can't do anything about
20 fracking. The only think that we look at is the
21 transmission of the gas. Now we will look at cumulative
22 impacts and cumulative impacts are things that could be
23 outside of this particular project, be it you know wells in
24 the area, be it another industrial facility, be it other
25 things that are being built in the area so we will look at

1 cumulative impacts overall.

2 Now as I mentioned before we are -- our agency is
3 basically directed by 5 Commissioners. All of those
4 Commissioners are appointed by the President and they are
5 approved by Congress. Right now we have again, we are up to
6 -- we have 5 full Commissioners and our Chairman is Mr.
7 Norman Bay and they are the ones as I said who make the
8 final decision on this project.

9 My job is to write the EIS and so my concerns, I
10 will make sure that we address all of your concerns, but the
11 final vote, the final decision is the Commissioners. Now I
12 am going to talk to you a little bit about how we make our
13 EIS decisions after I talk about the project information.

14 Now all of you will have probably seen that
15 Tennessee/Kinder Morgan has submitted some updated resource
16 reports last Friday. I know there are some concerns that
17 they don't have -- the people have not had enough time to
18 review those and I sympathize with those concerns because I
19 have to go through those too. But let me explain something
20 is that even though right now we are in the formal comment
21 period, we look at -- we take your comments, whether you get
22 them in the formal comment period or not, so don't fret or
23 don't worry that you have to get your comments to us by
24 August 31st.

25 If you get to it then fine, but if you want to

1 give it to us a month or two or even three months later,
2 your comments, it doesn't matter to us we will address them
3 the same exact way. I want to repeat that, you don't have
4 to get your comments in in the formal comment period for
5 FERC to address them. We will address all the comments that
6 came in before the formal comment period, we will address
7 all the comments during the formal comment period, we will
8 address all the formal comments after the formal comment
9 period. We address them up to the point we are actually
10 getting the document ready for print, so we make sure that
11 we look at these.

12 Now of course it is important for us to get your
13 comments early if it is something that takes a lot of
14 analysis so the earlier you get those comments the better.
15 That is one of the reasons why we come out here essentially,
16 with information that is very iterative.

17 So we want to identify some of these issues early
18 so that we can start asking the company in doing their own
19 studies to sort of address those. Now as you might be aware
20 of like you said, they did change the pipeline a little bit.
21 They deleted over the last few months they have deleted one
22 lateral in Massachusetts, they have reduced the size of the
23 pipeline from 36 inches to 30 inches from Wright to Dracut.

24 There's one lateral in Massachusetts which
25 increased in size from 20 to 24 inches and they also reduced

1 the volume of gas that they proposed to transport from 2.2
2 to 1.3 BCF. Now some of the impacts of that are that again
3 the pipeline reduced in diameter from 36 to 30 as well as
4 the compressor stations reduced in size.

5 They are still large compressor stations, however
6 they went from right around the New Ipswich one went from
7 about 91 to about 41,000 horsepower at least at their
8 current proposal. So that's something that you know I
9 wanted to point out in case some people did not actually
10 know about that.

11 Now just because they filed this information on
12 Friday does not mean that the project is a done deal or it's
13 about ready to go to be approved. We still have a lot of
14 work to do, we have a lot, a lot of work to do in fact. The
15 resource reports that we got last Friday, they are still
16 incomplete, we will be again sending them another rather
17 lengthy set of questions to make sure -- because those
18 research reports they filed have to be a lot more full, have
19 to be a lot more robust than they currently are, that's just
20 a fact.

21 They plan to file in October at this point that
22 would be their formal application. So that is something
23 that you know we still have some time before they file the
24 formal application but even after the formal application I
25 want to point out that there is still a great amount of time

1 to get both the comments and there is a lot of analysis that
2 has to be done after the application comes in.

3 So as I said you know the comment period is going
4 to be ending at the end of August but again I want to point
5 out that we could keep looking at your comments no matter
6 when you file then, so that's really, really important.

7 Now I want to talk briefly about -- next slide
8 please -- we will, we will. We will let people speak here
9 in a second okay, this is just some of the maps, we can go
10 through them. Keep going, these are some of the concerns
11 that you have already identified, I just want to go ahead
12 and say that we are still analyzing these, we still have a
13 lot of work to do to address all of the concerns that you
14 brought up.

15 So we are listening to you, we actually went
16 through the data base and pull those out from number 1 to
17 number 6, next slide. And as I mentioned the application
18 should be filed in October and we still have a lot of work
19 to do after that. As I mentioned there will be a Draft EIS
20 at some point and after that point we will of course have
21 another set of comment period -- another comment period and
22 another set of meetings here.

23 After that we will develop the final EIS, which
24 will then again go out to everybody on the mailing list.
25 Both the draft and the final EIS currently goes out in a CD

1 form. If you want a hard copy you need to let us know
2 either there's a form on the table or you can let us know or
3 you can return the last page of your NOI, return that for
4 free, we will go ahead and make sure that you get the hard
5 copy instead of the CD.

6 And then of course after that the Commission has
7 to make their final decision. Because the FEIS is simply a
8 recommendation from me to the Commissioners to determine if
9 this project were to be built, how to minimize those
10 impacts, next slide.

11 Again we talked a little bit about the EIS, I'm
12 not going to go through this a great deal and you know, but
13 again we are going to address all of the issues, both
14 specific and cumulative, next slide.

15 Okay so we are going to go ahead and start
16 people's comments here and I want you to understand that
17 again there are a few things that we need to go ahead and
18 point out is that you know please do not interrupt the
19 speakers. There's probably not going to be a lot of people
20 pro-pipeline but let them speak. And there is going to be a
21 little timer on the table right here, Wayne could you hold
22 that up.

23 That's going to give you the time limit for
24 everyone to speak. When it turns yellow you have 30 seconds
25 left, I will also tell you that you have 30 seconds left,

1 and then when it turns red your time is up and I will ask
2 you to stop. Obviously you can give me your comments in
3 written form and we will go and put those in the record.

4 Also when you come up to the microphone please
5 speak as clearly as you can and please spell your name for
6 the court reporter, that's very important. Give me one
7 minute so that I can get the speaker's list ready and we
8 will go ahead and start the comments. I'm going to take
9 care of that, just a second.

10 Is this on? Can everyone here me, okay. Down,
11 down, down, first I would like to call up State Senator Gary
12 Daniels.

13 MR. DANIELS: For the record my name is Gary
14 Daniels. G-a-r-y D-a-n-i-e-l-s. I want to thank you for
15 the opportunity to speak to you this evening. I am a member
16 of the Milford Board of Selectmen and I also serve as the
17 State Senator for New Hampshire District 11, a district
18 whose population exceeds 50,000 and which is comprised of
19 the towns of Amherst, Merrimack, Milford and Wilton. It's
20 in the Senate capacity that I testify as 3 of the 4 towns I
21 represent, Amherst, Merrimack and Milford are impacted by
22 the proposed Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project.

23 While each of these 3 towns assemble task forces
24 to study this project, vetting various aspects, proposals
25 and concerns and ultimately all opposing it, I chose to

1 focus primarily in the areas of community need and community
2 benefit. Over the past 6 months I met with Kinder Morgan
3 and Liberty Utilities numerous times, both formally and
4 informally.

5 In addition I attended briefings involving ISO
6 New England and the New Hampshire Public Utilities
7 Commission. With the loss of fossil fuel generating
8 stations, natural gas and wind power dominate the new
9 resource proposals in the ISO cue.

10 With natural gas at 63% I do believe southern New
11 Hampshire and the towns I represent need an alternate source
12 of energy but I am not convinced it is necessary to
13 construct the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline to achieve
14 this result. There are other transporters and other routes
15 that may fulfill the need without disturbing 71 miles of
16 southern New Hampshire terrain and impacting numerous
17 residential properties.

18 While I do believe there is a need, the real
19 problem comes when I ask how the project is going to benefit
20 my communities. From the beginning Kinder Morgan has stated
21 that it is just the transporter of gas and therefore the
22 pipeline alone offers no benefit to any community without a
23 distributor.

24 That's where Liberty Utilities comes in. Liberty
25 Utilities currently distributes gas in this area from Kinder

1 Morgan straight to Concord lateral. I meet with Liberty
2 Utilities representatives numerous times inquiring each time
3 how the NED Pipeline was going to benefit my communities
4 beyond the potential the existing 5301 natural gas customers
5 in my district may see lower prices because the gas would
6 come from the Marcellus shale instead of the Gulf of Mexico,
7 I have been told directly that Liberty Utilities cannot
8 guarantee there would be any benefit to the towns of
9 Amherst, Merrimack and Milford. No guarantee yet some of my
10 constituents face the prospect that their property could be
11 taken by eminent domain.

12 I do not feel it unreasonable that a request be
13 made to Liberty Utilities that they disclose where they
14 intend to extend their customer base so that those in my
15 communities will know whether or not there will be any
16 benefit derived from this project or if those communities
17 are just being used as a pass through with no public benefit
18 left behind.

19 I understand the issues of eminent domain need to
20 be addressed now in the process as it is too late to try to
21 address this issue after a certificate has been granted. My
22 understanding of eminent domain has always been that it is
23 supposed to be used in instances where land is taken for
24 public use or purpose that is for the public good. I have
25 already stated that the pipeline by itself serves no public

1 good.

2 Liberty Utilities has been and will continue to
3 be the gatekeeper to any benefit offered to the communities.
4 What we are being asked to do now is to support a pipeline
5 which by itself offers no community benefits while the
6 entity that holds the key as to whether or not there are
7 benefits, stands on the sideline in deafening silence. This
8 is not right, the process is broken.

9 To my point if Liberty Utilities plans to expand
10 their customer base in the more densely populated
11 communities of Nashua, Manchester or Concord for instance,
12 there are more direct paths for a pipeline to follow than
13 cutting across 17 southern New Hampshire communities who
14 would experience no benefit.

15 I respectfully ask that the FERC issue a stay of
16 order until such time as 1: all questions asked by the
17 community task forces are answered; 2: Ask Liberty
18 Utilities have made available to the public a detailed plan
19 for expansion that identifies the towns in which expansion
20 would take place and 3: Upon identification of Liberty
21 Utilities expansion area, we assess the routes that the
22 expansion area -- to that expansion area on environmental
23 and personal property impact criteria.

24 To summarize and in conclusion if we cannot -- if
25 we do not know where the expansion is taking place and the

1 pipeline by itself offers no benefit to communities then how
2 can eminent domain take effect for the public good?

3 Again thank you for your time and I respectfully
4 ask that you take these comments under act of advisement,
5 thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Next up, Senator Kevin Avard.

7 MR. AVARD: Thank you my name is Kevin Avard, I
8 represent District 12. I want to congratulate Senator Gary
9 Daniels on his statements, I fully agree with him 100%.

10 I represent the towns of New Ipswich, Greenville,
11 Mason, Rindge, Brookline, Hollis and three wards in Nashua.
12 So we are really impacted by this. We have been on this
13 since the beginning we have talked with many people from
14 Hollis early, early on and we saw that they had an impact
15 with you folks as well, you re-routed you were going to go
16 through some property there and apparently they spoke up
17 loud enough to where the pipeline was changed, am I correct?

18 MR. TOMASI: Well actually that was actually
19 Kinder Morgan's decision not FERC's.

20 MR. AVARD: Okay, anyway we have reached out and
21 we have talked with Kinder Morgan, we have even addressed it
22 with the Governor as well, we have addressed it with at
23 least 60 or more questions for months the district, I have
24 yet to have any answers from Kinder Morgan or from anybody
25 with regards to these questions.

1 The value of the properties, the eminent domain
2 issue, you know how is this going to help New Hampshire, how
3 is it going to help the towns that are affected by this
4 pipeline? The bottom line is I have not had one email out
5 of the thousands in support of this pipeline and I am just
6 hearing opposition, so thank you for taking my comments
7 here.

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next Representative
9 James McConnell.

10 MR. MCCONNELL: Thank you, my name is James W.
11 McConnell M-c-C-o-n-n-e-l-l. I represent Cheshire 12 which
12 is Richmond and Swansea. I would like to address 3 areas
13 very quickly. First off the environmental area because
14 after all this is building towards an Environmental Impact
15 Statement.

16 We are going to suffer an enormous amount of
17 difficulty here and degradation when all the blasting
18 starts. After all, there's a reason they call New Hampshire
19 the Granite State. Most of the people in my district are
20 dependent on wells and a great many are as well in the
21 southern part of the state.

22 Finally the aquifers depend on -- the aquifers
23 are going to be affected. That's my principle concern, my
24 principle issue is in the event that we have a spill that
25 will add enormously to the initial difficulty that we face

1 when there is the blasting and everything else that will
2 disrupt everything that we have got beyond the fact that we
3 are going to be a 30 inch pipeline through everything.

4 The long and the short of it is in the event that
5 there is a spill, the aquifers are going to be seriously
6 affected in a lot of cases and the bottom line is that is
7 something that has to be addressed. FERC has to look at
8 that and frankly no Environmental Impact Statement that
9 comes out without that is going to be worth the paper it is
10 printed on.

11 And I also want to touch on the subject of the
12 fact that this is an export pipeline. There's no hiding
13 that fact, I mean you have a couple of fig leaves over a
14 couple of companies that Kinder Morgan has an interest in,
15 but it indicated that perhaps, gee we are going to get some
16 benefit out of this, but it is a pretty thin read.

17 In May of 2014, 22 senators, including by the way
18 Senator Jeanne Shaheen who has since gone quiet on this
19 apparently, indicated that coming to the Department of
20 Energy's approving exports for a 6th export facility and I
21 will quote this, "this means the total approved exports,
22 combined with existing improved export pipelines now exceeds
23 the total amount of gas that is currently used in every
24 single American home and commercial business. This level of
25 exports well exceeds the high export scenario referenced by

1 a Department of Energy study in 2012 that indicates prices
2 could increase by up to 54%.

3 Fearing exactly that the Industrial Energy
4 Consumers of America filed with the Department of Energy to
5 get them to deny the export permits that would be required
6 for this pipeline to send gas from this pipeline through
7 Canada to the Maritimes for export -- there fear was exactly
8 that, that the price would go up and that they would lose
9 whatever competitive advantage they currently enjoy."

10 That's a serious problem and it's a serious
11 problem for us in New Hampshire because in excess of 50% of
12 our electricity is generated by natural gas. Of course
13 natural gas goes up and absent a big increase in supply to
14 meet the world pricing will -- bottom line is we are going
15 to get the neck on that too, so we are going to find that we
16 will be paying increased electricity prices.

17 That's a terrible deal in just about every
18 respect. Quite frankly I am hard-pressed to find something
19 that makes any sense from our standpoint in this deal at
20 all.

21 Finally I want to comment on the recent change
22 rather, recent change last week to the Kinder Morgan
23 proposal. They dropped a 6571 page proposal last week,
24 changing just about everything. Some of the changes were
25 good, we are going from 36 inches to 30 inches. We are

1 going to have a smaller compressor station than we were,
2 okay that's fine, but the long and the short of it is that
3 Kinder Morgan has made this intentionally difficult for us
4 to keep track of. In my view they are just trying to run
5 out the clock.

6 On the 2nd of April I sent FERC a letter
7 indicating that all of these things that we are looking at
8 are full of TBD's from Kinder Morgan, to be determines.
9 Well that makes it pretty hard. I followed that up in the
10 middle of May, May 15th with a letter that addressed in some
11 ways the same point. They are trying to create the
12 appearance that they have done a great deal, that they have
13 got everything going, this, that and the other way.

14 The bottom line is in my view they are running
15 out the clock and I am unhappy and very disappointed to see
16 that FERC is willing to go along with this because at this
17 point I don't understand why we are having these hearings.
18 This thing should be put off until most of those TBD's are
19 gone, maybe all of them. The fact is Kinder Morgan seems to
20 be getting its way.

21 They are going through an important step right
22 here and we are all the losers for it, I don't appreciate
23 it, I'm not happy about it, I'm very disappointed with our
24 federal representation, because as far as I am concerned
25 Senator Ayotte, Senator Shaheen and Congresswoman Kuster

1 have been a whole lot quieter around this than they ought to
2 be.

3 This is a bad, bad project for New Hampshire,
4 it's a bad project for the New England grid, it makes
5 absolutely no sense, we are losers in every respect, we are
6 going to wind up paying to have this put in, we are going to
7 wind up paying in higher electricity costs, we are going to
8 suffer environmental degradation and terrific risk, the
9 bottom line is we don't get a think out of this.

10 And for our representatives not to be able to
11 figure that out, I'm a lowly little State Representative, if
12 I can figure it out all by myself, give me a break. In any
13 event, I guess you got the picture. I am not happy with
14 this, I doubt I'm going to be happy with this. The long and
15 short of it is I would like to see some big changes in this
16 thing.

17 I would like to see these guys go back home,
18 thanks.

19 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Representative Jim
20 Parison, I apologize. Hit the little button.

21 MR. PARISON: Okay are my 3 minutes up?

22 MR. TOMASI: No, no.

23 MR. PARISON: My name is Jim Parison for the
24 record. I represent the towns of New Ipswich, Temple and
25 Sharon. Two of the towns are directly affected of course

1 New Ipswich greatly affected with the hosting of the
2 proposed compressor station if the project is approved.

3 Also for the record just I serve on the Science,
4 Energy and Technology Committee in the House and have for
5 several terms and so I spend a lot of time looking at these
6 types of issues with regard to power and so forth, exciting
7 issues. I have attended several of the meetings of the
8 pipeline opponents, I have answered hundreds of e-mails, and
9 I have met with area Select boards.

10 I have also met with Kinder Morgan
11 representatives and with Governor Hassan and as a member of
12 the Committee, I have also heard hours of testimony from
13 citizens, utilities, regulatory agencies and from energy
14 experts. Also the FERC sends me every day maybe about 50 or
15 60 emails that document every submission for PF14-22 and I
16 read all of them.

17 I will say that from the citizen's comments that
18 I have looked at with the exception of one fellow in New
19 York State who is not affected by the pipeline, every single
20 one of the letters has been in opposition. So this is an
21 Environmental Impact Statement that we are developing and I
22 guess I didn't know about the format if we would be allowed
23 to ask questions, but one of the questions I have about
24 environmental impact is actually I have two questions.

25 One is -- is the environmental impact only

1 considered for rare amphibians and plants that are
2 endangered species and swamps and things, are we also
3 considering the impacts on people?

4 MR. TOMASI: I'll answer the question. We
5 actually do look at impacts on people, both from the safety
6 standpoint as well as the socio-economic standpoint.

7 MR. PARISON: Thank you, it was a serious
8 question, I wasn't trying to be flip because I know that
9 there have been a lot of submissions on behalf of you know
10 plant life and bogs and things like that.

11 The second question that I have is the
12 Certificate of Need, what I've heard and of course this is
13 the rumor mill so now I get a chance to get it straight from
14 the horse's mouth. Does the FERC -- are you required to
15 consider this project in a vacuum? That is, consider the
16 1.2 billion cubic feet per day as satisfying a need that we
17 project in 3 or 4 years in the absence of all other
18 projects?

19 MR. TOMASI: I'm not sure I could speak for the
20 Commission on that particular answer. We do what is called
21 system alternatives to see whether the gas could be
22 delivered to point B for another system pipeline or
23 something like that, so we do look at that in the EIS.

24 The Commission looks at overall need issues.

25 MR. PARISON: Okay thank you. That makes a lot

1 of sense. So ISO New England predicts and you probably know
2 all of these numbers, that we will be losing about 3,500
3 megawatts of capacity on the electric grid here in New
4 England in the next 3 years or so. And as you also know for
5 a 4 to 1 ratio about 1 billion cubic feet for day of gas
6 will satisfy that need.

7 And the projects that I see in the que right now
8 that are being proposed, probably total to 8 or 9 cubic
9 feet. And I know that the Spectra projects would be much
10 less disruptive than the one being proposed to go through
11 the state of New Hampshire because they are proposing to put
12 increased capacity within existing pipeline corridors.

13 I have also learned from talking with Kinder
14 Morgan representatives that they actually -- besides the
15 rumored doubling maybe of Liberty Utilities customers, that
16 they actually haven't gotten any agreements with any
17 utilities for this gas to be used to generate electricity so
18 I don't see it as satisfying any kind of shortfall in the
19 electric grid anyway because they don't have any contracts
20 with electric generators.

21 In addition I was very curious, actually I am not
22 going to get any cheers for this but I was actually kind of
23 excited about a new pipeline capacity because the
24 stranglehold on gas is actually one of the reasons that our
25 gas prices are so high, especially during the winter months

1 when we have peaking we have to buy you know, liquid gas and
2 so forth.

3 So I was sort of enthusiastic about it but in
4 correspondence I learned about how you all felt about it and
5 I had to change my opinion. But one of the things that
6 changed my mind was after talking with Kinder Morgan, you
7 know I asked them gee Keene has all this infrastructure and
8 you know they are paying for really expensive gas and they
9 have all of the pipelines in place.

10 Since you are going up through the Troy area you
11 know, and Richmond and Fitzwilliam, a short lateral to Keene
12 would really help those guys probably reduce their energy
13 costs by 60 - 70%. Well I haven't heard about any plans to
14 do anything with this gas for the citizens of New Hampshire
15 so if I'm wrong about the capacity issues and the FERC
16 decides that we do need this gas and that the pipeline
17 capacity is warranted, I would like to say that bringing it
18 through New Hampshire doesn't make a lick of sense.

19 The original route through Massachusetts was the
20 most sensible way to get the gas to Dracut and of course you
21 know as well as everybody in this room it was political
22 opposition that caused that thing to be re-routed into
23 what's called the co-location.

24 Now I submit to you that co-location is a ruse.
25 And here's the reason -- along my marathon training route,

1 down in Framingham, Massachusetts, I run on a pipeline
2 clearing. It's just a little clearing through the woods, it
3 really has no visual impacts, most of the residents around
4 there don't even know it's around.

5 This pipeline that would be put into New
6 Hampshire goes along a transmission line corridor, what's
7 different about that? Well, Science and Technology
8 Committee, our biggest meetings that hold hearings for days
9 with hundreds and hundreds of protests have been over the
10 Northern Pass Project.

11 The Northern Pass Project is an electric
12 transmission tower project that is trying to bring
13 electricity from Canada down into Massachusetts and
14 Connecticut to power their air conditioners and the people
15 in New Hampshire don't want to look at these towers because
16 it is a huge impact on our environment which I believe is
17 the environment for people is also important, not just
18 endangered amphibians, and the transmission towers are such
19 a controversial issue in New Hampshire that that project has
20 been held up for 4 or 5 years already and I don't know if it
21 will ever be built until they put it underground.

22 The pipeline threatens to expose 70 miles of
23 transmission towers and suddenly my constituents, their
24 homes will have these giant transmission towers in their
25 front and back yards that have been hidden from view for

1 generations because of the trees that have grown up, there's
2 a hedge along there that is going to be taken down by wiping
3 out 150 swath of trees alongside of that. So I would say
4 that the environmental impact in New Hampshire, by going
5 alongside the transmission towers is much worse than it if
6 were to just go someplace through the woods.

7 And because Kinder Morgan has no co-location
8 agreements with public service as far as I know the last
9 time I checked. They have to go beside the power lines and
10 so it is not really a co-location and it is a much more
11 severe impact.

12 Last point and you are going to hear this from
13 our Select Board probably but I know the Governor and Select
14 Boards, I saw this in the FERC submissions have asked for a
15 little more time since Kinder Morgan has recently changed
16 the plan, we have a 41,000 horsepower compressor being
17 plopped in our town.

18 A small town Select Board doesn't have the
19 expertise to adequately assess and report on environmental
20 impacts and other types of things on such a project. Now I
21 am an engineer and I would not know where to start on this
22 because this isn't my area of expertise.

23 Our town, quite frankly cannot afford to hire the
24 number of consultants that we would need to adequately
25 assess what the impacts of this would be and so we are

1 asking for some help for funding, if necessary, from the
2 company who is trying to do this and also some more time
3 from the FERC and I hope you will consider the Governor's
4 letter that made that request and also our Select Board,
5 thank you.

6 MR.TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next, Representative
7 Richard McNamara.

8 MR. MCNAMARA: Thank you, Representative Richard
9 McNamara, M-c-N-a-m-a-r-a. I represent Hillsborough County,
10 District 38. I have a 10 town district that starts in
11 Hillsborough and winds its way down and ends in Greenville.
12 When I first which was quite several months ago, got
13 information about this proposed project, at first I said,
14 "Oh this will be wonderful, we could increase the gas supply
15 as some of my fellow representatives and senators have
16 mentioned."

17 I would like to say I do like to see the
18 bipartisan effort that is going on here in New Hampshire
19 today. We may not agree on many things in the legislature
20 but I have come on board with my fellow representatives and
21 the people in the Senate to see that this project leaves a
22 lot to be desired and let me get into a little bit about
23 that.

24 I would go back and say that when it first came
25 -- because we have talked a lot about energy costs, we

1 talked about what new Hampshire needs to grow, and it
2 appeared on the surface that increasing the pipeline would
3 bring more energy into the state would be a logical thing to
4 do.

5 However, as I have begun doing my homework as I
6 have received many correspondence from constituents and I
7 will also state as the other members have stated here who
8 represent you, that not one person has written to me in
9 support of this project. All of my constituents and I am
10 hearing of course from Greenville, I represent them, are
11 telling me that they are opposed to this project.

12 And they are opposed for many reasons and so am
13 I. They -- and I won't restate everything that has been
14 said because they have done a wonderful job here before me
15 but it is a cost benefit analysis. When this first was
16 proposed as I said, if I thought this was going to benefit
17 the people who -- the pipeline that is coming through the
18 towns and if it would benefit the state of New Hampshire,
19 because I represent not only those 10 towns as I mentioned
20 but the whole state of New Hampshire, and I have come to see
21 that there is no benefit for New Hampshire in this project.

22 If Dracut was located around the corner, maybe I
23 would be saying something different here today but that is
24 not the case. The pipeline is not a direct benefit for this
25 state and I serve on Fish and Game and Marine Resources and

1 as my fellow representative mentioned here when we talk
2 about environmental impact, in the Committee I sit on where
3 you are constantly listening to testimony and looking to how
4 we can improve the wildlife habitat here in New Hampshire
5 for the people who hunt and fish and this project is not
6 going to have any benefit for the hunters and the fisherman
7 of the state of New Hampshire.

8 Lastly I would like to just say that I have
9 served on many committees, sat in many hearings and I would
10 just hope that the FERC Commissioners come into this with an
11 open mind and listen very carefully to the testimony that we
12 have heard so far tonight and will continue to hear and not
13 have their minds made up as some committee meetings that I
14 have been to where I know the Chair of the committee has
15 already made up his or her mind ahead of time, regardless of
16 the testimony.

17 But if we listen to this testimony from my
18 standpoint as someone who came into this open-minded there
19 is no question in my mind and my background as some of the
20 other ones, is in science. My Master's Degree is in
21 chemistry and I know the environmental impact of chemicals
22 in our water supply and what's affecting people and I can
23 tell you this is not a benefit for New Hampshire, thank you
24 very much.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next we are going to

1 call up Wendy Freeman from New Ipswich.

2 MS. FREEMAN: My name is Wendy
3 Juchnevics-Freeman. That is J-u-c-h-n-e-v-i-c-s hyphen
4 F-r-e-e-m-a-n. You're welcome.

5 So in New Ipswich I serve as the Chairman of the
6 Zoning Board of Adjustment. I'm an elected member of our
7 budget committee and recently appointed Chairman of our
8 Pipeline Task Force. Tonight I represent our Board of
9 Selectmen from New Ipswich where we have a proposed over 6
10 miles of pipeline as well as a compressor station.

11 We have a series of concerns that we have been
12 able to put together despite the TBD's in those resource
13 reports from Kinder Morgan. So I would like to outline
14 those with you tonight and then look forward to the
15 opportunity of expanding your knowledge or these and our
16 knowledge of these as we go through the process.

17 And I would ask that each of these concerns, even
18 though we feel like they are incomplete, be included in your
19 comments to Kinder Morgan around the 1st of September so
20 that each of these will be addressed in their application.

21 So the first thing I would like to say is this
22 has a tremendous impact on the town of New Ipswich, both the
23 pipeline and the compressor station. As you may have heard
24 already we have no public drinking water, we rely on wells.
25 Some of those wells draw from stratified drift aquifers,

1 others draw from bedrock aquifers.

2 We know through our analysis that this pipeline
3 will segment 3 stratified drift aquifers. We do not know
4 how many bedrock aquifers will be impacted by this pipeline.
5 And our water table is typically only 10 to 20 feet below
6 the surface so we believe that this pipeline and this
7 compressor station will have a very significant impact.

8 Blasting without understanding the impact to
9 those bedrock aquifers should be avoided so we would like
10 for you to consider alternatives such as drilling or cutting
11 as opposed to blasting. We need to identify the wells that
12 are drawing from the impacted aquifers, whether they are
13 stratified or bedrock. So in order to do that we know we
14 need a high geological study to identify those bedrock
15 aquifers in particular and then once we identify the wells
16 and we have that well inventory we are looking for those
17 wells to be tested, both before construction as well as
18 after construction and then periodically after construction
19 for contaminants, whether naturally occurring or the leaking
20 from this pipeline.

21 And that is another reason why we think this is
22 an area of high consequence and we want to look at the
23 quality of the pipe that is actually being used through the
24 town of New Ipswich. Ground water is our lifeblood in New
25 Ipswich. What I didn't realize when I started this work

1 with the Pipeline Task Force was how many dug wells we had
2 in New Ipswich. And it's probably because our water table
3 is so high and because of the stratified drift material
4 making our water so clean.

5 So again with the compressor station and the
6 emissions coming off of that compressor station, a
7 significant amount of wetlands on the site of the compressor
8 station leading directly to our neighboring towns primary
9 drinking water supply, not to mention the Temple Elementary
10 School. We think that we have to do some serious work to
11 figure out how to control these emissions, identify these
12 dug wells, whether they are in close proximity of the
13 pipeline or the compressor station or not, because they dug
14 wells are too susceptible to influence by those emissions.

15 We also want to look at alteration of terrain
16 best practices because we know that the construction will
17 alter the flow of water also affecting and would like for
18 you to agree that no herbicides will ever be used to keep
19 this site clean.

20 From a health, public health and safety
21 perspective we needed to share some information about New
22 Ipswich. First of all our emergency management team is
23 all-volunteer and does not have the expertise to address
24 this pipeline. We have yet to receive a single thing from
25 Kinder Morgan concerning emergency management and our first

1 question from these folks was well, what's the emergency
2 response plan -- I have no idea.

3 I need to know that.

4 We have an all-volunteer fire department. We
5 rely on our neighboring towns, what we refer to as mutual
6 aid. Because we do not have a public water supply we take
7 in water to an incident. A wall of fire in the town of New
8 Ipswich with our limited water source for firefighting is a
9 huge problem. We have no way to even begin to tell you what
10 we need in order to address that problem.

11 What is the compressor station design? Is it
12 active or passive fire suppression? We don't know, it's not
13 in the resource reports. What kind of training do we need?
14 What kind of special equipment do we need? We don't know.
15 We are starting to assess what our budgets need to be over
16 the next several years because of the impacts to an
17 all-volunteer fire department, how are we going to do this?

18 Our police department doesn't have 24/7 coverage,
19 probably not something the chief wanted me to announce
20 tonight. Again, we rely on our neighboring communities and
21 mutual aid. So what are we going to do about compressor
22 station security? How are we going to address it? How is
23 Kinder Morgan going to address it?

24 I read something on a website, that got taken
25 down pretty quickly by Kinder Morgan but it said, "who lives

1 in New Hampshire anyway" if I could paraphrase. These folks
2 do. We do.

3 Continuing on with public health and safety, our
4 roads are not suitable for the type of equipment and heavy
5 truck traffic that will be coming in to our area during the
6 construction. One of the things that we are concerned about
7 is that we know there is a process with FERC that bonds need
8 to be placed but this needs to be a condition of the permit
9 not something that we have to negotiate later because we are
10 reading from community after community where this never
11 happens.

12 One of the issues with New Ipswich and the other
13 southern New Hampshire communities that you are looking to
14 bring this through is we do not have straight roads. We
15 wind around mountain hills, okay. We have a very diverse
16 terrain and in the wintertime it makes it hard to get from
17 point A to point B.

18 We need you to look at automatic shut-off valves
19 on this pipeline because the time response to an incident,
20 heaven forbid, is too risky so we need to look at that. And
21 I don't know how we do this but I understand that we are
22 going to have a little trouble with this co-location because
23 of corrosion of pipes. The electrical interference with the
24 gas pipeline is going to require Kinder Morgan to clean
25 those pipes.

1 Well I understand that the pigs that are used for
2 cleaning those pipes can't go up steep slopes. Well Hardy
3 invited you to New Ipswich and somebody yesterday mentioned
4 you should bring your hiking boots, I agree with that we
5 have got some steep slopes we need to avoid those because
6 you need to be able to clean this pipe. Our lives matter
7 and public safety is our number 1 concern.

8 Let's talk a little bit more about that
9 compressor station. New Ipswich is a quiet little
10 community. Currently our noise level in New Ipswich is very
11 low, 30 decibels during the day 20 at night. We believe
12 this gives us the right to a reduction in the FERC standard
13 of 55 decibels during the day to 45. We would like for that
14 to be evaluated.

15 We do have a rural sky, a truly dark sky and we
16 understand this compressor station is going to light it all
17 up. We got to figure out how to build this compressor
18 station so that we contain that light and we don't pollute
19 our night sky.

20 And then air pollution I can't even begin to
21 think about all the impacts of the air pollution but we do
22 need to control the emissions, we would like for you to
23 consider the NAAQS standards as a maximum and we want you to
24 test for emissions. We understand this is something that is
25 not necessarily done today.

1 Again we need to test those dug wells for
2 contamination and you might as well go ahead and sign us up
3 for a health monitoring program because I think we are going
4 to need it.

5 From a socio-economic perspective let's talk
6 about New Ipswich, we are very economically diverse, we have
7 very few businesses, 91% of our town is residential and we
8 are a veteran community. Our tourism is limited and you are
9 going to go right through two very important tourism aspects
10 of our community.

11 We are going to see reduced property values, we
12 are expecting those property owners to come in for
13 abatements on their taxes, we need to study and identify
14 these impacts because we have no way of assessing what they
15 really are. And because New Ipswich is very economically
16 diverse we are concerned that there is going to be a
17 disproportionate impact on the low income within our
18 community.

19 A greater property tax in the town of New Ipswich
20 will change our socio-economic character. When I talk about
21 tourism I mentioned that there were two very important
22 things to New Ipswich that were being impacted by this
23 pipeline. The Wind Blown Cross Country Ski Area is losing a
24 considerable amount of its easy trails. I know Al Jynx is
25 here to talk tonight but I don't know how a cross country

1 ski area sustains itself without easy trails.

2 And he doesn't have the terrain because we are
3 mountainous to rebuild those trails. You are going to cross
4 the Wapack Trail 3 times. Our land is already, a lot of
5 this land is already in conservation easement so we are
6 already protecting it. We talk about mitigation, well we
7 have already mitigated the impacts of building in our
8 community by preserving this land.

9 We can't clear cut that land, we can't build on
10 that land, but yet we can put a pipeline on it? It's not
11 logical. These impacts need to be avoided. We have Native
12 American and religious sites that need to be avoided, we can
13 get some more detail into that and we need the impact of
14 deforestation studied in the town of New Ipswich. I already
15 told you, you are killing our tourism but what is it going
16 to do to our aesthetics when someone goes and hikes up a
17 mountain and all they see is a -- because this is the taking
18 of green space.

19 We do have threatened and endangered species, I
20 won't go over those but those do need to be studied,
21 monitored and protected. And finally, we just learned of
22 Kinder Morgan's intention to come into New Ipswich in
23 December. We have over 21,000 TBD's in March from the
24 Kinder Morgan resource reports. We found out at the
25 beginning of June that we were getting a compressor station.

1 You announced that you were having these scoping
2 meeting with less than 2 months to go in the pre-filing
3 phase. We just got new resource reports on Friday and no
4 one has had time to count the TBD's, but I can tell you that
5 I have scanned them and they are no more complete than the
6 March ones. We need time to study and identify the impacts
7 and as Jim Parison mentioned we are not technical experts in
8 this. Asking us what needs to be avoided, minimized,
9 mitigated or compensated for without the additional
10 resources or the time to do so can only guarantee that New
11 Ipswich and the southern New Hampshire communities you are
12 looking to go through will suffer irreparable harm and some
13 of these studies can't be done right now.

14 So we need more time. If these environmental
15 issues are really important, if NEPA is really your charter
16 than why are we rushing this?

17 MR. TOMASI: Next up we have Mark Bender from
18 Milford.

19 MR. BENDER: Thank you, that's Mark Bender,
20 B-e-n-d-e-r. I'm the Town Administrator here in Milford. I
21 also serve on the 15 Town New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline
22 Coalition. Mr. Tomasi has already made comments about the
23 Kinder Morgan announcement just this past month reducing the
24 diameter of the pipeline from 36 inches to 30 inches and
25 that's a step in the right direction.

1 But I would like to also comment about some
2 things that were in that announcement. My comments will be
3 strictly relating to the fundamental need for this pipeline.
4 According to the announcement it says that NED will serve
5 the commitments we have received from New England local gas
6 distribution companies, ELDC's and commitments we expect to
7 receive from other LDC's and electric gas distribution
8 companies EDC's to provide domestic low-cost environmentally
9 cleaner natural gas for New England's residential and
10 industrial consumers and to meet New England's existing and
11 anticipated gas fired electrical generation demand.

12 So while the diameter reduction is good, the
13 troubling part of the announcement is that even at this late
14 stage, Kinder Morgan is announcing commitments that they
15 expect to receive. They didn't reduce the size of the
16 diameter of the pipe because they sold too much gas, it's
17 quite the contrary.

18 So while we understand that the electric grid in
19 New England is shared regionally among all the states, we
20 also know that New Hampshire has over 60 operating power
21 plants and the Sea Brook Nuclear Plant. New Hampshire is
22 actually a net provider of the electricity to the region,
23 not in that consumer of that electricity.

24 Senator Daniels and other people have already
25 talked about the minimum benefit that New Hampshire will

1 receive in consideration for the enormous impact that this
2 pipeline would create -- a 71 mile Greenfield project that
3 leaves Massachusetts only to run through New Hampshire and
4 then terminate back in Massachusetts.

5 Liberty Utilities, the only LDC in New Hampshire
6 that has made a commitment to NED, actually reduced their
7 commitment also. They originally signed up for 115,000
8 dekatherms per day, they have reduced their commitment to
9 100,000 dekatherms and of that 50% of it is for gas that is
10 already being delivered to New Hampshire on existing
11 pipelines.

12 So the only thing we are getting is 50,000
13 dekatherms per day, that's less than 4% of the reduced
14 diameter size and the 1.3 billion dekatherms per day.

15 No EDC's from New Hampshire have made a
16 commitment to NED. As a matter of fact Kinder Morgan in my
17 understanding only serves 1 electric power plant at this
18 point. So our request to FERC is that we look at the EDC's
19 and the LDC's and we detail exactly what their commitments
20 are. That we look at those and make a full analysis of how
21 much of that gas represents replacement gas that is already
22 running through existing New Hampshire pipelines and how
23 much of it represents true, real, incremental growth of gas
24 being supplied to New Hampshire.

25 We would also request that you quantify all of

1 these expected commitments that Kinder Morgan is talking
2 about in that announcement. What are they? How much of it
3 is for LDC's, how much of it is for EDC's and explain to
4 FERC why these should be included in the evaluation since
5 they haven't been officially committed.

6 Should also quantify the amount of gas presently
7 being delivered by Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas Pipeline
8 to the EDC's in New England for the past 5 years. You
9 should require that Liberty Utilities detail plans for their
10 NED commitment to show the communities that will be served
11 and when they will be served during their commitment that
12 extends out over a 20 year period.

13 We would also ask that you compare competing
14 pipeline plans to NED that are well-known to FERC to
15 determine the least and best cause solutions and prevent the
16 gross over-building of pipeline infrastructure and also
17 quantify the amount of gas lost in the current transmission
18 and distribution pipelines throughout New England, thank
19 you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up we have Mark
21 Fougere.

22 MR. FOUGERE: Mark Fougere, F-o-u-g-e-r-e. I'm
23 the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen here in Milford and
24 Mr. Bender you just went in front of me speaking so I will
25 be remembering that at budget time you can be assured.

1 First on behalf of the Board of Selectmen and all residents
2 I would like to welcome FERC representatives to Milford and
3 thank you for holding the scoping meeting here in our
4 historic town hall.

5 I think you see a trend here in the comments and
6 I am going to follow up on those. Our Board of Selectmen
7 have met with Kinder Morgan, attended open houses, the
8 Commission Task Force to evaluate the impacts and benefits
9 to our community. As a Board we are opposed to the pipeline
10 for the following key reasons.

11 First it seems illogical to route the pipeline
12 from Massachusetts into New Hampshire for 71 miles in the
13 Greenfield Project only to end in Dracut, Massachusetts.
14 Liberty Utilities is the only company in New Hampshire that
15 has signed a commitment to NED so the benefits to New
16 Hampshire and to our community are minimal.

17 While NED's project scope has been reduced to a
18 30 inch diameter pipe, it remains a gross and unnecessary
19 over-build for our state. We are very concerned about
20 pipeline construction impacts, particularly on blasting,
21 private wells, septic systems and foundations.

22 Bonding and third party arbitration should be
23 required to protect municipal and private infrastructure if
24 this project is approved. We are the Granite State and you
25 are sitting in a granite town and there's lots of it here.

1 We are concerned about the safety for residential
2 neighborhoods. Some have limited egress for emergencies.
3 How will our volunteer firefighters and emergency responders
4 be trained for catastrophic situations? The rapid shift to
5 natural gas for electric power generation has created a need
6 for additional pipeline capacity.

7 Spectra Energy presently serves over 70% of New
8 England power generators and has plans to increase pipe
9 capacity. Finally, Milford is a historic and rural
10 community and the proposed route will impact scenic roads,
11 historic property and residential communities and is in
12 conflict with our master plan.

13 The Milford Board of Selectmen respectfully
14 request that one, FERC ensure the NED and competing
15 pipelines are the right sized for legitimate commitments
16 that FERC has accounted for unsubscribed capacity to prevent
17 the obvious over-building of the pipeline infrastructure.

18 Two, FERC study all competing pipeline plans
19 including Spectra Energy, Portland Natural Gas Transmission
20 Services and NED to rank overall socio-economic impact to
21 each and determine which will be best for the long-term
22 needs of New England power generators.

23 And lastly FERC require that TGBKM explore all
24 available utility, roadway, railroad cars through
25 Massachusetts to eliminate the unnecessary convenient

1 routing through New Hampshire. Potential roadways presently
2 exist including the MASS Pike and Route 2 where adequate
3 right-of-way is presently planned, thank you very much.

4 MR. TOMASI: Okay next up we have John D'Angelo,
5 Amherst.

6 MR. D'ANGELO: Thank you Eric. My name is John
7 D'Angelo, that's D-'-A-n-g-e-l-o. I'm a resident of
8 Amherst, a member of the Amherst Board of Selectman and I'm
9 also the Chairman of the Amherst Pipeline task force.

10 In December of 2014 Kinder Morgan proposed a
11 route change in their NED Project that resulted in 71 miles
12 of pipeline being run into southern New Hampshire, through
13 17 towns including Amherst. The Amherst Board of Selectmen
14 wanted to make an informed response even though like New
15 Ipswich we don't have a large staff of environmental and
16 engineering experts to help us evaluate this.

17 So we asked our Conservation Commission to do an
18 environmental impact assessment and we formed the Pipeline
19 Task Force. In March we received the preliminary
20 environment report and discovered that as we feared the 4
21 miles of pipeline through Amherst was going to be highly
22 disruptive to several environmental resources as well as to
23 our quality of life.

24 So in March the Board of Selectmen sent out a
25 letter to FERC documenting our concerns and attached the

1 environmental impact report. If you would like the details
2 of our environmental issues, I refer you to that letter.
3 However, we continued to study this thing to try and
4 understand whether this pipeline would be a benefit to
5 Amherst either indirectly or to New Hampshire.

6 And through our Pipeline Task Force we came to
7 the conclusion that it will not. There is one and only one
8 customer signed up for this pipeline that is Liberty
9 Utilities. Senator Daniels went through the paralyzingly
10 vague question of what Liberty intends to do with that
11 incremental 50,000 dekatherms of gas so I won't repeat his
12 words.

13 80% of the committed volume in the NED Pipeline
14 to date will be off-loaded from that Pipeline before it
15 crosses into New Hampshire. There's one and only one
16 customer for less than 4% of the capacity of this pipeline.
17 There are no power generators signed up to take gas from
18 this pipeline.

19 As was mentioned earlier New Hampshire is a net
20 exporter of electricity. We produce almost twice and much
21 as we use and export the rest, a lot of it to Massachusetts.
22 The original route which had this pipeline passing through
23 Massachusetts and terminating in Massachusetts in my humble
24 opinion and in the opinion of the Board of Selectmen is a
25 much better allocation of the burdens of the pipeline but

1 for the people benefitting from the pipeline.

2 By moving 71 miles of this from Massachusetts
3 where the benefits are accruing to New Hampshire, they have
4 burdened the residents of New Hampshire to for the ease,
5 comfort and convenience of residents in Massachusetts.

6 In June the Amherst Board of Selectmen sent
7 another letter to the FERC outlining our concerns,
8 expressing our doubts about the need for this pipeline and
9 the gas that it carries in New Hampshire and stating, "The
10 proposed NED Project's original route through Massachusetts
11 only entering New Hampshire with a lateral pipeline to
12 supply the sole confirmed customer in New Hampshire was a
13 much better attempt to assign the burdens caused by the
14 project onto the residents of the state who received the
15 majority of the benefits from the NED Pipeline.

16 The decision to re-route this proposed pipeline
17 through 71 miles of New Hampshire through the detriment,
18 harm and potential taxation of New Hampshire residents and
19 for the ease, comfort and convenience of the residents of
20 Massachusetts, would if approved by the FERC potentially
21 represent an unconstitutional taking from the residents of
22 New Hampshire of the benefit of residents in another state.

23 Should FERC condone, encourage and permit such an
24 abuse of power to take place we the governing body of the
25 town of Amherst either alone or in combination with other

1 New Hampshire towns residents will be similarly exploited
2 for the benefit of residents of other states would feel
3 compelled to seek full constitutional redress including
4 injunctive relief to assure that the United States
5 Constitution's provisions related to taking equal protection
6 and state's rights are properly followed.

7 I would like to close by saying that I too came
8 at this thing with an open mind. I lived in Texas for 25
9 years. I lived a couple of hundred yards away from a buried
10 natural gas pipeline. It wasn't a problem, I wasn't
11 concerned. But as I look at this thing I found no real
12 reason for this pipeline to be in New Hampshire.

13 MR. TOMASI: Next up Kelly Collins, after Kelly
14 Collins will be Susan Silverman.

15 MS. COLLINS: Hi, I'm Kelley Collins, I'm the
16 Town Administrator in Greenville, New Hampshire.
17 K-e-l-l-e-y C-o-l-l-i-n-s. I'm going to speak just about
18 the compressor station.

19 The town of Greenville has a population of 2,105.
20 It has town-owned water plant that is physically located on
21 Route 45 in Temple and draws its water from the Toby
22 Reservoir on maps identified as the Greenville Reservoir or
23 the Temple Reservoir which is also in Temple.

24 The Greenville Water Department has approximately
25 356 water connections one of which is serving 190-unit

1 mobile home Park. The water service includes all the
2 downtown businesses, one of which is a manufacturing
3 facility that produces vinegar and mustard that is sold to
4 the public as well as restaurants, convenience stores, a
5 bakery, et cetera.

6 In addition the Greenville Water Plant provides
7 the water for the Temple Elementary School as well as the
8 water for pressurized fire hydrants in that area of Route 45
9 in Temple. In the case of a catastrophic incident at that
10 compressor station, Greenville assumes that they will want
11 to use those pressurized hydrants and we think that Kinder
12 Morgan should have to study where they are sufficient to
13 address that.

14 The proposed compressor station for the NED
15 Project will be approximately 7/10's of a mile from the
16 Greenville Water Plant. Since our water plant provides
17 water to approximately 65% of our population, we have grave
18 concerns regarding any type of pollution of the Toby
19 Reservoir as well as any underground disruption of source
20 waters of the Toby Reservoir.

21 The town of Greenville would like to ask Kinder
22 Morgan to provide environmental studies showing that the
23 blow downs and general operations of the proposed compressor
24 station will have no impact whatsoever on the value or
25 purity of the Toby Reservoir and it will not adversely

1 affect any water department operations.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next is Susan Silverman.

3 MS. SILVERMAN: Good evening my name is Susan
4 Silverman, S-i-l-v-e-r-m-a-n and I live in Fitzwilliam where
5 I serve on the Board of Selectmen. Last night I spoke about
6 -- for the Coalition for a number of towns, tonight I would
7 like to focus on the Town of Fitzwilliam.

8 Fitzwilliam has numerous concerns regarding water
9 resources along or near the proposed pipeline. Water is the
10 most valuable resource we have and if you think about it
11 there are many alternatives for energy, there really is no
12 alternative for clean water.

13 We have in Fitzwilliam -- in Fitzwilliam we have
14 intersecting by the pipeline and impacted by Scott Pond,
15 Scott Brook, the aquifer and town conservation land,
16 numerous wetland areas and 4 watersheds that begin in
17 Fitzwilliam as well as numerous private water systems,
18 wells, you know, all different kinds of wells.

19 We have historic homes, 5 of our historic homes
20 may be directly impacted by the pipeline, one of which was
21 built before 1800, I don't remember the exact year. We also
22 are home to Rhododendron State Park, this is a valuable
23 designated park that extends into Richmond and Troy and we
24 would -- we feel that -- I actually changed this because I
25 was going to ask that FERC look into all the possible

1 permissions necessary, but I really don't think this should
2 be touched. This has been a designated park for a number of
3 years, but before that -- it has been in existence for over
4 100 years as a preserve of botanic importance.

5 We also have questions about Little Monadnock,
6 how will the steep slopes and woodland character be
7 preserved during and after construction? We have 3, 2, no
8 sorry 3 trails, the Monadnock Trail which is a very ancient
9 interstate trail, we have a Wapack Trail and the State Rail
10 Trail which was part of the state trail system.

11 How will the proximity of the pipeline affect the
12 use and character of these trails? How much of these trails
13 will be effected? Additional questions we have is why is
14 the pipeline route, why does -- and these are just sort of
15 all over, but why does the pipeline route cross under the
16 Ever Source right-of-way several times in Fitzwilliam and
17 what is the plan to protect the pipe in that proximity to
18 the electro-magnetic field of the transmission lines?

19 There doesn't seem to be any reason why it's
20 going like that. How will the pipeline react to extreme
21 weather conditions such as freezing and thawing like we had
22 last winter? Will individual wells be tested prior and post
23 construction? How will contaminated well water be
24 remediated? Will the delicate eco-systems of headwaters be
25 impacted? How many and how severely?

1 How will ponds and brooks be affected by
2 horizontal drilling if that is what is intended? Have these
3 impacts been studied and quantified? Brooks and streams
4 have banks and riparian zones that often contain wetlands
5 and can be severely impacted by a disturbance. How will
6 this disturbance be minimized and mitigated?

7 These banks need to be restored to
8 per-construction conditions. Specialists need to be used
9 for this work, not general contractors and they should use
10 the most current site-specific methods. How would the
11 release of natural gas or product affect water eco-systems,
12 including wetlands and ground water?

13 How big of an area could be affected and how many
14 people would be affected? How would you compensate or
15 mitigate for an accidental release? Will herbicides or
16 drilling fluids be used at any point in this project? How
17 will the use of herbicides and drilling fluid affect wetland
18 areas and water resources? How will these affects be
19 mitigated?

20 We have a number of wetlands as I mentioned, we
21 are concerned about construction activities that can impact
22 wetland functions, especially through disturbances to
23 vegetation and soils. What would be done to mitigate these
24 effects? Wildlife that are dependent on wetlands can also
25 be negatively impacted through loss of habitats, what will

1 be done to mitigate this impact?

2 Permanent loss of wetlands will result when those
3 lands are replaced with fill. What will be done to
4 alleviate this kind of impact? As far as our aquifers how
5 would the aquifer be impacted by construction? Have the
6 impacts been studied and quantified? How would these
7 impacts be minimized or mitigated?

8 Property values -- property values in or near the
9 right-of-way would be affected negatively by this project as
10 they are the other part of the co-location piece which has
11 been pointed out by others? How would these property owners
12 be compensated for this loss of value?

13 The effect on our town finances would be
14 significant. Tourism -- Fitzwilliam depends, like many of
15 our towns, on tourism for most of the businesses in town and
16 this project would adversely affect this aspect of our town
17 due to our quiet road character and historic homes.
18 Fitzwilliam unanimously passed an article, a fairly long
19 article at our 2015, March 10 meeting that made clear the
20 concerns listed above and was supported by the town as a
21 whole.

22 And I want to read just a little bit from that
23 and not the whole thing. Many of the concerns were such
24 that the construction, operation and maintenance of the
25 project through drilling, blasting, rock crushing and

1 excavation using heavy equipment and trucks, causing the
2 contamination of service and ground water from blasting
3 emulsions and compounds, air contamination from dust and
4 debris, and air contamination from diesel exhaust from
5 crushers, heavy equipment and trucks.

6 The construction operation and maintenance of the
7 project threatens adverse impacts to town forest lands,
8 recreational and conservation areas and the construction
9 operation and maintenance of the project will require
10 involuntary taking of town property by the pipeline company,
11 including precious conservation and recreation property by
12 eminent domain in violation of Article 12A of the New
13 Hampshire Constitution, the provision that property cannot
14 be taken for private use.

15 The construction, operation and maintenance of
16 the project threatens the economic well-being and aggregate
17 tax base of the town and finally the people of the town of
18 Fitzwilliam find that construction of the project violates
19 the rights of the people of the town of Fitzwilliam, their
20 environment and neighborhoods by threatening their health,
21 safety and welfare.

22 And I want you to realize that there was a
23 unanimous "yes" vote when this article was read and voted on
24 in our town meeting. We don't want this.

25 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Terry Silverman, after

1 Terry Silverman is Charles Moser.

2 MR. SILVERMAN: I am Terry Silverman, I'm the
3 Chairman of the Planning Board in the town of Fitzwilliam.
4 Our town is a member of the New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline
5 Coalition. The problem many of the towns face in dealing
6 with FERC process regarding the energy project is
7 illustrated by the Town of Fitzwilliam. Our current master
8 plan created under RSA 6741 by the Fitzwilliam Planning
9 Board was revised in 2012.

10 The master plan's vision statement charges us to
11 act as stewards for our natural resources. The town must
12 balance issues of energy, conservation, protection of
13 natural resources and economic development and maintain our
14 rural character and sustain a viable community.

15 The Conservation Commission's open space plan
16 adopted in 2011, the table of important resource ranks the
17 following resources on a scale of 1 to 7: water - 6.85;
18 clean air - 6.81; protection of wildlife habitat - 6.51;
19 protection of wetlands - 6.43; peace and quiet for natural
20 areas - 6.35; and scenic quality is 6.29; land and water
21 recreation - 6.28; historic features - 5.99.

22 These values would be undermined by the
23 construction, maintenance and infrastructure associated with
24 the NED Pipeline Project. Chapter 110 of our Land Use Code
25 of the town of Fitzwilliam governs blasting, this would not

1 be followed if the project goes forward due to pre-emption.

2 Chapter 113 of our Code is the ground water
3 protection overlay district. This would not protect the
4 town if this goes forward. Chapter 137 covers our rural
5 territory including Night Skies Ordinance, this would not
6 protect the town if this project goes forward. The town of
7 Fitzwilliam's incorporated 253 years ago and having lawfully
8 adopted by vote, the highest and best zoning practices, we
9 are unprotected from the effects of this project due to
10 federal pre-emption.

11 We are a rural community with some of the
12 cleanest air and water in the world and we strive to protect
13 it. We are becoming overly dependent on a single fossil
14 fuel. We have done this with coal, we have done this with
15 oil and now we are doing it again with natural gas. It is
16 unsustainable and there are no borders with regard to this
17 pipeline. This is not a Massachusetts versus New Hampshire
18 problem, it is a unsustainable solution, thank you.

19 MR. MOSER: My name is Charles Moser, M-o-s-e-r.
20 I'm a Selectman from the town of Mason. I am here speaking
21 on behalf of the 15 member New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline
22 Coalition which are 15 towns affected by this pipeline.

23 If NED is approved we are asking that FERC impose
24 as a condition of approval that Kinder Morgan and its
25 subsidiaries comply with all federal, state and local laws,

1 regulations and ordinances with respect to the siting and
2 construction of the pipeline.

3 New Hampshire has a fairly comprehensive set of
4 environmental regulations. We have the New Hampshire Site
5 Evaluation Commission for siting energy facilities. The
6 Federal Clean Water Act, Chapter 401, water quality
7 certificate applies to this project. It is administered by
8 the state.

9 New Hampshire drag and fill permits under RSA
10 482A, shore land permits under RSA 483D. A general
11 construction permit under the U.S. Clean Water Act, New
12 Hampshire Department of Environmental Services emissions
13 permits states issues consultations with the Fish and Game
14 and Drag Historic Preservation Act Review within the New
15 Hampshire Division of Historic Resources, large ground water
16 permit, withdrawal permit and surface water use registration
17 and alteration of terrain permits, all from the New
18 Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

19 All of those permits have been identified by
20 Kinder Morgan in Table 1.6-1 in Resource Report 1. They
21 left one out that I could think of and that was the New
22 Hampshire Department of Transportation Driveway Permit,
23 which is for curb cuts.

24 The problem with this list is that Kinder Morgan
25 will come in and argue that many of these things are

1 pre-empted by federal law. Therefore we are asking FERC to
2 hold Tennessee and Kinder Morgan's feet to the fire with
3 respect to these regulations by making approval contingent
4 on Kinder Morgan adhering to the regulatory requirements
5 that it has already identified.

6 And we are asking them -- we are asking you to
7 ask them to avoid or minimize the use of pre-emption. In
8 addition to those permits and licenses that I have
9 identified on the state level, each of the 17 towns that
10 this passes through has zoning ordinances, sub-division
11 regulations, site plan and review regulations and other land
12 use laws that they have passed on the local level.

13 Many of the 17 towns have aquifer protection
14 ordinances, wetland protection ordinances, storm water
15 management ordinances and regulations on nuisance, noise and
16 outdoor lighting. Many of the 17 towns have excavation
17 regulations and/or blasting ordinance.

18 These local ordinances represent many years of
19 hard work basically by dedicated volunteers who cared deeply
20 about where they lived. Zoning ordinances in New Hampshire
21 have to be enacted by majority vote at a town meeting or by
22 ballot on Election Day. The zoning ordinance is the direct
23 reflection of the will of the people as to what their town
24 should look like, what quality of life means to the voters,
25 how the people believe the land should be used.

1 Blasting and excavation ordinances are enacted
2 for the safety of the community and to ensure the
3 construction and industrial activities do not obliterate the
4 quiet enjoyment of neighboring properties of the town in
5 general. No one knows better than the residents of a
6 community what kind of laws and regulations is needed to
7 preserve and enhance the values of that community.

8 Respect for local ordinances equals respect for
9 the people of the community, therefore we ask FERC to
10 require assurances from Kinder Morgan that they will adhere
11 to local regulations regarding zoning, wetlands, aquifers,
12 surface waters, wells, blasting and excavation and in cases
13 where there are conflicting regulations to require Kinder
14 Morgan to follow the more stringent regulation.

15 When Congress passes a law that pre-empts local
16 law they are basically asking the local people to take one
17 on the chin for America. And a lot of the time that's not a
18 problem if it really benefits America. And when FERC issues
19 a Certificate of Convenience and Need authorizing eminent
20 domain you are telling us to take it on the chin for America
21 and we might understand if it benefits America.

22 But if FERC authorizes a project from which New
23 Hampshire gets no benefit and only 20% of the gas in New
24 England and 80% for export, you are telling us to take it on
25 the chin for a private company, Kinder Morgan and that is

1 unjust and unconstitutional.

2 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Mr. Tad Putney.

3 MR. PUTNEY: Thank you my name is Tad Putney,
4 P-u-t-n-e-y. I am a member of the 15 town New Hampshire
5 Municipal Pipeline Coalition and Brookline's Town
6 Administrator. Knowledge of the land over which the
7 pipeline is proposed suggests extensive blasting will be
8 required in many towns in order to bury the pipeline.

9 FERC must be mindful that New Hampshire is known
10 as the granite state for a well-founded reason. Burying a
11 pipeline will not be an easy task in our communities. It is
12 also worth noting that New Hampshire is also known for high
13 levels of arsenic and radon in well water.

14 A 2010 New Hampshire Department of Environmental
15 Services report entitled "Rock Blasting and Water Quality
16 Measures that can be Taken to Protect Water Quality and
17 Mitigate Impacts" identified the risks of rock blasting on
18 ground water in New Hampshire. It identified materials such
19 as detonators and explosives which are not entirely
20 combusted during blasting and leak into ground water. This
21 has resulted in a detection of nitrates and nitrites in
22 ground water.

23 Additionally the report found that blasting can
24 cause silt, sand, rock particles and chemical precipitates
25 that bind fracture surfaces to loosen and increase turbidity

1 or cloudiness of well water. High turbidity can damage
2 household equipment and fixtures, be aesthetically
3 unpleasing to drink and importantly increase concentrations
4 of metals and other contaminants.

5 The New Hampshire DBS has encouraged
6 municipalities to enact blasting ordinances that not only
7 focus on pre and post blast inspection of nearby structures
8 but also pre and post blast testing of private wells for
9 both water quality and yield. These tests are critical to
10 identifying any adverse impacts resulting from blasting
11 activities.

12 The following towns currently have blasting
13 ordinances in place, at least: Brookline, Fitzwilliam,
14 Merrimack, Milford, Pelham and Windham. The 15 towns of the
15 New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline Coalition request FERC
16 require that Kinder Morgan number one: Follow the existing
17 blasting ordinances in all towns that have them. Number
18 two: Pay for the pre and post blasting water testing for
19 any private or public wells located within at least 500 feet
20 of any blasting. The water testing shall include a standard
21 water well test plus tests for arsenic, minerals, metals,
22 PH, percolate, nitrate, bacteria, all other organic
23 compounds including MTBE and benzene and radiological
24 analysis for uranium and radon gas as well as water yield,
25 both before blasting within two weeks of the completion of

1 any blasting and quarterly until a year after blasting has
2 concluded.

3 Number three: Avoid any blasting within 1,000
4 feet of any contaminated soil sites and finally number four:
5 Submit an Alteration of Terrain Permit to New Hampshire DES
6 and follow the permitting requirements in order to enhance
7 the protection of ground water, both during and after
8 construction, thank you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. I'm going to go to
10 somebody out of order. I believe someone that has to leave
11 soon is Joel Desellates still here? Joel Desellates? Okay
12 then we are going to move on to the normal -- Martin Barry.

13 MR. BARRY: Good evening, I'm Martin Barry with
14 the Troy Conservation Commission. That's B-a-r-r-y. I'm a
15 professional engineer in New Hampshire, a certified
16 industrial hygienist, I have a PHD in Bio-Medical
17 engineering and I have extensive experience in risk
18 assessment. So I'm going to talk about risk assessment.

19 A human risk assessment more than anything else
20 -- I'm really concerned with those who are living near the
21 so-called incineration zone and the potentially devastating
22 consequences -- we are talking loss of life and the severe
23 environmental damage that could come from a pipeline leak,
24 accident or fire.

25 Now I recognize that statistically, the chance of

1 a major catastrophe with a brand new properly installed
2 pipeline is extremely remote but, and this is a big but, so
3 to speak, considering Kinder Morgan's history of pipeline
4 safety violations that is pretty well documented, in the
5 Wall Street Journal, on and on, Google search it. I am
6 concerned that the pipeline will not be properly designed,
7 the pipeline will not be properly installed, and most
8 critically though really, that the pipeline will be
9 neglected and poorly maintained.

10 I'm concerned about the risks that our children
11 and our grandchildren will inherit from a deteriorated,
12 poorly maintained pipeline, 30, 50, 100 years down the road
13 with a pipeline still in operation. So I ask FERC so when
14 you are doing your risk assessments, so when you are
15 literally predicting the number of hypothetical deaths, that
16 this pipeline will bring to our communities, run your risk
17 scenarios on a -- wouldn't even call it a really worst case
18 scenario -- run it assuming improper design. I'll put on
19 line to guys what I think some of those design criteria
20 would be.

21 Run it assuming poor construction, bad wells,
22 that type of stuff. Assuming inadequate seismic bracing.
23 Assume that Kinder Morgan will poorly maintain the pipeline.
24 Don't just drink the Kool Aid that Kinder Morgan is going to
25 feed you saying how well they are going to maintain the

1 pipeline.

2 So you need -- you know, assume excessive pipe
3 corrosion over time, assume that there's going to be a
4 significant amount of erosion under the pipe, under the
5 pipeline, the land and materials, destabilizing the pipe.
6 And specifically calculate the risks. Again the number of
7 theoretical deaths that our children should expect to occur,
8 not just during the first decade of operation but after the
9 5th decade, the 9th and the 10th decade, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is William
11 Matson, after William Matson is Gail Cromwell.

12 MR. MATSON: Matson, M-a-t-s-o-n, one "t." I'm a
13 Selectman from the town of Troy. Tonight I want to express
14 concerns regarding the location and the impact on Troy's
15 superfund site, the pipeline gouging its way through
16 Rhododendron State Park and the pipeline's impact on Troy's
17 emergency services.

18 Like most of the towns along the proposed Kinder
19 Morgan NED Pipeline route, we are a small town funded
20 primarily through property taxes. While the impact on our
21 town property values is of concern, our biggest worry is
22 that Troy is the only town along the route with a superfund
23 site by which Kinder Morgan now proposes to locate its
24 pipeline 110 feet away.

25 Approximately 8 million dollars of federal

1 funds were spent cleaning up the 2 acre Troy Mill site which
2 contained various chemicals and contaminants of concern. It
3 was the largest superfund site of disposed toxic drums,
4 okay, 55 gallon drums in the nation.

5 8 million dollars, various chemical
6 contaminants -- I'm sorry. The site still is considered
7 somewhat fragile and is currently in the middle of its
8 second 5 year review by the EPA and the New Hampshire
9 Department of Environmental Services. It's adjacent to
10 Rockwood Brook which feeds directly into Troy's swimming and
11 recreational area.

12 Adjacent to the superfund site is the 8 acre
13 landfill site full of mill waste, fabric scraps, filters,
14 dye cutters and other solid waste, much of this is
15 considered to have flammable potential. A pipeline spark,
16 leak or corrosion when coupled with the proximity to the
17 high-power electric transmission lines could produce a
18 catastrophe for the town of Troy.

19 We just celebrated our Bicentennial last Saturday
20 and we would like to make it another 100 years. So we are
21 asking of FERC one, please determine the impact of a
22 pipeline explosion on the Troy superfund site, the adjacent
23 landfill and all related water resources. Please study what
24 protocols are necessary and what studies exist regarding how
25 to handle a pipeline explosion or incident affecting the

1 integrity of a superfund site and subsequent safety impacts
2 on the residents and the first responders.

3 Please study and analyze what data exists
4 regarding natural gas pipelines and superfund sites,
5 particularly ones with such a close location to one another.

6 My next concern is for the safety of our
7 volunteer fire department and first responders along with
8 police personnel. Just 3 business days ago Kinder Morgan
9 finally released its 3rd pre-application pipeline plan, over
10 6500 pages and we counted them.

11 10,200 TBD's -- now imagine our surprise when we
12 learned that on Friday that Troy has now been designated as
13 a pipeline staging area, with over 30 acres needed for that.
14 Among other items it appears explosives and other materials
15 that we store there during pipeline construction -- all
16 other towns, we don't have night coverage.

17 Our volunteers and our police do not have the
18 training, equipment or power to deal with either a pipeline
19 explosion, a superfund disaster, vandalism or problems at
20 the staging area. In fact it appears Kinder Morgan plans to
21 have a computer alert their corporate employees first and
22 then local town personnel are contacted.

23 It appears the response by the towns is to wait
24 for the Kinder Morgan people. Wait for the town to burn,
25 that's crazy. Please look into Kinder Morgan's pipeline

1 accident protocols on all levels. Please study what's been
2 Kinder Morgan's response in such matters. Their record of
3 pipeline accidents, explosion, ruptures and leaks is readily
4 available at least in the earlier occurrence we were just
5 looking through.

6 And please determine how Kinder Morgan and small
7 towns and rural areas have dealt with previous Kinder Morgan
8 incidents.

9 Finally, Kinder Morgan wants to put its pipeline
10 through Rhododendron State Park, affecting the three towns
11 of Troy, Fitzwilliam and Richmond which include the park and
12 the town boundaries. Rhododendron State Park is New
13 Hampshire's only designated Botanical Park. Since 1982 it's
14 been on the U.S. Historic Natural Landmark Registry and the
15 Old Patch Place Cottage has been on the National Register of
16 Historical Places since 1980.

17 It's the only patch of native Rhododendron north
18 of Virginia I think. It's a beautiful spot and they want to
19 put the pipeline right through a state park. I mean what
20 kind of planning is that, would you do it through
21 Yellowstone? So we would like FERC to determine what's the
22 pipeline and what's the impact going to be on the various
23 water sources and the park itself?

24 Please determine the impact on the vegetation and
25 forest in the park and there's also endangered species in

1 there, thank you very much.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Gail Cromwell. After
3 Gail is Beverly Edwards.

4 MS. CROMWELL: My name is Gail G-a-i-l Cromwell
5 C-r-o-m-w-e-l-l. I'm Chairman of the Temple Select Board
6 and Temple is a member of the 15 Town Municipal Pipeline
7 Coalition. You have heard many concerns here tonight about
8 how the pipeline will affect our water and air quality and
9 even noise and all of those things are important. We share
10 those concerns however, we are asking you to add light to
11 the list of environmental factors to be considered.

12 I cannot find anywhere in those thousands of
13 pages of resource reports just released that light is even
14 mentioned yet all over the world scientists are discovering
15 that artificial lighting is damaging. It affects people and
16 it affects our wildlife, our birds, bats, turtles, frogs,
17 even trees that in turn host a variety of insects and
18 wildlife.

19 It is particularly bad for migrating birds. Many
20 of our towns, including mine, have passed dark sky
21 ordinances to halt the growth of indiscriminate lighting.
22 Without regulation of its lighting the proposed compressor
23 station covering many acres of land will be like a small
24 city needlessly polluting our skies and destroying the very
25 special gift of being able to see the night sky.

1 In addition station blow downs will release both
2 light and heat, to say nothing of the toxins threatening our
3 migrating birds, bats and especially raptors. New Hampshire
4 has one of the few pathways for the migration of raptors.
5 Thousands are reported each year on Monadnock as they begin
6 their flight south in the fall, 14,000 in just a recent
7 year.

8 The proposed compressor station in New Ipswich is
9 on the lead line of this very special migration. The nearby
10 Wapack Trail will be affected and is an important nesting
11 ground for a number of threatened species of birds. Night
12 light also affects adversely the breeding habits of turtles
13 and frogs. We acknowledge that light is needed for safety,
14 but at the same time we ask FERC to require Kinder Morgan to
15 specify the details of the lighting at all stations to
16 minimize the light pollution.

17 These details should specify angles of
18 illumination, intensity of light, the wave length
19 characteristics, all to try and minimize the effect on
20 people on our wildlife. We should have the latest research
21 on bird and especially raptor migration and if possible the
22 blow downs at the compressor station should be limited to
23 daylight hours to minimize the released heat and light that
24 harms our wildlife, thank you.

25 MR. TOMASI: After Beverly Edwards is Sean

1 Tadcliffe.

2 MS. EDWARDS: Bev B-e-v Edwards E-d-w-a-r-d-s and
3 I live in Temple, I am the Chairman of the Temple Energy
4 Committee. Why would any corporation make the reckless
5 decision to construct a 41,000 horsepower compressor station
6 a mere half mile from an elementary school?

7 And site it where the emissions can pollute the
8 nearby reservoir which supplies the school kids with their
9 drinking water? Why would FERC approve it? Well that's
10 Kinder Morgan's plan in Temple and if unstopped they could
11 make the same plan somewhere else.

12 Schools aren't just where kids go to class, it's
13 where they play outside at recess, they have lunch, they
14 have indoor and outdoor after school activities and where
15 they wait in line to get on their buses to go home. We
16 request that FERC require an in-depth training for the
17 decision makers at Kinder Morgan focused on the particular
18 vulnerability of children to the harmful effects of toxic
19 pollutants and we request that the training include wellness
20 research on health hazards within a 2 mile radius of
21 compressor stations.

22 The Madison County New York Health Departments
23 report on health impacts from compressor station emissions,
24 the Southwest Pennsylvania Environmental Health Project
25 Summary on compressor stations and health impacts and Mina

1 Hamilton's document *More Than a Pipeline, a Toxic Industrial*
2 *Infrastructure*.

3 We request an investigation of the effects of
4 compressor station noise and low frequency vibrations on the
5 ability of children and adults to concentrate plus the
6 short-term and long-term health impacts of blow downs,
7 fugitive emissions and other gas releases associated with
8 compressor stations with the special concern for kids with
9 asthma.

10 We also request a pre-construction baseline
11 health survey of the students and staff at our school
12 conducted by professional public health practitioners and
13 paid for by Kinder Morgan with a commitment to have the
14 children's health profiles monitored for 10 years.

15 Clearly it's not a priority of Kinder Morgan's to
16 responsibly site their compressor stations and contain or
17 eliminate their emissions of toxic pollutants and in light
18 of their willingness to subject children to the health risks
19 posed by their facilities, their negligence requires a
20 serious investigation.

21 Let it begin. And we further request that it be
22 followed by a list of steps that will be taken by FERC and
23 Kinder Morgan to correct this public endangerment. Our
24 children deserve better.

25 MR. TOMASI: Sean Radcliffe.

1 MR. RADCLIFFE: Sean Radcliffe, R-a-d-c-l-i-f-f-e.
2 I'm with the Temple Conservation Commission and on the
3 Temple Pipeline Advisory Commission. Kelley Collins in
4 Greenville described earlier the risks to the Greenville or
5 the Toby water supply due to the compressor station in New
6 Ipswich. I will connect the dots for you.

7 The proposed site of the New Ipswich compressor
8 station is what we call a scatland property at the corner of
9 New Ipswich, Temple and Greenville. The scatland is between
10 Route 45 and Old Temple Road uphill from either road. The
11 land is a big steep hill of granite. If they need the
12 compressor station to be on level ground, it could mean a
13 lot more blasting on the scatland. Residents with bedrock
14 wells are at higher risk to the additional blasting with the
15 compressor station.

16 More sensitive are those dependent on surface
17 water. The Kinder Morgan map shows one small wetland on the
18 map where the compressor station map -- but it doesn't show
19 the large area of hydric soil that it is sitting on. A few
20 hundred feet from the compression station site is a pond
21 that is wet 12 months of the year. That pond is part of a
22 series of larger ponds which is one of 3 tributaries, main
23 tributaries to the town of Greenville Reservoir, the Toby
24 Reservoir.

25 There are nearby farms that irrigate this surface

1 pond with surface pond water. The area is part of the
2 Souhegan River watershed. Residents like myself surrounding
3 the scatland have dug wells. Our dug wells have extremely
4 clean water because the land around us is extremely clean.

5 The scatland is actually uphill from us. Every
6 time there is a heavy rain or snowmelt, water runs from the
7 direction of the scatland, through our land, towards the
8 tributaries of the Greenville Reservoir behind our house.
9 Any contaminating substances from the compressor station
10 will percolate downhill like a fountain and local residents
11 like myself will be drinking and eating them.

12 Yesterday in Nashua, Kathleen Gauvin pointed out
13 that heavy molecule substances such as radon, palladium and
14 other radioactive isotopes could get into the soil and
15 ground water. Those substances are heavy and will drop
16 quickly in the adjacent lands and waters during blow downs.
17 We are not paranoid. There are recent reports that people
18 near fracked wells and compressor station that have poorer
19 health than the average in other towns, adjacent towns.

20 Stop these projects until harmful health effects
21 are understood and the public can be kept safe. How many
22 41,000 horsepower fracked gas compressor stations are cited
23 on hydrate soil that are uphill from stratified drift
24 aquifers and ponds less than 1,000 feet away?

25 Are there studies looking for contamination to

1 surface water and dug wells that are checking for seasonal
2 affects? Is contamination greater in the spring thaw due to
3 contamination being trapped in the snow? Is contamination
4 greater in the dry fall season when the stratified drift
5 aquifers are naturally lower levels than contamination could
6 be concentrated?

7 Are there studies that look at the health effects
8 for 5 years, 10 years? Some of this contamination coming
9 downhill could take time.

10 Lastly you said you were interested in the
11 cumulative effect. The cumulative effect of any
12 contamination to the aquifers that are surrounding
13 compressor stations will be huge. If the aquifers and the
14 ground water get contaminated, these 3 towns are going to be
15 crippled, practically make them un-livable, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

17 MR. KIELEY: My name is John Kieley K-i-e-l-e-y,
18 the town of Temple. I have been combing my list of comments
19 as others from Temple and other towns have spoken but I
20 would like to start by adding to what Gail Cromwell said a
21 minute ago about the flyway along Temple Mountain. It is
22 the largest and most important flyway in the northeastern
23 part of the United States with 10,000 raptors a year using
24 it, collecting there and using it as part of their migration
25 south.

1 The Audubon, New Hampshire Audubon has been
2 studying this site and the phenomena for many years and we
3 would refer you to their 2014 annual report on their
4 findings. The concern is that the site of the proposed
5 compressor station is right along that pathway and that if
6 built the compressor station would subject these raptors to
7 noise, light, air and thermal pollution that would emanate
8 from that facility.

9 Research should be conducted to ensure that the
10 compressor station could not interfere with this migration.
11 I would next like to speak to the subject of the Lukas
12 community, L-u-k-a-s. Lukas provides the required tranquil
13 environment for 20 developmentally disabled adults, many of
14 whom have lived there for decades.

15 The facility is in close proximity to the
16 compressor station so residents would be particularly
17 affected by the noise and air pollution emanating from that
18 facility. Research should be conducted to assure that the
19 quality of life of these fragile residents is not diminished
20 in any manner by the compressor station.

21 I would like to add another level of comment
22 relative to the Temple Elementary School. The town uses the
23 elementary school as our emergency shelter. During the 2008
24 ice storm that facility kept our residents warm, showered
25 and fed for 2 full weeks. Research should be conducted on

1 the appropriateness of continuing to designate that facility
2 as our emergency shelter given its close proximity to what
3 would become our biggest hazard.

4 I would also like to pick up on some comments
5 that were made relative to Liberty Utilities. Those of us
6 who have attended the PUC hearings have had a chance to
7 really understand the relationship with Liberty Utilities
8 and its parent company Algonquin and most significantly
9 Algonquin's interaction financially with Kinder Morgan.
10 Liberty has provided extremely little information on how
11 they would expand their distribution networks within New
12 Hampshire's cities and towns. They have not provided any
13 concrete information, despite their comments that the Dracut
14 supply that they access now is in any way going to be
15 diminished into the future.

16 All they talk about is the need for additional
17 gas. In their testimony a week or a week and a half ago,
18 they did admit, under cross-examination, that they have
19 looked at no other alternatives to the NED Pipeline. They
20 were asked about Spectra and they said they hadn't
21 considered it, they were asked about Portland National Gas
22 and they said they hadn't considered it. They were asked
23 about Liquefied Natural Gas which other utilities and
24 distribution companies in Massachusetts have signed on to
25 long-term agreements with.

1 Under cross-examination they were also forced to
2 admit that their parent company Algonquin has a 400 million
3 dollar investment in this pipeline. So I think when you add
4 that all up no information on why they need more gas, no
5 information on why they can't get the gas they might need
6 through Dracut, admission that they have not looked at
7 alternatives, particularly Spectra, PNG or LNG, admission
8 that their parent company will benefit if this pipeline is
9 built and the admission that board members of Liberty and
10 Energy North are the same people who are board members of
11 the subsidiary with a 400 million dollar investment in NED.

12 It smells and FERC take that into consideration.
13 I would also very quickly like to make a comment on the
14 pipeline itself, there have been a lot of concerns expressed
15 by different towns, but one thing I found quite revolting
16 from the get go on this was that because we are a rural
17 area, and I'm thinking about points west now, Kinder Morgan
18 would be allowed to use thin-walled pipe, not the pipe that
19 they would normally use in more populated areas, perhaps
20 like Amherst and Milford.

21 Also in the rural areas they are only required to
22 put remote control valves, shut-off valves every 20 miles.
23 It seems to me that's a pretty dangerous combination,
24 thin-walled pipe and a 20 mile supply if there should be a
25 catastrophe, a fire. So our volunteer fire departments in

1 Temple we have 20 members some of whom are at least my age,
2 trying to address and protect our public after the developer
3 has been allowed to use thin pipe and only put control
4 valves every 20 miles, it just seems like it is a real
5 invitation for disaster, thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next up is Tim
7 Roache, after Tim is Albert Lefebvre.

8 MR. ROACHE: Thank you Eric for having me. My
9 name is Tim Roache it's R-o-a-c-h-e. I'm the Executive
10 Director, yep sorry guys -- I'll do that again, my name is
11 Tim Roache, it's R-o-a-c-h-e. I'm the Executive Director
12 with the Nashua Regional Planning Commission. NRPC provides
13 technical planning services, land use transportation and
14 environmental planning services to 13 member communities in
15 the region, 8 of them who are impacted by the proposed NED
16 Pipeline.

17 Early on in the pre-filing process, NRPC formed
18 an Energy Facilities Advisory Committee made up of citizen
19 members, many of who are present here this evening and that
20 group worked tirelessly charged to produce and find facts
21 relative to the project and compile those facts so that they
22 could be used by our member communities.

23 In addition to that, NRPC has worked with the
24 Southwest Regional Planning Commission out in Keene, as well
25 as the Regional Planning Commissions in Massachusetts in the

1 western part of the state that are impacted by the project.
2 And with that work we have combed through the resource
3 reports to produce about 26 pages so far of information that
4 we feel needs to be included in the EIS. It's a work in
5 progress and we are hoping to complete it in the next few
6 weeks.

7 But as you know and you have heard many times
8 this evening on July 24th Kinder Morgan added these updated
9 resource reports, we feel that it is really necessary that
10 they go back and take a look at what's out there relative to
11 what we have produced so far.

12 We believe it's really important for NRPC and its
13 member communities to have the time to review and understand
14 what's in those resource reports. The NRPC, as a
15 Commission, the members, the residents that serve on the
16 Commission will come together on September 16th to revisit
17 the issues that are relative to the NED Pipeline and they
18 just need that time -- they need additional time to
19 synthesis this information.

20 So for these reasons we are asking that the
21 commentary be extended to October 23, 2015 to allow all of
22 these people, the NRPC and the member communities and the
23 communities of the Southwest Regional Planning, that
24 additional time that they need.

25 We really believe also, I know you have tried to

1 hold an additional scoping meeting in Cheshire County, I
2 think that's great. I think it would be helpful to have an
3 additional opportunity here in the Nashua region as well if
4 that's possible.

5 And finally I know you said earlier in your
6 opening remarks that don't worry about the comment period
7 your comments will be answered, that wasn't our
8 understanding leading into this point and if you are -- you
9 know you have heard it a number of times, you have heard a
10 number of comments and if you are going to respond to those
11 comments I really just urge you to respond to this one and
12 the same comments as you have heard from others and do what
13 you can to extend the comment period, thanks.

14 MR. TOMASI: After Albert is Patricia Martin.

15 MR. LEFEBVRE: My name is Albert Lefebvre,
16 L-e-f-e-b-v-r-e. I am from Rindge, New Hampshire where in
17 the last election in March over 70% of the population voted
18 against the pipeline and a number of articles. I am a
19 member of the Rindge Conservation Commission and as a
20 Commission member I request that the Federal Energy
21 Regulatory Commission, like the fellow before me, schedule
22 new scoping sessions after we and other conservation members
23 have had the opportunity to review and respond to the over
24 6500 page report prepared by Kinder Morgan recently and I
25 add many items are still to be decided.

1 Kinder Morgan is a multi-billion dollar
2 corporation with vast and varied resources at its disposal
3 that it can draw upon and pay for. It is associated with
4 and can draw upon the whole worldwide energy structure for
5 assistance. And their resources, financial resources are
6 like a huge goliath compared with those of the small towns
7 along the proposed route.

8 They can throw people at this project that we
9 don't have. You, as a regulatory Commission have a staff
10 that can review a 6500 page report much more easily than the
11 small towns and the Commissions before me.

12 And lastly I wanted to mention the fact that I am
13 -- in the media it seems that people think it is being
14 referred to as "not in my backyard issue", a nimby issue.
15 With all the people who have spoken before, they have given
16 numerous reasons why this is not a nimby issue and I know
17 why the media, particularly MUR maybe, that is indicating
18 that we are only concerned because it is going through our
19 neighborhood.

20 We are not concerned just with our neighborhood
21 we are concerned with this pipeline and with all the
22 well-educated and spoken people before me given the numerous
23 reasons about why it shouldn't be here. There's a good
24 foundation for that, they are speaking from their mind.

25 These are well-educated, intelligent people given

1 you good, solid reasons that this pipeline is not needed.
2 We don't need it. Please extend the scoping period. Please
3 give the towns adequate time to look into and point out the
4 problems with it, thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir.

6 MS. MARTIN: Hi, I'm Pat Martin, M-a-r-t-i-n.
7 I'm Chair of the Rindge Energy Commission and I'm speaking
8 tonight on behalf of the Municipal Pipeline Coalition and
9 addressing the issue of need. Does New Hampshire need NED?
10 No. We know that New Hampshire already has more energy than
11 we need and we export almost half to the rest of New
12 England.

13 We now know that last winter's high electric
14 rates were not due to scarcity but to timing. In spite of a
15 colder winter than the previous one, wholesale prices fell
16 60% by January without any new pipelines. For months now we
17 have had the lowest demand for electricity in 12 years and
18 electricity wholesale prices are lower than they have been
19 in 16 years without a single new pipeline and with the
20 retirement of 4 major power plants.

21 As the President of the New England Power
22 Generators Association said, the energy crisis was
23 overblown. But for any winter peaks we are already covered
24 by Vista Gas, LNG, Nepoch's proposal and the Winter
25 Reliability Program. Portland Natural Gas Transport System

1 will also be available soon and wouldn't waste a destructive
2 and expensive construction process on rate fares.

3 AIM and TGP Connecticut Pipelines are already
4 approved by FERC. They would all be less of a burden for
5 rate payers than NED and not harm Southern New Hampshire's
6 economy, travel industry, real estate markets and
7 communities. Please show us how adding more fracked gas to
8 the line-up of projects already in que for New England will
9 not create an imbalance in our supply when we are already
10 using gas for 50% of our generation. Adding more natural
11 gas to our generation actually reduces diversity.

12 Please explain to us why New Hampshire's state
13 energy strategy should abandon the price protections and
14 security offered by supply diversity. Prove to us why we
15 would be better off with Kinder Morgan's 5 measly permanent
16 jobs rather than thousands of good, permanent local jobs
17 from energy efficiency work and installing renewables.

18 Kinder Morgan keeps telling us that prices will
19 go down if NED is approved. Show us the error in the EIA
20 calculations that predict prices for gas will rise due to
21 exports. Explain to us when most of NED's fuel hits its
22 destinations in Asia and Europe where they pay 4 times as
23 much, how it won't force gas prices to rise here at home.

24 Explain to us why the Industrial Energy Consumers
25 of America who are fighting the exportation of gas should

1 stop worrying about the manufacturing and transportation
2 costs rising and explain to us why thoughtful applications
3 of alternative won't be a smarter choice than squandering
4 our U.S. fuel resources for higher profits abroad and
5 depleting our resources at home that future generations may
6 need.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next is Michael
8 Barrett.

9 MR. BARRETT: Hi welcome to Milford tonight, good
10 to see you. My name is Michael Barrett B-a-double r-double
11 t. I live in the town of Temple and I am here representing
12 the Board of Selectmen. Am I speaking loud enough? Okay,
13 great thank you.

14 So I've been tasked by the Board of Selectmen to
15 look from a safety perspective and an environmental
16 perspective regarding the draft environment report, I have
17 been working on safety assessments for decades. I look at
18 the probability of occurrence and the severity of hazard.
19 We look at loss of life or when it is specifically
20 calculated how many times someone is going to perish in an
21 unforeseen event.

22 This report says in Section 11-4 that it complies
23 with CFR 49 Part 192. I don't come to that conclusion at
24 all. I think if it is going to be labeled draft fine, but
25 don't say you are compliant because it is really a very low

1 value report. So on behalf of the people in Temple I have
2 the following request and I would like to describe why we
3 have it.

4 I'd like to have a comprehensive hazard analysis
5 done by either a PE, a professional engineer or someone at
6 the PHD level that knows what they are doing and understands
7 unique features that we can talk about tonight. None of
8 this is in your report. It's absent of anything
9 constructive. So I would like to ask for you to have a
10 hazard analysis that identifies all potential hazards to the
11 local environments and in Temple's case resulting from the
12 compression station because we abut it, but also its impact
13 on the migrating falcons that we have heard about as well as
14 the fact that we physically have a separated police station
15 and policemen that reside two towns away, an ambulance
16 service that resides 10 miles to the west and an
17 all-volunteer fire department.

18 I was hoping to see some substance tonight, I
19 appreciate it is a draft, but it is very poorly done. So
20 you have heard about the falcons talked about this evening
21 in our small town of 1300 we are outnumbered at times on
22 given days by these migrating birds. We enjoy it and we
23 consider it a national asset. There are only a few places
24 that these birds can do it and they can't change routes
25 because they are trained to look at the topographical

1 features of the 5 mountains that form our town.

2 So you can't relocate them. A previous company
3 tried to look at the feasibility of putting in a windmill
4 and concluded they needed 2 years of study to not impair and
5 adversely affect the falcons. I don't know how to do it, I
6 can promise you that. I can evaluate the report.
7 Furthermore our town is unique in that in order to save
8 funds we actually had our police station relocated 2 towns
9 away. At times we have no police on staff, at times one and
10 at times two but if you look at the geography if there is a
11 hazard that unfolds at the compressor station or its
12 adjacent pipelines, the police may very likely and probably
13 will be unable to get to Temple.

14 So when people talk about the school that is
15 located within a half mile of it as we understand it, our
16 policemen are our first responders, we don't have the fire
17 in town and we have the EMS folks in Wilton so we have a
18 huge disadvantage. The school plan in this case for an
19 unforeseen effect is to march the kids over to an adjacent
20 wooden building, a wooden building, we have to certainly
21 change that, we are not prepared for this.

22 So I would like to see in a final study where the
23 probability of police are unable to come to town what effect
24 it has on loss of life or in impairment of people in town.
25 We talked about the school and it's already been mentioned

1 that's our only emergency shelter and so that should also be
2 included with having an experience in the year 2008 we had a
3 national or emergency declared by the Governor, if anyone
4 here is local. We had no ability to leave our town for over
5 a week.

6 We had no electricity for up to 11 or 12 days,
7 there was so many power lines down and trees down that none
8 of us could get out of town. The police were limited,
9 everyone pulled together, it took the National Guard to come
10 and help us out. On the 11th day the National Guard came up
11 my driveway. It's not an exaggeration to say we cannot deal
12 with these events and in order to look at how we might, we
13 need to see a real professional variant of an analysis done.

14 This is not even an outline of something that I
15 deem professional and I'm not trying to be negative, I don't
16 know who wrote it.

17 We talked about the school we talked about the
18 emergency shelter. No one has talked about Our Lady of
19 Hope, a local religious facility. Sister Lorraine is here
20 she may not know, but I am one of the volunteers that rakes
21 that lawn in the fall with a whole bunch of other folks.

22 The leaves are so dry I often wondered if anyone
23 dropped a cigarette how we can even stop a fire from
24 propagating. Now it's across the street from the compressor
25 station and the pipelines are running through their lawn.

1 So I wonder who is going to protect the 5 permanent people
2 there and their up to 22 guests that visit in regular
3 periods.

4 It certainly isn't addressed here. I know you
5 are not familiar with some of these details so I do hope
6 that you will take into consideration and try to help us get
7 a hazard analysis that really allows us to act because this
8 doesn't.

9 I also did -- as part of my due diligence I
10 checked with the police department. Not one person from
11 Kinder Morgan has ever contacted them about any safety
12 issues local to our town. I contacted our fire department.
13 I contacted the Wilton Line borough of Temple ambulance
14 department, I contacted Our Lady of Hope, there's been no
15 contact.

16 Although they stage these shows they didn't come
17 and talk to Chief Matay, what is it that is going to hurt
18 you, that will limit you from helping the population, it
19 just has not been done. There has been zero contact with
20 our safety officials and here we are a half a year into
21 this. So I hope it gets better, I hope you can help us and
22 I thank you for your time.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you next is Carol Coleman.

24 MS. HOLDEN: Good evening, I'm Carol Holden,
25 H-o-l-d-e-n. I'm one of the County Commissioners for

1 Hillsborough County and I represent 23 of the 29 towns in
2 Hillsborough County and I come before you to, as a resident
3 of Amherst I am expressing concerns heard from the
4 communities in my district, it's district 3.

5 The planned site in route of the pipelines was
6 done in ways to reduce the environmental and community
7 impacts. Ponemah Bog Wildlife Sanctuary in Amherst is
8 slated to require blasting to install the pipeline. Let's
9 hope the Sanctuary can be saved.

10 It features a 3 acre pond surrounded by a
11 floating, sphagnum mat all encircled by a oak and pitch pine
12 woods. The bog is a kettle hold created by the retreat of
13 the glaciers. What a shame if this is not saved.

14 According to -- my second point, according to the
15 Amherst taskforce, the pipeline was not to be sited on a
16 dead-end street for safety reasons. Is the pipeline going
17 to be routed in all streets, in any streets that are
18 dead-end? And that's a rhetorical question.

19 Three, the pipeline was not to be situated near a
20 school. I have an example, the Amherst Christian School is
21 at the end of Patricia Lane in Amherst. The capacity of the
22 school is approximately 100 students. The pipeline goes
23 through the parking lot of the school yard.

24 Consideration for abutters living near a
25 transmission site was to be given. Senior citizens might

1 want to sell their homes in 3 to 5 years, some of them would
2 not be able to wait the 10 to 15 years to see if the
3 pipeline safety is adequate. Who is going to pay for their
4 losses if they are not able to sell their properties at a
5 fair market price?

6 Firefighters in our communities as in many others
7 are volunteers. In the path of the pipeline how would they
8 be trained and to know what their role would be if there was
9 an emergency? Finding pipeline easements to get detailed
10 information about a specific parcel if you have questions
11 you should contact the Hillsborough County Register of Deeds
12 and provide them with the parcel number of your property and
13 that you want to learn more about. The Register of Deeds
14 can also help locate a deed and determine if the pipeline
15 company indeed holds an easement of it.

16 You need to make sure that if you have a utility
17 easement, it may not be the 30 foot easement that the
18 pipeline might require so check your deeds, get your number,
19 and I represent 10 communities that are on the pipeline and
20 I hope you will consider gentlemen the concerns of these
21 residents and I tried not to repeat what has been said
22 before this evening, thank you very much.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up George May.

24 MR. MAY: Good evening my name is George May
25 that's M-a-y and I'm here representing the Souhegan

1 Watershed Association and the Souhegan River Local Advisory
2 Committee and I want to speak in favor of protecting the
3 Souhegan River, probably the most important conservation
4 resource in this whole area.

5 The Souhegan River is a special river and because
6 of that deserves special protection. There are two citizens
7 groups that are trying to protect the river, the Souhegan
8 Watershed Association and the Souhegan River Local Advisory
9 Committee. The Souhegan River Local Advisory Committee is
10 appointed by the state of New Hampshire to make
11 recommendations and to advise DES permitting and to the
12 state and to the towns.

13 The Souhegan Watershed Association has a number
14 of programs that involve the river including kayaking trips
15 on the river, and adopt a salmon family program where
16 students in local schools raise salmon in the classroom and
17 then release them to the Souhegan River right here in
18 Milford in the springtime before they get out of school.

19 A number of significant improvements have been
20 made to the river in the last number of years -- recent
21 years. The Merrimack Village Dam was removed at the mouth
22 of the river to allow fish passage to come up.

23 There is still underway an instream flow study
24 that was commissioned by the New Hampshire legislature and
25 used the Souhegan River as the pilot for all the protected

1 rivers in the state of New Hampshire so lots of money has
2 been spent on the river and now Kinder Morgan wants to drill
3 under it in several different spots.

4 The pipeline would be buried under the river in
5 Greenville, a very difficult access and then again it would
6 cross the river -- am I too far?

7 MR. TOMASI: Get closer to the mic please.

8 MR. MAY: Okay I'm getting feedback here. And
9 then it would cross the river 4 times in Amherst to avoid
10 going by the Souhegan High School and so they came up with a
11 series of recommendations and I'm going to put them in
12 order.

13 The first thing that we would recommend --

14 MR. TOMASI: Well sir, I think everybody might
15 have to, -- my understanding that you are an elected
16 official, is that correct? Or are you just an association,
17 a member of an association?

18 MR. MAY: I'm appointed by the state.

19 MR. TOMASI: Okay continue then.

20 MR. MAY: The first thing would be to take a look
21 at alternate routes. The route that we have is not a good
22 one and probably the least invasive environmental solution
23 which is what we are all about here. It is for the pipeline
24 to be removed from the
25 Souhegan Watershed completely.

1 Kinder Morgan has the ability and has easements
2 in northern Massachusetts that would do the job which means
3 there is probably a better less environmentally-upsetting
4 solution to this proposed route.

5 If there are concerns for this route are more
6 than mimicked here in New Hampshire and this would be an
7 upset for a still, pristine area. New Hampshire it depends
8 on tourism that could be affected, our recreational programs
9 on the river would be upset.

10 People at the present time would become much more
11 concerned about studying and protecting the area and the
12 river and this would be a bad signal to send. Most of the
13 river crossings in all of the communities now have signs as
14 you go over the bridge saying this is a protected river and
15 many of the towns along the river have put up additional
16 signs to identify the brooks that the roads crossed the
17 bridges.

18 Also I would like to point out that 75% of
19 affected landowners, including some of the municipalities
20 have not given Kinder Morgan access to their property to
21 survey it which shows essentially how deeply the mood is
22 against this project. So the best way of taking care of the
23 environmental problems is to eliminate it and find a
24 different route, there are other routes.

25 If the route has to continue through New

1 Hampshire, we would ask that the route through Amherst and
2 Merrimack be changed. Once the route of the powerline
3 reaches 101A in Amherst it crosses the highway and then into
4 Ponemah Bog, continues on through flood plains that do flood
5 to Souhegan High School.

6 After a short while it crosses into Horse Hill
7 Nature Preserve in Merrimack. All of these are problems
8 that people don't want affected here.

9 MR. TOMASI: Sir did you put your information in
10 writing, all of your concerns in writing? Because I know
11 people are getting a little antsy, we want to be able to get
12 to the citizens, so if you could wrap it up really quickly
13 please.

14 MR. MAY: Okay. What we would like to do, there
15 is an additional route that would eliminate the Amherst and
16 Merrimack, that would eliminate crossing through Ponemah Bog
17 going under the river at Souhegan High School and crossing
18 Horse Hill in Merrimack. It's possible that there is
19 another utility that could go down the railroad that runs
20 right alongside where they could take a look at anyway, the
21 railroad that runs right alongside 101A down to South
22 Merrimack and then go out Continental Boulevard.

23 MR. TOMASI: Hold on sir, is everything you have
24 in writing?

25 MR. MAY: It is.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. The last
2 representative we have I believe is Edward Dekker from New
3 Ipswich. Is Edward Dekker -- Ipswich?

4 MR. DEKKER: Hello, my name is Edward Dekker,
5 D-e-k-k-e-r. I am the Chair of the New Ipswich Planning
6 Board. Now I would like to talk a little bit about
7 procedure. In New Hampshire we have got a tradition of
8 small local communities with volunteer government. In
9 particular I am part of a Planning Board. We evaluate site
10 plans for projects after the zoning board has done their
11 job. We work with Selectmen who have a role in land use as
12 well, they control the roads, a project that is going to
13 require enhancement, modification of the roadways, the
14 Selectmen are involved.

15 This gives the decisions about the site plan at
16 the local community level. Now you just gave an example at
17 the very beginning of the meeting about an oak tree. Does
18 anybody in this room really think it makes sense for someone
19 in Washington to decide every oak tree that is going to be
20 cut down by a project?

21 That's a local decision. That should be done by
22 a local land use board, not done by Washington. I'm making
23 these comments as a way of requesting that whatever the FERC
24 does, make the decision you make subject to the local land
25 use Board's approval of a project, using the local

1 procedures.

2 Now I'm the Chair of the New Ipswich Planning
3 Board. We have a lot of expertise on our Board. We wrote a
4 wind farm ordinance dealing with noise levels and the impact
5 of the community, that ordinance has now been adopted by 30
6 communities in the Northeast.

7 Our expertise is not infinite but it is
8 substantial as are the other Boards in local communities
9 affected by this pipeline. Yes, we have to hire experts and
10 our local procedures say that the applicant will pay for the
11 experts hired by the local land use board. I see no reason
12 that shouldn't be done here. We should be able to hire
13 experts at Kinder Morgan's expense to evaluate the proposal.

14 The areas that we would look at in a site plan,
15 and I'm not giving an exhaustive list but I am going to
16 touch a few of the high points, would include noise. We are
17 a quiet community. Applying the same noise levels to a
18 quiet community that one would apply to the neighborhood of
19 a boiler factory in the Bronx makes no sense.

20 We have local ideas of what we should have for
21 noise. It should be quiet. We shouldn't drown out the
22 peepers in the spring, we shouldn't affect the wildlife, we
23 shouldn't affect the enjoyment of the neighbor's barbeque in
24 their back yard.

25 Lighting -- dark skies are important to us as

1 mentioned by previous speakers. There is no reason
2 whatsoever that any lighting in a facility like a pumping
3 station shouldn't be faux pas dark sky compliant and
4 moreover, why would light be turned on if there is nobody
5 there, if it is unattended?

6 If it's security lighting for television cameras,
7 hey use infrared, it doesn't need any light. Now I'm sure
8 people -- bright people in Washington can come up with these
9 too, but then again if you grew up in Manhattan what
10 difference does a few lights at night make?

11 We are not the Vegas strip, we are not downtown
12 Manhattan, we're New Ipswich and we understand the
13 difference between New Ipswich and Las Vegas or Manhattan.
14 I don't know how we would get enough time with decision
15 makers on the FERC. Not people who write reports and
16 compile thousands and thousands of messages they won't read,
17 but the actual people who make the decision to tell them
18 what New Ipswich is like.

19 They are not going to be able to come out and
20 spend a week talking to the people of New Ipswich, the
21 people of Rindge, of Temple. Pass some of that
22 decision-making authority back to the people in the local
23 community. And the other things we would look at with our
24 local decision-making in the site plan review would be the
25 fire safety.

1 We would get input from somebody who has a little
2 bit to say about it, the fire chief, what does he need in
3 order to assure the safety of the community and then that
4 would be placed as a requirement on the applicant. You have
5 got to upgrade it to these fire safety things.

6 A fire chief is a lot better person to provide
7 input on what fire safety changes are needed for New Ipswich
8 than again somebody in Washington, because it has already
9 been pointed out to you that we don't have city water, we
10 rely on tanker trucks. How many tanker trucks would we have
11 to have in order to provide enough water to control an
12 emergency at a pumping station? Maybe not put out the fire
13 at the pumping station, but preventing the entire woods from
14 catching on fire.

15 How big a building would we need to heat, to keep
16 the tanker trucks during the winter? It's cold here, if we
17 park them outside they would freeze.

18 MR. TOMASI: Sir, you have run about 7 minutes or
19 so could you wrap it up really quick?

20 MR. DEKKER: Okay. So, in summary I'm just going
21 to say keep the local decision makers in the loop don't cut
22 us out. We have an important role to play, thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. While my court
24 reporter swaps out his files is that correct? So give me
25 one second while he does that and then we will start with

1 speaker number one which will be Stephen Matthews.

2 (Whereupon a short recess was taken, to be
3 reconvened.)

4 MR. WHEELER: Good to go, tape is all changed. I
5 apologize for stepping away from decorum for a moment but
6 you know I felt I needed to do that. It is very disturbing
7 to me, to digress just for a minute that you come here from
8 Washington and you don't even know what our form of
9 government is here.

10 Just so you know what the Executive Council does
11 we are the second highest elected state official in New
12 Hampshire government. We hire the Public Utilities
13 Commissioners or fire the Public Utility Commissioners, we
14 hire the Site Selection Committee members or fire the Site
15 Selection Committee member and we have a significant role in
16 the state in developing the state's energy policy.

17 Also if you think this pipeline is going through
18 Rhododendron Park, it ain't going to get my signature to
19 sell the land, have an easement on the land or a
20 right-of-way. And now I will go to my prepared remarks.

21 Every town, save one, affected by this proposed
22 pipeline project is in my district and I would like to
23 summarize real quick because I know a lot of other people
24 want to speak, the comments that I have heard through
25 e-mails and constituent reporting and from the people in

1 this room tonight and other people across the district.

2 I'm asking you please hear them and listen to
3 what they say when they detail their testimony tonight.
4 Granite Staters are not pipeline pushovers. Every public
5 works project has an environmental impact, including this
6 one. Every eminent domain project also has had a
7 substantial New Hampshire benefit. This export pipeline
8 does not benefit the Granite Staters. Especially those who
9 live in export pipeline affected towns.

10 This project will steal over 1500 acres of land
11 from New Hampshire homeowners. They will be required to
12 give up their land, their forest, their crops, their
13 privacy, their property values, clean, pristine water and
14 the list goes on and on and on.

15 Air quality and water quality will be affected
16 far beyond the 1500 acres of this proposed taking, 10,
17 20-fold or more will be affected. Part of my duties as an
18 Executive Counselor is to appoint and serve on highway
19 layout commissions. If this 71 mile taking was for a
20 highway it would never pass environmental protection muster.

21 You know in fact the proposed circumferential
22 highway project that would be in Hudson and Litchfield was
23 turned down. We were told by the EPA and the Federal
24 Highway Administration, don't even both applying for the
25 permits, you are not going to get them, you are not

1 disturbing that much land, you are not taking that much from
2 the people just forget it.

3 But now comes a 71 mile comparable project and
4 that wants to sail right through. Also in New Hampshire a
5 highway would never and I mean never be built with the kind
6 of citizen opposition that was in Nashua last night and
7 that's here tonight.

8 So that begs the real question here: will you
9 listen to these people or will you recommend that this
10 project be forced upon us? The only responsible
11 environmental finding or recommendation for this project
12 should be "no build", thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Okay we will call the
14 first person then, number 1 Stephen Matthews.

15 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Proceed.

17 MR. MATTHEWS: Just another quick comment on the
18 fact that we are not in a position to comment on all of this
19 bearing in mind what came out last week. We cannot
20 realistically comment on a report that basically does not
21 exist. We would welcome the opportunity and the time to
22 comment on that submission of a complete report. We must be
23 allowed a realistic time frame to review the documentation
24 in order to provide relevant, intelligent comments.

25 And the bulk of my talk is on the compressor

1 station which has been sited on a brown field polluted site.
2 It has lead pollution. Run-off from the site is collected
3 by a stream that runs into the reservoir. If you don't
4 disturb the land it doesn't run off that way -- if we are
5 going to put construction work on there that leaking will
6 end up in Greenville's reservoir, the town reservoir, their
7 only source of water.

8 And the site is less than half a mile from
9 Temple's elementary school. Sure -- sorry, the questions at
10 the Kinder Morgan open house in the meeting in New Ipswich
11 earlier this year, questions were asked about chemical
12 emissions from that system, pipes and compressor stations.
13 Their response was they didn't know any details.
14 They did say that they would find out and they would let the
15 New Ipswich Board of Selectmen know the answer, their answer
16 has never been forthcoming.

17 I can understand that difficulty, finding such
18 information on the internet is very difficult. It took
19 maybe 10 minutes, 12 miles if I wanted to get fussy and read
20 the peer review papers. Someone ought to tell whoever it
21 was that was designated at Kinder Morgan they should give up
22 the search, we have found the answers. They have the sort
23 of answers we suspected we would find, they are not the sort
24 of answers that we wanted to find. This is what we found.

25 There are 6 reports I'm giving you giving details

1 on the chemicals that are emitted by these. There are 43
2 chemicals on this list. Effects from these chemicals
3 include pretty much every health problem you can think of.
4 So, we are --

5 MR. TOMASI: I'm sorry your time is up.

6 MR. MATTHEWS: Thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next number 2, John
8 Belliveau. After 2 is obviously 3 Darren Copple.

9 MR. BELLIVEAU: Hi, John Belliveau.

10 B-e-l-l-i-v-e-a-u. As been mentioned by speakers before,
11 New Ipswich has no public drinking water of course we are
12 all on private wells. We are aware that this project will
13 segment at least 3 stratified drift aquifers.

14 In the New Hampshire DES Water Resources Primer,
15 Chapter 4 Ground Water states, "Ground water in New
16 Hampshire supplies water to 60% of the state's population."
17 It also states, "Dependence on ground water is not isolated
18 to humans."

19 "Additionally water beneath the ground in New
20 Hampshire is stored at relatively shallow depths and is well
21 connected to surface waters and the land surface. It also
22 states ground water quality is influenced by the bedrock and
23 overburden material it moves through."

24 "It also can be greatly influenced by land use."
25 The report also states 79% of the high capacity wells in New

1 Hampshire are located in stratified drift materials. It
2 continues, "The nature of New Hampshire aquifers differs
3 significantly from many other parts of the country where
4 aquifers are more uniform and much deeper. Unlike these
5 places the amount of water that can be stored in New
6 Hampshire has ground water is limited naturally by the
7 state's climate and geology."

8 "Land use change also alters the occurrence of
9 ground water in the state." Referring to the same document,
10 radon and arsenic in particular, are naturally occurring and
11 "concentrations can increase due to the disturbance called
12 by pipeline construction."

13 Referring back to the document "Because it is an
14 unseen resource, on-going routine monitoring of ground water
15 levels and quality is also critical to effectively protect
16 this important resource." Please ascertain and specify how
17 FERC and/or KGP will perform this on-going routine,
18 monitoring of ground water levels and quality in their EIS.
19 Please identify all wells that draw water from these
20 stratified drift aquifers in your EIS, thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 3 Darren Copple.

22 MR. COPPLE: Good evening my name is Darren
23 Copple, D-a-r-r-e-n C-o-p-p-l-e and I live in New Ipswich,
24 New Hampshire. Given the incomplete nature of Kinder
25 Morgan's research reports and recent changes to the scope of

1 the project, these scoping meetings are being conducted
2 prematurely and therefore failing to provide information
3 that would benefit the NEPA process.

4 As John just stated New Ipswich has no public
5 drinking water, we are all on private wells. The nature of
6 New Hampshire's aquifers differs significantly from any
7 other parts of the country where aquifers are more uniform
8 and much deeper, unlike these places the amount of water
9 that can be stored in New Hampshire as ground water is
10 limited naturally by the state's climate and geology.

11 Land use change also alters the occurrence of
12 ground water in the state. Please do a hydro-geological
13 study to identify the bedrock aquifers impacted by this
14 project. Please identify all wells that draw water from
15 these bedrock drift aquifers. These wells should be tested
16 prior to construction and quarterly after construction for
17 flow impacts.

18 Blasting of crystalline bedrock can contaminate
19 water resources. There are 2 primary methods by which the
20 quality of ground water can be changed by blasting crystal
21 and rock. One -- contamination of ground water resulting
22 from a release of regulated or unregulated -- thank you --
23 substance of the groundwater and two -- agitation of the
24 subsurface may cause turbidity in ground water to increase.

25 Blasting should be avoided at all costs. Please

1 consider alternatives such as drilling and cutting. Asking
2 us to identify what needs to be avoided, mitigated,
3 minimized or compensated without the adequate resources or
4 time to do so can only assure that the town of New Ipswich
5 will suffer irreparable harm from this project, thank you
6 for your time.

7 MR. TOMASI: Number 4 Patricia Canaday.

8 MS. CANADAY: Good evening my name is Patricia
9 Canaday, C-a-n-a-d-a-y. We are told that these meetings are
10 the opportunity for impacted citizens to voice our concerns
11 before the federal agency will ultimately determine our
12 fate. I would like to acknowledge that I respect these
13 scoping meetings are open to the entire public as they
14 should be.

15 The estimated 600 people who attended the scoping
16 meeting in Nashua last night and the hundreds more who are
17 in Milford this evening are not here because we are paid
18 spokespeople nor because we were ferried in from out of
19 state. I live in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, one half mile
20 from the proposed compressor station in our town.

21 The initial proposed route for Tennessee gas
22 pipeline's NED Project in this region went entirely through
23 Massachusetts when the state of Massachusetts protested
24 loudly enough, the route was moved to New Hampshire. So
25 suddenly, miraculously this project to benefit Massachusetts

1 was rebranded to somehow benefit New Hampshire. This is a
2 myth.

3 With this proposed pipeline, this proposed
4 pipeline -- New Hampshire residents are being called to bear
5 the burden without benefit of this unnecessary project --
6 the burden of noise pollution, air pollution, water and soil
7 contamination, the burden of lost land for corporate gain.
8 We did not invite Kinder Morgan into our communities.

9 Kinder Morgan imposed itself upon our collective
10 lives the moment they looked at a map and drew a line
11 through our land. We the citizens of New Hampshire are
12 already feeling the tremendous burden of this proposed
13 project. Ordinary people with full-time families, full-time
14 jobs, full-time lives must now make time to become pipeline
15 experts.

16 The one positive however is that because of
17 Kinder Morgan we know more of our neighbors. Because of
18 Kinder Morgan we know what we are made of and because of
19 Kinder Morgan we know what our neighbors are made of.
20 Because of Kinder Morgan we are a village.

21 I know that FERC has the ear of Kinder Morgan in
22 a way we will never have. I ask you to look into these
23 faces tonight and Mr. Tomasi I respectfully ask you to give
24 Kinder Morgan this message. This is a David and Goliath
25 moment, Kinder Morgan you are a multi-billion dollar

1 Goliath, but we are made of sturdy stock in New Hampshire.
2 United we stand before you tonight. Kinder Morgan behold
3 our united David.

4 MR. TOMASI: Josiah Barthelmess, I apologize for
5 the mispronunciation.

6 MR. BARTHELMESS: My name is Josiah Barthelmess,
7 B-a-r-t-h-e-l-m-e-s-s. I am 11 years old. I live across
8 the street from the proposed compressor station in New
9 Ipswich, New Hampshire. I told you that you would see me
10 again. Kinder Morgan's slogan is "we are good neighbors".

11 Webster's Dictionary defines neighbor as a person
12 who shows kindness or helpfulness towards his or her fellow
13 humans. FERC how can a compressor station be my good
14 neighbor? Do you think it's kind to emit toxins into the
15 air I breathe? For the record a good neighbor doesn't steal
16 your stuff. A good neighbor is someone you trust and
17 respect, good neighbors don't lie.

18 Kinder Morgan says this is the only answer for
19 New England yet we have heard right here there are clearly
20 better alternatives than this pipeline. FERC my question to
21 you is can we start speaking truth here? You have seen
22 these last couple of days that the residents of New
23 Hampshire are not backing down. They are well-versed,
24 educated and far beyond thinking they will benefit from
25 Kinder Morgan's lies. Hearing about taking the land of the

1 people on the name this New England Energy Crisis, how can
2 you even think of moving forward with this project?

3 This doesn't give my generation much hope in our
4 government and the laws we the common people must abide by.
5 How is it those with deep pockets can rewrite the law? I
6 asked my dad and mom to explain this to me and I didn't like
7 their answer. Now unfortunately this is the way the world
8 works, well that isn't good enough. What answers do you
9 have for me?

10 Aren't you a federal organization that will make
11 sure Kinder Morgan follows the rules? Won't you enforce
12 them? What boggles my mind is why their rules are different
13 than the rules we have to follow. If this is what my
14 federal government is like and what you stand for I'm moving
15 to New Zealand where there is no government.

16 Please give me and my generation hope that you
17 are truly looking out for our best interest and not that of
18 a corporate giant or the next corporate giant. You have
19 already had a good look at me. Outside this building right
20 now, my generation is gathering in protest. The next
21 generation is being informed and I will make sure all will
22 remember the decision you will make in regards to this
23 project. How do you want to be remembered?

24 I want to remember you as a good neighbor,
25 somebody I can trust and respect when all of this is done.

1 FERC at the end of the day I want you to be able to hold
2 your head up high, I will because I fought for what was
3 right, don't let me down. I promise you will see me again
4 and the voices of the Kids of the Pipeline Resistance will
5 continue to be heard, thank you for your time.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are on number 6,
7 Sebastian Barthelmess.

8 MR. BARTHELMESS: Man that's a pretty tough act
9 to follow, I'm proud of you boy, I'm proud of you. He and
10 his mother were up until after midnight last night writing
11 that by the way because they spoke at the last one that they
12 were pretty late at.

13 Okay I am going to go briefly here because we
14 have a lot of people to get through and this is an
15 undersized FERC meeting as usual. I'm going to speak to
16 vernal pools and wetlands. The name is Sebastian
17 Barthelmess I live just feet from the proposed compressor
18 station.

19 Fresh clean water is our single, most valuable
20 resource for sustaining life. Not gas, not oil or coal.
21 New Ipswich has no public drinking water as you have heard
22 before and we are all on private wells. We are worried
23 about this. Our wetlands are of great importance to flight
24 control, water filtration, water storage and recharge for
25 both ground water and surface water, I think you know that

1 but we would like you to keep researching that stuff for us.

2 They are essentially for a wide variety of plants
3 and animals, I won't go into that because everybody in here
4 understands that. It's good to know 66% of New Hampshire
5 species of greatest conservation concern, turn it down if
6 you want, are wetland or surface water dependent -- I'll
7 hand this over to you soon -- alteration of terrain best
8 practices should be used to avoid indirect impacts to
9 wetlands.

10 That's as defined by the New Hampshire Department
11 of Environmental Services, I'm sure you guys will visit that
12 during the EIS process, I hope. The quality and thickness
13 of the pipe needs to be increased significantly to prevent
14 leakage and water contamination along the entire route
15 involving wetlands. We are requesting that for the record.

16 We require they use no herbicides during
17 construction or maintenance along the pipeline and
18 compressor station properties. Besides the wetlands impact
19 this also effects organic farming, even the honey bees we
20 have in our backyard and in the greater New Ipswich area.
21 This is a high consequence area, you have heard that before
22 and you will probably hear it again. I would also like to
23 address light pollution from the proposed compressor
24 station.

25 We have heard compressor station -- I think it's

1 more akin to an airport right across the road from us here
2 in rural New Ipswich. We are identified as having a rural
3 sky and regarded as a truly dark sky. You'll probably want
4 to look it up it was spoken of earlier before. Our Bortle
5 scale which is the scale that is used to measure it is under
6 4.5 which is a beautiful night sky and it's fairly rare in
7 this area if you push any further east and this is actually
8 taken at Meeting House Road, several towns away so we would
9 request an accurate reading at the proposed compressor site
10 that needs to be taken now and then maintained post
11 production.

12 Also so if we are going to build this thing up we
13 require that all lighting, interior and exterior follow
14 energy efficient shielded LED form factors

15 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

16 MR. BARTHELMESS: for the proposed compressor site
17 and adjacent buildings and that only minimal exterior safety
18 lighting is permitted and only with motion sensors. So
19 overall in conclusion asking us to identify what needs to be
20 avoided, mitigated, minimized or compensated without the
21 adequate resources or the time to do so can only insure that
22 the town of New Ipswich will suffer irreparable harm from
23 this project, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. So we are on number 7.

25 MR. LEOUTSACOS: John Leoutsacos

1 L-e-o-u-t-s-a-c-o-s. I live in Temple, New Hampshire. I am
2 a proud neighbor of the 11 year old who just spoke before
3 you last night and tonight. How many 11 year olds do you
4 know that have the courage to stand before all of us and
5 intelligently fight a battle against the corporation? Make
6 no mistake it is a battle against the corporation? My bet,
7 not many. How many 11 year olds have stood before FERC at
8 scoping meetings? My bet not many. Listen to him for your
9 decision it will have a direct effect on his future, please
10 make it a positive one.

11 I'm going to begin and end my comments echoing my
12 friends in New Ipswich because you need to hear us and so
13 far it appears you are not listening.

14 First of all giving the incomplete nature of
15 Kinder Morgan's resource reports and recent changes to the
16 scope of this project, these scoping meetings are being
17 conducted prematurely and therefore provide information that
18 would benefit -- I'm sorry, fail to provide information that
19 would benefit the NEPA process.

20 I have several serious concerns regarding the
21 water sources for hydrostatic testing. There's a definite
22 need to identify the water sources to be used for
23 hydrostatic testing during construction. As typical
24 hydrostatic testing utilizes millions of gallons of water,
25 will these sources be replenished and if so how?

1 Is monitoring of the used hydrostatic test water
2 for toxins required? If the water is found to be
3 contaminated who is this information reported to and --
4 sorry, how is this water purified or disposed of? An
5 extremely high number of New Hampshire residents rely on
6 private wells as their sole supply of water.

7 And being that gas companies are currently exempt
8 from the Safe Drinking Water Act and do not have to disclose
9 the chemicals in the pipeline, a pipeline leak could
10 contaminate our water sources with undisclosed chemicals.
11 In addition to the okay -- in addition to potential damage
12 caused during the construction process, these wells may be
13 negatively impacted by contamination from ground and surface
14 waters.

15 Asking the effected towns to identify what needs
16 to be avoided, mitigated, minimized or compensated without
17 adequate resources or time to do so can only assure that the
18 state of New Hampshire will suffer irreparable harm from
19 this project.

20 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up sir thank you.

21 MS. FREEMAN: My name is Elizabeth Freeman,
22 F-r-e-e-m-a-n. I live in New Ipswich and tonight I wish to
23 address the issue of potential noise created by the proposed
24 compressor station. I am the Vice-Chairman of the New
25 Ipswich Planning Board but today I speak as a private

1 citizen.

2 Several years ago the Planning Board wrote an
3 ordinance governing the construction and operation of
4 commercial wind farms. In the process of writing that
5 ordinance, the Board researched numerous issues, including
6 the impact of industry and commercial noise on a quiet rural
7 community.

8 The Board consulted with acoustical engineers
9 with many years of experience in community noise control.
10 Our consultants referred us the cautionary warnings for
11 quiet environment published by the U.S. Environmental
12 Protection Agency and the World Health Organization.

13 While I did not by any means become an expert on
14 community noise or helping to write this ordinance I did
15 gain an understanding of certain issues. First, that New
16 Ipswich is a quiet area with no industrial or commercial
17 noise sources which establishes us as a quiet rural
18 community.

19 The existing background noise levels in New
20 Ipswich are less than 30 DBA and 20 DBA at night without
21 natural sounds. Second, if the noise level generated by a
22 commercial or industrial use are not designed to operate
23 quietly there will be a serious negative impact on the
24 health and welfare of residents of the community.

25 And third that industry and commercial noise

1 level limits, for a quiet rural community need to be
2 significantly lower than those for an urban setting. My
3 concern is that the noise standards used by the FERC, while
4 appropriate for an urban setting are not appropriate for a
5 quiet rural community and ignore the cautions found in
6 Appendix D of the aforementioned EPA document.

7 While more expensive, it is possible to build a
8 compressor station with noise levels lower than FERC's
9 standards of 45

10 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

11 MS. FREEMAN: DBA LEQ nighttime. Additional
12 expenses for doing this can be better controlled if an
13 acoustical engineer takes charge of the entire acoustic
14 footprint. There are noise control material providers that
15 specialize in the design of very quiet compressor stations.
16 In order to preserve the quiet rural environment of New
17 Ipswich and to provide protection from excessive noise
18 levels that cause adverse impacts to public health, welfare
19 and well-being I request that Kinder Morgan be required to
20 meet a noise level standard for the compressor station that
21 is less than 38 DBA LEQ nighttime at the boundary effect.

22 MR. TOMASI: Next we have number 9 Karen
23 Sullivan, thank you.

24 MS. SULLIVAN: My name is Karen Sullivan,
25 K-a-r-e-n S-u-l-l-i-v-a-n. I have the misfortune of living

1 within a half mile of the compressor station in New Ipswich.
2 I am here tonight to speak about the health impacts.
3 According to Wilma Subara the ex-Vice Chair of the EPA
4 National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy
5 Technology, she has compiled a report reporting the health
6 impacts of people living 50 feet to within 2 miles of the
7 compressor station, metering stations and the pipeline.

8 The following illnesses are what is affecting
9 people living this close to the pipeline. It's frequent
10 nausea, throat irritation, burning eyes, nasal irritation,
11 sinus problems, bronchitis, persistent cough, weaknesses,
12 tiredness, chronic eye irritation, shortness of breath and
13 asthma, muscle aches, dizziness, ringing in ears, sores and
14 ulcers in mouth, ear infections, depression, decreased motor
15 skills, falling and staggering, frequent irritation, brain
16 disorders, severe headaches, frequent noses bleeds, sleep
17 disturbances, difficulty concentrating, joint pain, nervous
18 system impacts, forgetfulness, irregular and/or rapid
19 heartbeat, strokes, allergies, easy bruising, severe
20 anxiety, excessive sweating, abnormal EEG's, spleen
21 problems, lumps in breasts, pre-cancerous lesions, thyroid
22 problems.

23 Today on the WMUR News at Noon, they had a
24 segment on asthma in New Hampshire. New Hampshire has the
25 highest rate of asthma in the nation. This alone leads to

1 an over-burdened health care system for New Hampshire.

2 Now, at all the health problems I just mentioned
3 this pipeline and compressor station is not only a
4 healthcare problem for the citizens living in the towns
5 within the pipeline but is going to cause an economic
6 nightmare for all of New Hampshire citizens, thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much, number 10, Greg
8 Hanselman.

9 MR. HANSELMAN: Hi I'm Greg Hanselman,
10 H-a-n-s-e-l-m-a-n, New Ipswich. I'll be brief. I've been a
11 realtor in these towns for the last 28 years. Prior to that
12 I was a State Representative representing five of them -- a
13 quick shout-out to Dave Wheeler, great job, my old opponent
14 and colleague. But what I would like to say tonight is I
15 found out about this pipeline project over a year ago when I
16 had friends and former clients whose property was going to
17 be directly affected and they were concerned about how
18 eminent domain might work.

19 Well I have to tell them tonight and everyone
20 here you will be lucky if they take your property through
21 eminent domain or more lucky than if you live across the
22 street or new door because then you are just going to be
23 stuck. And property values are already being affected.
24 Anybody who has had his house on the market since January
25 when this project got kicked north has been affected, so

1 that's where I leave you.

2 How is Kinder Morgan going to accommodate all of
3 those abutters and all the neighbors in the whole region?

4 Thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 11?

6 MR. WATKINS: Hello my name is Ron Watkins,
7 that's W-a-t-k-i-n-s and I live in New Ipswich, New
8 Hampshire. One critical area that requires far more study
9 is public safety. Small communities like New Ipswich are
10 nowhere near prepared to contend with the kind of
11 catastrophic event that this pipeline could cause and only
12 our public safety departments, severely underfunded and
13 underprepared to respond to this type of emergency with New
14 Ipswich like other towns is a volunteer fire department and
15 no 24/7 coverage.

16 Under normal circumstances, small communities
17 such as New Ipswich have a long tradition of relying on
18 mutual aid. But how do we do that if we all have to respond
19 at once? Nor are our communities prepared for mass
20 evacuations. Not only will our roads become clogged, it
21 will require comprehensive evacuation plans, practices and
22 emergency equipment.

23 How will we secure the proposed compressor
24 station against vandalism or even acts of terrorism? Events
25 such as these could trigger massive explosions and

1 catastrophic fires. Kinder Morgan is unable to adequately
2 prepare our emergency management departments for this kind
3 of property damage and human tragedy.

4 The area within 1,000 feet of each side of the
5 pipeline represents an incineration zone, how would small,
6 under-prepared, under-staffed emergency services contend
7 with this? This is not a pie in the sky scenario. In 2009
8 the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration
9 cited Kinder Morgan for violating safety standards regarding
10 the distance between the natural gas pipeline and a high
11 consequence area such as a school or hospital.

12 In other words the pipeline was too close for
13 safe operation. In 2011 the PMHSA cited Kinder Morgan for
14 the following safety violations: failing to maintain
15 updated maps showing pipeline locations, failing to test
16 pipeline safety devices, failing to maintain property
17 fire-fighting equipment, failure to inspect its pipelines
18 required, failing to adequately monitor corrosion levels.
19 Nor is this threat hypothetical. In fact according to the
20 PMHSA between 1994 and 2013 there were 110 serious incidents
21 with gas transmission resulting in 41 fatalities, 195
22 injuries and over 448 million in property damage.

23 Or consider the pipeline explosion in Madera
24 County, Kentucky just last year. It threw large rocks and
25 sections of pipe in the air, flattened homes, burned barns

1 and left a 60 foot crater. Public safety is a very serious
2 issue.

3 So as we are here to address the environmental
4 impacts I would argue that the environment is about more
5 than animals, trees and ground water. People's lives
6 matter, this is their environment.

7 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

8 MR. WATKINS: And each of us here has a story.
9 My son is in the fire department through the Explorers
10 Program. I am concerned that someday he may have to respond
11 to a fire. This is very much a human concern in addition to
12 an important environmental issue. I think any impact study
13 on public safety should include a finding of what Kinder
14 Morgan plans on telling the mothers and fathers whose
15 children don't come home because of the pipeline, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Okay number 12, Susan Williams.
17 After Susan we are going to take a quick 10 minute break
18 because we have all been sitting here for some time and I
19 definitely think my court reporter needs a short break.

20 MS. WILLIAMS: Susan Williams, W-i-double
21 l-i-a-m-s. I'm Susan Williams, I am a professor emeritus of
22 history at the Fitchburg State University and I'm also
23 currently President of the New Ipswich Historical Society
24 and as such am requesting consulting party status for that
25 organization during the project area survey.

1 My focus tonight is on the impact of the NED on
2 cultural resources in New Ipswich. I have reviewed the
3 resource report included in the current version of the Draft
4 Environmental Report submitted by Tennessee Gas. The report
5 states that field surveys are on-going for the New Hampshire
6 portion of the pipeline.

7 Strangely the document lists no resources in New
8 Ipswich. I assume that the Section 106 review, conducted in
9 concert with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation
10 will remedy this omission. There are important cultural
11 resources in New Ipswich that are at risk if this project is
12 approved. Let me offer a brief list.

13 The Abanocky presence is evident throughout this
14 region, including here in New Ipswich where, among other
15 things, there's a known burial ground in the path of the
16 pipeline. The New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
17 has been included in the national register of historic
18 places since 1992. This District includes many buildings,
19 structures and sites all of which are a mile and a half to
20 two miles from the proposed compressor station.

21 The District proximity to the compressor station
22 raises issues about sensitive resources outside of the 1
23 mile barrier when exposed to air, noise, light pollution and
24 blasting. What will be done to protect these sensitive
25 historical resources from environmental damage caused by the

1 compressor station and pipeline construction?

2 The town is also the site of a highly significant
3 religious commemorative site dating from the 1840's and in
4 continuous use from that time. This site is the focus for
5 traditional association with the group's historic identity
6 and it lies in the direct path of the pipeline.

7 New Ipswich has other important cultural
8 landscapes with rich, historical integrity including
9 remnants of old mills, stone walls, colonial roads and
10 agricultural sites dating back to the early settlement of
11 the period. Several of these agricultural sites also offer
12 significant evidence about the history of Finnish settlement
13 in New Ipswich dating from the last 19th Century.

14 Finnish-Americans remain the strongest and most
15 cohesive ethnic group in New Ipswich today. It is important
16 to preserve and protect evidence of their contributions to
17 our history.

18 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

19 MS. WILLIAMS: Mitigation is not an option for a
20 cultural landscape and structures as far as traditional
21 cultural properties are concerned. Once they are disturbed
22 they are lost forever along with their power to re-inforce
23 local, regional and national identity. I urge FERC to
24 consider carefully the impact of the NED Pipeline on these
25 resources as you may your determination about the Tennessee

1 Gas application, thank you very much.

2 MR. TOMASI: We are going to have a quick 10
3 minute break, we will be back here at 10:25 to start.

4 (Whereupon a short recess was taken, to be
5 reconvened in 10 minutes.)

6 MR. TOMASI: And we are going to go ahead and
7 restart with 13, Al Jenks if Al Jenks is here. Also I
8 wanted to go ahead and point out if you are leaving before
9 we call your number please drop off your number at the back
10 table so that I know to cross you off, it will save a little
11 bit of time so that we can get through everyone, okay?
12 Thank you.

13 We are at number 13. If everyone could quiet
14 down please so we can hear her please. Everyone take a seat
15 and quiet down please thank you.

16 MS. JENKS: Hello, my name is actually Irene
17 Jenks, I'm filling in for my husband Al Jenks, he didn't
18 want to stay quite so long so I am reading what he wrote
19 first and then adding a few of my own comments. So my name
20 is Irene Jenks J-e-n-k-s. This is what Al wrote and then
21 I'll add my own.

22 I live in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. I have
23 built an run a cross-country ski area known as Wind Blown
24 since 1972. A half mile of pipeline is proposed to go
25 through my property, taking away my most valuable beginner

1 terrain. Trail relocation will be necessary because of
2 visual degradation and the perceived threat of danger.

3 Costs can run as high as \$80,000 per mile of
4 trail rebuilt. Off-road vehicles will have greater access
5 to my property, winter and summer. I'll just add off-road
6 vehicles are not welcome and a lot of erosion as well as
7 noise and great destruction --- we know that from the past
8 just because the power line goes through and we have gotten
9 all kinds of off-road vehicles just because they pass along
10 the power line.

11 This land is under current use construction
12 during the winter will curtail ski operations because of all
13 the blasting required. All the buildings at Wind Blown are
14 heated by wood from the land. We actually harvest over 15
15 cords of wood from our wood -- our own trees to heat all of
16 the buildings that don't use any electricity or natural gas
17 for heating our homes, or oil.

18 I'm currently installing solar panels to off-set
19 electrical use. I'm familiar with the eminent domain
20 proceedings. On October 10th, 1969 as a First Lieutenant I
21 returned from fighting in the Center Highlands of South
22 Vietnam. Next day a
23 Sheriff appeared at my parent's door, served me papers to
24 appear in court in Manchester to take my land. The power
25 land had been built to either side of my property, I was not

1 here to fight for my land then, I am here now, thank you or
2 listening, Al Jenks.

3 Now what I would like to add is the proposed
4 pipeline if built would be co-located with more than 10,000
5 human beings who create on this property every year. The
6 ski area brings tourists to southern New Hampshire from all
7 over New England.

8 The ski areas has been my family's livelihood for
9 43 years, we are currently in the process of passing the ski
10 area on to our son with no intention of shutting it down. I
11 would like to add that our property is certified by the
12 American Tree Farm system.

13 MR. TOMASI: Ma'am your time is up. I have one
14 question for you, what is the name of your resort?

15 MS. JENKS: Wind Blown Cross-Country Skiing.

16 MR. TOMASI: Okay thank you.

17 MS. JENKS: Thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 14.

19 MR. JONES: I am Tim Jones, do I need to spell
20 that? Thank you. My wife Deb and I are part of a 265 year
21 tradition of farming in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. We have
22 chosen organic farming in the believe that while slower and
23 less profitable than farms that use chemicals it contributes
24 more to human health and improves our local community.

25 We chose New Ipswich because of its open space

1 and respect for nature. In fact we were struck by the fact
2 that the town's master plan starts out by citing the
3 importance of a country environment free of pollution from
4 water, air, noise and light and characterized by farmlands
5 and woodlands, it seemed like a natural setting for us.

6 Unfortunately at this point we feel the town's
7 vision is very much in jeopardy. I've got as those behind
8 me can see, pages of notes on what organic farming is all
9 about. I'm going to skip that because of the hour, because
10 some of you showed me number 68 speaker on the list, but the
11 kind of things that organic farming ties into is very much
12 environmental.

13 It's the absence of heavy chemicals, herbicides,
14 pesticides and all that stuff to accelerate production. Its
15 natural amendments, microbes, fungi, earthworms, covered
16 crops, rotational grazing where we move our livestock,
17 there's electric fencing so they are happier, the land gets
18 fertilized naturally if you will and the whole process
19 works.

20 But it's a very slow process. It's not as
21 profitable as chemical farming and it takes longer. The
22 reason I go through that is what can affect it the most is
23 environmental impacts such as the pipeline. If the pipeline
24 has any kind of pollution on a regular basis or on a
25 catastrophic basis an organic farming has a 3 year window.

1 You had to be free of chemicals for 3 years before you can
2 be certified organic, so we are now on the 3rd year, now we
3 can certify ourselves.

4 If we lose that due to the pipeline we go back to
5 square 1. The margins in farming in general organic
6 especially are not sufficient you go another 3 years to
7 battle that. Two comments in my 30 seconds -- my wife and I
8 wonder it seems that our community is being penalized for
9 its focus on a healthy, open environment. What easier place
10 to park a massive construction project than where there is
11 low population density and second and we are trying to sort
12 out what tips the scale so that much of what our region
13 holds dear is forfeited to a large corporation, chasing huge
14 profits, paying lip service to helping New Hampshire energy
15 needs, all while exporting the product to foreign markets,
16 thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Sir, do you want to give me your
18 letter. Next number 15, 15 going once, twice okay we move
19 to 16.

20 MR. CARDINAL: My name is Brandon Cardinal,
21 that's C-a-r-d-i-n-a-l and I am from New Ipswich, New
22 Hampshire. Like many of my citizens that have been here
23 tonight that have spoken, I also live a half of a mile from
24 the suggested compressor station where it's set to be built
25 along with Our Lady of Hope, people go to, to spend time for

1 spiritual growth.

2 A couple of comments here, Liberty Utilities, one
3 of the subsidiaries of Kinder Morgan's partner in this
4 endeavor has already stated that it will build a lateral
5 pipeline from NED through Cheshire County to Keene. This is
6 a segmentation of the project and against FERC's mandates.
7 ISO New England has also already admitted that existing New
8 England pipelines are currently running at 20 to 80% below
9 2008 levels. 20 to 80%.

10 Adjusted prices are lower now than they ever were
11 at any time. ISO also stated that to decrease prices
12 further would send the wrong signal to consumers about the
13 relative scarcity of this resource. Energy Industry's
14 experts are already questioning whether Marcellus holds
15 enough supply to cover the costs associated with building
16 this pipeline, and unneeded, unwanted pipeline will be laid
17 to pump fracked gas for how long?

18 What would the pipeline be used for then and
19 would residents have any input on that process and decision?
20 As FERC you have an enormous responsibility. You hold the
21 gavel of energy of the future in your hands. Your decisions
22 affect numerous individuals and families, businesses and
23 communities.

24 Today I ask you with the new responsibility to
25 own this but don't allow us to bear this particular burden.

1 I ask you to include the negative impacts the pipeline and
2 compressor station has on our society and community situated
3 around them because our future relies on it.

4 My identifying how to improve public projects
5 such as NED, primarily based on the least amount of impact
6 to the environment is not only performing half of your due
7 diligence, it is simply a job left undone. Every action in
8 our world is balanced by an equal and opposite reaction. We
9 are required to live with those reactions. It's time for
10 change, change that doesn't continually feed our consumption
11 nation but that instead responsibly assists in supplying a
12 balanced supply of truly renewable energy.

13 As a telecom engineer if I would attempt to push
14 through a project of this size that has no financial or
15 future benefit for the company, I would expect that company
16 to stop me dead in my tracks. That is what I expect you,
17 the FERC to do for us. We are concerned about your ability
18 to deliver to us, please prove us wrong, thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Next, number 16 -- that was 16 sorry
20 17, Laura Lynch.
21 17?

22 MS. LYNCH: My name is Laura Lynch, L-y-n-c-h and
23 I am from Temple, New Hampshire and I am here representing
24 anyone suffering with lung problems such as COPD, asthma,
25 bronchitis, emphysema and the many, many more that are out

1 there. Gas pipelines involve a mix of chemicals including
2 known carcinogens and radioactive gases such as
3 formaldehyde, benzene, methane and radon.

4 Radon, an order-less gas is considered the second
5 largest contributor to lung cancer in the United States
6 after smoking by the EPA. Natural gas mining consumption
7 have been associated with several public health and
8 environmental degradation do to these chemicals in dozens of
9 communities across the United States the majority of which
10 are world fog locations.

11 The formaldehyde is also considered a hazardous
12 air pollutant by the US EPA. It is one of the emission's
13 chemicals that the natural gas development industry is
14 required to report. According to these reports, compressor
15 stations are the highest source of formaldehyde. A recent
16 study of air emissions in the Barnett shale region of Texas
17 found concentration so formaldehyde at sites with large
18 compressor stations.

19 Some of these concentrations were greater than
20 the Texas Commission on Environmental Qualities health
21 protective levels. Formaldehyde is one of a 101 chemicals
22 found in association with methane in this study. Research
23 shows that aromatics in particular were associated with
24 compressor stations. Air exposures to formaldehyde target
25 the lungs and mucous membranes and in the short term can

1 cause asthma-like symptoms, coughing, wheezing and shortness
2 of breath.

3 The EPA classifies it as a probable human
4 carcinogen. The World Health Organization classifies it as
5 a carcinogen to humans. It has also been associated with
6 childhood asthma. The California Office of Environmental
7 Health Assessment has identified formaldehyde as a toxic air
8 contaminant and gives it an emulation reference exposure
9 level of 55 for acute exposure, which is the upper end of
10 unhealthy for sensitive groups.

11 Acute REL is 74 PPB based on irritation of
12 asthmatics. It has also been linked with adverse pregnancy
13 outcomes and reproductive and developmental toxicity. More
14 recent investigations on formaldehyde near compressor
15 stations are focused on the chemical reaction between
16 methane and sunlight. While it is well known that
17 stationary compressor station engines emit formaldehyde it
18 is less well-known that formaldehyde may also be formed at
19 these sites through this chemical reaction.

20 While the research is going on it suggests that
21 health hazards associated with formaldehyde may be greater
22 than previously thought. Because reported health symptoms
23 near compressor stations such as respiratory impacts and
24 shortness of breath can be caused by exposure to
25 formaldehyde, targeting monitoring of this chemical at these

1 sites would and should be recommended.

2 For all the people suffering with lung problems
3 such as myself, this is not satisfactory. My husband and I
4 bought a beautiful home for the first time in Temple this
5 year. It is our dream retirement home and we are now with
6 our neighbors in the fight of our life. Those of us who
7 suffer these types of problems seem to be considered
8 expendable by Kinder Morgan, Tennessee Gas and if this
9 compressor is built we might as well prepare our final
10 arrangements, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Next we have number -- 18.

12 MR. DARCHIK: Nick Darchik, D-a-r-c-h-i-k. The
13 -- since the start of this project I have had a feeling that
14 this project is not meant for New Hampshire. This project
15 will create a non-recoverable impact on the environment.
16 With 150 foot clear cut work area and the proposed 71 miles
17 in New Hampshire being impacted, 1,309 acres of pristine
18 lane will no longer remain useable. This is the pipeline
19 route only.

20 And in addition the proposed 57 acres for each
21 compressor station, possibly 2, this now removes 1423 acres
22 from the total area of New Hampshire and the globe. This
23 equates to 2 and one-quarter square miles gone that can
24 never be used for anything again.

25 I personally think that 2 and a quarter miles is

1 a lot of area to give to a private entity. This loss does
2 not appear to be that great of an impact however if the
3 original route in Massachusetts is used, the total miles of
4 pipeline will be reduced. That is the most direct route,
5 the original route that was proposed going from west to east
6 to Dracut and MASS.

7 In addition there will be an additional reduction
8 in the land loss in the state and the total impact on the
9 environment and the globe. The original route needs to be
10 re-addressed to minimize any and all impacts to the
11 environment.

12 1309 acres lost in New Hampshire. New Hampshire
13 has 5 million 984 thousand acres, that ends up to 200ths of
14 1%. That same acreage in Massachusetts equals 193/100th of
15 a percent. In the lovely state of Texas this would amount
16 to 760 ten-thousandths of a percent so you see where our
17 buddy Kinder is coming from, but it wouldn't affect him at
18 all.

19 The larger the area the less the impact on that
20 area only -- the impact globally remains the same. We need
21 to keep what we have for real estate since no one can go out
22 and buy more. Thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we are at number
24 19.

25 MR. DILLON: My name is Brian Dillon and I live

1 in Amherst, that's B-r-i-a-n D-i-l-l-o-n. This is currently
2 the view from my home into the proposed path. My home abuts
3 the land where the proposed route will begin to deviate to
4 avoid Souhegan High School and Middle School. This is also
5 where a water line in Milford is buried as well.

6 This picture is what I am trying to prevent
7 happening to that land. Part of Kinder Morgan's pitch to
8 New Hampshire has been that we will now have a less costly
9 source of energy to use, this is a false premise. Currently
10 many towns do not have the existing pipeline infrastructure
11 that would be needed to get this gas into our homes.

12 Several of us looked into getting natural gas hooked up to
13 our home because there is an existing natural gas line along
14 Boston Post Road. I would cost us around \$150.00 per linear
15 foot to run that pipe to our home.

16 My home is roughly 423 feet from that line. That
17 does not even consider the cost of purchasing and having
18 installed a new furnace that would burn natural gas. Kinder
19 Morgan is not offering one cent toward the infrastructure in
20 the town's impacted by their pipeline either to get to the
21 gas to our homes, nor are they offering anything to the
22 homeowners.

23 The threat of this project has already caused my
24 property value to decrease. Once built that value will
25 decrease even more, like many people my home value is part

1 of my retirement plans -- it is going to take a very long
2 time for my property value to recover if at all.

3 Additionally I asked my insurance agent what it
4 will mean for my homeowner's insurance if this pipeline is
5 built and now I will be living in an incineration zone.
6 Initially nothing, but that does not mean it would stay that
7 way. The real problem could occur when I go to sell it,
8 that is when the home would be evaluated and now that that
9 home is in an incineration zone, the cost of homeowner's
10 insurance could make it too costly for a new owner.

11 I'm already in a flood plain and have seen my
12 yearly flood insurance premiums dramatically increase,
13 especially after super storm Sandy. I can barely dig a
14 whole without jumping through a lot of hoops. How in the
15 world is the same government that forces me to buy flood
16 insurance is allowing a flood plain to be ripped to shreds
17 and all vegetation around the pipeline be killed off?

18 At some point after this pipeline is built it may
19 be better financially for me to simply send my house keys to
20 Kinder Morgan and walk away. This pipeline could destroy
21 everything I have worked for in terms of property value and
22 lifestyle. Shame on Governor Hassan, our two senators and
23 our congressmen and women here in New Hampshire -- while
24 opposition to this pipeline is abundant all of them have
25 stayed on the sideline and the most any of them will say is

1 that we need more time to study this.

2 In the words of Teddy Roosevelt, "bull feathers".
3 We do not need more study time, we need this pipeline sent
4 back to Massachusetts where it is needed. The federal
5 government wants this and Kinder Morgan wants this. Use the
6 land owned by the government, bury this line down the middle
7 of 495 to Dracut. There is not a need for this in New
8 Hampshire as we are already a net energy exporter and our
9 electricity rates are going down.

10 Finally this whole process and the threat of
11 friend's and neighbor's property being taken by eminent
12 domain has really soured me and got me thinking about
13 running for Congress. Someone needs to fight for us here.
14 Many need towns, livelihoods and qualities of life are about
15 to be steamrolled by an over-reaching federal government and
16 a company built by the alumni of Enron, remember them? In
17 order to put in a pipeline that will ultimately export
18 natural gas under the guise that natural gas is needed in
19 New Hampshire, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, go ahead number 20.

21 MS. DERBY: My name is Lisa Derby Oden and I live
22 in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, O-d-e-n. Given the
23 incomplete nature of Kinder Morgan's resource reports and
24 the recent changes to the scope of the project, these
25 scoping meetings are being conducted prematurely and

1 therefore failing to provide information that would benefit
2 the NEPA process and more importantly given that need has
3 not been demonstrated, I'm really unsure as to why we are
4 here at all.

5 Though my concerns are many I am going to talk
6 about pets and farm animals. They are going to be affected
7 by the pipeline construction, noise and vibrations as well
8 as compressor station construction and operation. I own
9 dogs, cats, and horses and they are a large part of my life.
10 Indeed one of the reasons that I live in a pristine, quiet,
11 healthy, rural environment is so that I may have all of
12 these animals and I'm not alone in this.

13 Subjecting our pets and farm animals to ongoing
14 construction noise as well as compressor station noise,
15 vibration and emissions is just not okay from an emotional
16 or a financial point of view. Pet and farm animal owners
17 invest a large amount annual to their care and well-being.
18 Animal health issues related to construction and compressor
19 station operation will result in increased veterinary bills
20 as well as premature loss of the animals.

21 Similarly health impacts to farm animals
22 represent loss in production and subsequent will directly
23 impact the livelihood of those with production farm animals.
24 At the very least, FERC and Kinder Morgan need to provide us
25 with the following: 1 -- Determine the pets and farm

1 animals owned across the NED Project.

2 2 -- Investigate the cost to relocate these
3 animals during construction phase and offer relocation to
4 those requesting it.

5 3 -- Conduct meteorological studies to evaluate
6 weather patterns year round and impact areas of the toxins
7 that are air borne that our animals will breathe.

8 4 -- Identify the chemicals used in the fracking
9 process that are emitted during the compressor station
10 operation as well as the animal health related problems
11 associated with that.

12 5 -- Calculate the economic loss to local
13 businesses that supply pet food and treats that veterinary
14 services, animal sitting, kennel boarding, grooming, et
15 cetera and the loss as a result of construction and
16 compressor station emissions when we lose these animals for
17 these reasons and don't replace them.

18 6 -- Identify the resources and availability to
19 evacuate our pets and farm animals in an emergency.

20 7 -- Provide on-going animal health monitoring
21 during construction and when pipeline compressor station are
22 operational, pay on-going increased vet bills and production
23 loss cost. Provide a plan and adequate funding for all of
24 those humans, pets and farm animals impacted by the
25 construction and operation of any, to be made whole, not

1 just mitigated.

2 And my final request would be also for other
3 items, studies and resources that are TBD.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We'll move to number 21
5 here. I want to see if there is a woman here with some
6 young children, would you like to go next if the numbers 22
7 through 24 would want to go in case you wanted to go home a
8 little earlier? Okay that's fine, 21, go ahead.

9 MR. MEYER: Hello my name is Alec Meyer, I'm a
10 resident of New Ipswich. Given the incomplete nature of
11 Kinder Morgan's research reports, coupled with the recent
12 changes to the scope of the proposed project, these scoping
13 meetings are being conducted prematurely and therefore are
14 failing to provide information that would benefit an EPA
15 process.

16 The southern New Hampshire region contains
17 multiple endangered, threatened and protected species of
18 animals, insects and plants. The flora and fauna of this
19 area include, but are not limited to blandings turtles,
20 marble salamanders, golden eagles, spotted turtles, wood
21 turtles, blue spotted salamanders, wood frogs, lady slippers
22 and bearberry. Several of these species have been
23 identified by residents that are located within what is
24 called the incineration zone. Unfortunately with the
25 limited time we have been given and the lack of resources

1 and properly trained participants, we are bound to have
2 missed, many, many, more.

3 If the proposed pipeline and compressor station
4 are allowed to be built the result will include some
5 deforestation which then leads into a population boom of
6 invasive species -- a weakened eco-system is then left open
7 for more disease and insect destruction. We also face the
8 onslaught -- we already face the onslaught of emerald ash
9 borer, hemlock wooly adelgid and the Asian longhorn beetle
10 nearly on our door steps.

11 Combine all of that with the potential unknown
12 impact the proposed project will have on local honey bees
13 and other pollinators. Who is going to implement an IPM
14 program for evasive controls? What damages will be done to
15 the micro-climates and eco-systems within the region? Where
16 are the case studies on the impact to an already threatened
17 region? How will the emissions from the compressor station
18 impact migratory paths and breeding grounds?

19 When will our lands be safe? And another point
20 to make is also, one of the residents has PTSD from serving
21 our country, what is the blow out going to do to his PTSD
22 reactions? I have a letter from him as well. He is
23 currently serving overseas, I can only say that he is in the
24 Middle East because of OPSEC.

25 It says, "To KM, the environmental impact of this

1 project itself is too great for us to let this happen.
2 Taking any trees and wood lands will affect the local
3 wildlife. The possibility of polluting our natural wetlands
4 and more important are residents underground drinking water
5 is a great hazard. Sound and noise pollution is something
6 that no small rural town should have.

7 I am current deployed and living on a small
8 military base that is run by generators. I can assure you
9 it is not pleasant but here it is required to maintain
10 quality of life and provide security to defend our troops,
11 our nation and our partner nations. A
12 large compressor station surely has no reason being in our
13 town. The ground vibration alone would be enough to force
14 wildlife from the area and cause issues with the natural
15 eco-system.

16 The negative economic impact it will create will
17 drastically and unfairly reduce property values. Homeowners
18 insurance rates will climb for anyone within the region of
19 the incineration zone."

20 And I'll give you his letter.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 22.

22 MS. DURLING: My name is Susan Durling,
23 D-u-r-l-i-n-g. I'm a resident of New Hampshire and proud to
24 say that my family has lived in this state for more than 400
25 years. Prior to my questions for this meeting I am going to

1 request like everybody else that the scoping meetings be
2 postponed until everyone has had an adequate time to respond
3 to the gigabytes of data that Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas
4 Pipeline posted last Friday.

5 Of special concern to me is the town of
6 Winchester which has the longest segment of green fields,
7 areas far from power lines and as yet does not have anything
8 nearby to go to a scoping meeting, unless you are getting
9 the one scheduled that you are promising hopefully for
10 Cheshire County.

11 MR. TOMASI: Yes, Cheshire County will definitely
12 have one, I will give you some extra time but yes, we will
13 definitely have one in Cheshire County.

14 MS. DURLING: Okay, my questions for you are will
15 Kinder Mortgage PGP provide a list of citizens of affected
16 towns with whom it has contracted for services and the fees
17 paid to them? If unable to identify them because of privacy
18 issues, how will the number of persons and financial or
19 material compensation by town be made known?

20 What will be done to avoid impact to Winchester's
21 natural wonders of Pulpit Rock and Pulpit Falls? The
22 pipeline enters Winchester through conservation lands deeded
23 to the town with the caveat that these towns be protected.
24 We want these areas avoided. What will you do to protect
25 them?

1 Most homeowners rely on wells for their water
2 supply given the rocky nature of the Granite State, blasting
3 will no doubt be required to complete construction. Please
4 look into how the company plans to avoid contamination,
5 damage and changes in water levels. Will the company
6 preserve stone walls, historic foundations, dams and mill
7 sites within the project area of potential effect and I am
8 seeing no reference to Native American traditional cultural
9 places within the projects APE although it was just posted
10 last Friday.

11 Does the company have a plan for dealing with the
12 unanticipated discovery of pre-historic sites, historic
13 properties or human remains and what is that plan? And
14 lastly I did not find that the company had contacted
15 Elizabeth H. Muzzey, the Director of Division of Historical
16 Resources a New Hampshire's State Historic Preservation
17 Officer and I would request that she be contacted by Kinder
18 Morgan or by the FERC thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are on number 23,
20 Laya Fercilli? 23? 24? 24 is Richard Fercilli? 24, okay --
21 25 then.

22 MS. SZMAUZ: Hi I'm Maria S-z-m-a-u-z and I am
23 also from New Ipswich. I was able to speak here last night
24 and I spoke about conservation land. Surprisingly adding up
25 all the lands on the New Hampshire conservancy documents I

1 came up with 8.3 miles of conservation land with the NED
2 running through it in New Hampshire which happens to be
3 about 10% of the route and I think that that's incredible,
4 that a project could come to a state and go through that
5 many miles of conservation land that would equal 10% of its
6 route and not consider it a Greenville project but that's
7 not what I am going to talk about tonight.

8 Tonight I want to talk about inquiring minds and
9 what we want to know but first I would like you to hear
10 something that I heard this morning. If I can play this
11 loud enough (birds chirping). That's what I heard on my
12 deck in the morning and it is a quiet place and I want it to
13 be a quiet place and I don't want to wake up to something
14 like banging and drilling and blasting.

15 And along with that I don't want other people in
16 town to wake up to that and hear noises of the compressor
17 station every morning and every afternoon and every night.
18 We are just mere mortals, working 9 to 5, stuck with this
19 project and stuck with doing the research to protect
20 ourselves because we really feel that we can't trust Kinder
21 Morgan. Kinder Morgan lies, they have a website out now
22 telling the world and heralding to New Hampshire that all of
23 these little towns are going to get gas from this and it's
24 not true.

25 They have their little asterisks at the bottom

1 but who reads those? The northern part of New Hampshire is
2 beginning to believe that this is really going to help us
3 and that's not fair. I'm concerned because I feel that they
4 are not telling us the truth, we have to do the research
5 ourselves and I went on a mission to find some information
6 out after our meeting in March in New Ipswich where we had
7 just found out that we might be getting a compressor station
8 and we were told they knew not how air quality would be
9 tested.

10 So I had a conversation with someone there who
11 gave me a lot of information. Apparently they really do
12 know what's going into the gas as it comes into our town
13 because it is metered along the way and chromatography tells
14 them exactly what's in the gas, I think we should get to
15 know exactly what's in the gas when it comes into our town.
16 I think we need to know what they are going to do with the
17 particle matter that's filtered out and the 8 foot long
18 cigarette filters.

19 I think we need to know how big the storage tanks
20 are going to be for the condensate that is stripped from the
21 pipe so it won't corrode the pipe. We are told it is mostly
22 water, hydrocarbon salt and sand but --

23 MR. TOMASI: Ma'am your time is up.

24 MS. SZMAUZ: But we would like to know.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 26?

1 MR. SOMERO: Timothy Somero, S-o-m-e-r-o. My
2 comments are extemporaneous. I don't have anything to
3 report. First of all I want to mention scoping because we
4 have a lot of representation from New Ipswich, I live in New
5 Ipswich, each town is affected and we need transparent
6 reporting and we need help with that.

7 Maria brought up a lot of things, formaldehyde,
8 benzene, all of the stuff that was not part of our existence
9 until this happened -- 24 x 7 x 365 monitoring and
10 reporting, fugitive gases and emissions from the whole
11 pipeline. We are starting to recognize this as an American
12 problem. We are not experts, I'm a computer guy. And
13 volunteering at night I'm exhausted. It's 4:30 in the
14 morning when I start my day, many of us.

15 So we had to reach out across America and this is
16 the same story, again and again. We are problem solvers, we
17 are tough, we are courageous, we want to help. We were
18 offered help from other places in America, we want to return
19 that, we want to fix it.

20 So I am here to talk about socio-economics.
21 Society economics right -- and one of the rules in business,
22 the only indicator of future behavior is past behavior.
23 Kinder Morgan has a bad track record. The first time I met
24 with them they told me I would get natural gas. New
25 Ipswich, New Hampshire will never get natural gas.

1 So if we start a precedent of deceit or
2 untrustworthiness then we can expect that future behavior --
3 you know our future behavior we are going to fight, we are
4 going to be here, we are well informed, respectful, we are
5 working within the boundaries of what America has decided
6 that we are supposed to act.

7 We don't see this private corporation doing that.
8 So we can't even begin until the design is set, because we
9 have to figure out how much to tax them so if we have even a
10 chance to recoup the losses that we may, we are going to
11 endure, roads are going to be cut.

12 The girl from Texas, she was down in Texas, she
13 showed me pictures of the mess that Kinder Morgan left, they
14 cursed at her and told her to go away, Ashley, I just met
15 her. We are collecting the real story okay, so we can't
16 even start until a design is set and we need to have that
17 clock reset for the whole pipeline, scoping meetings in each
18 town, each community and we are looking for your help, thank
19 you.

20 MR. TOMASI: We are on number 27, Colleen 27?
21 Okay, moving on, 28?

22 MR. LEAHY: Thank you I am Matt Leahy.
23 L-e-a-h-y. I am the public policy manager for the Society
24 for the Protection of New Hampshire Forest. We are as you
25 may know New Hampshire's oldest and largest land trust. We

1 own -- 3 of our forest reservation parcels are located along
2 the route of the project. The 58 5 acre heel tract parcels
3 in Greenville and Mason and the 45 acre Bakken's force in
4 Hudson. As such we are in the process of doing a full
5 assessment on the potential negative impacts the project may
6 have on those parcels and we will be submitting more
7 detailed comments in the future, in the near future.

8 But I just want to summarize the written comments
9 that I have already submitted. Because the proposed route
10 will cross significant land and water resources as well as
11 wildlife habitats. Our concern goes beyond just the
12 properties that we own and we would ask that as you
13 determine whether this project does provide a public
14 benefit, we believe you should also give equal weight to the
15 project's adverse effects, especially over the long-term and
16 not just during any construction period.

17 Secondly we would urge the agency to develop true
18 alternate proposals to what has been avoided here that will
19 avoid and minimize impacts to protected, conservation lands
20 and other sensitive natural areas along the route.

21 Finally as you know the Natural Gas Act grants
22 private gas companies that receive FERC approval the power
23 of condemnation. This authority is a powerful tool and
24 provides those companies a significant advantage over
25 landowners and therefore we would ask that FERC exercise

1 extreme diligence and restraint before granting any such
2 power.

3 And we would ask FERC to set the high review
4 threshold for determining if this project will provide a
5 substantial benefit to the people of New Hampshire before
6 granting any eminent domain authority. As I mentioned I did
7 submit formal written comments and will be submitting
8 additional comments in the future, thank you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are on number 29.

10 MR. HEWITT: Richard Hewitt, H-e-w-i-t-t. I
11 would like to speak about the compressor station and the
12 discharge during the blow down periods. There should be
13 very specific information available regarding Marcellus
14 Shale, not Bakken shale or something else, Marcellus Shale
15 being the discharge coming out of compressor stations that
16 exists. That information should be required from Kinder
17 Morgan. Which of these components is identified by the EPA
18 as hazardous or harmful to human health and given the
19 different gases embedded in the discharge of different
20 densities and molecular weights, their disbursal pattern
21 will be different.

22 What is the anticipated disbursal patterns for
23 these individual gases for this specific meteorological
24 region? I just stress that New England is generally most of
25 the year ground zero for the jet stream, maybe I should say

1 air zero so you know some tests done in a different part of
2 the country that doesn't reflect the meteorological
3 conditions here is invalid. They should be able to provide
4 that kind of information and then the last part of that is
5 what is the cumulative effect of these toxins, and these
6 elements in the discharge on people and wildlife and
7 livestock as much of this area is also agricultural and on
8 that.

9 I would like to say two other things, one is to
10 FERC. By accepting this grossly inadequate application, you
11 have played into Kinder Morgan's hands. Once you accept it
12 the clock has started ticking. They can fiddle around and
13 give out information in dribs and drabs like they are doing,
14 meanwhile each day that goes by they are getting closer to
15 their goal, you should never have accepted this in the first
16 place, it was just wrong.

17 And so now we are in this situation where every
18 day we have to look and see what did they change today, what
19 hoops do we have to jump through? I think that was a
20 serious mistake and I hope you will rectify it. And finally
21 I would like to say something to my fellow New Englanders.
22 I'm from Massachusetts, this is not a question of should it
23 be in Massachusetts or should it be in New Hampshire.

24 A lot of speakers have pointed out the majority
25 of this is for export. That doesn't benefit Massachusetts.

1 This shouldn't be a question of Massachusetts or New
2 Hampshire, it should be a question or should there be a
3 pipeline or no pipeline. And I hope FERC, and I hope that
4 EIF will seriously consider the "no-build" option which is
5 the proper solution, thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 30?

7 MS. MCGHEE: My name is Kat M-c-G-h-e-e. I live
8 in Hollis and I was the Chair of the Pipeline Impact Study
9 Task Force there about a year before most of the towns here
10 were on the pipeline route and I was asked to join the
11 Nashua Regional Planning Commission Energy Facility Advisory
12 Committee by my town after that and I serve on that group
13 still and I am also on the Zoning Board of Adjustments in
14 Hollis.

15 So on the NRPC Energy Committee I have been
16 reviewing the issue of demand and need. And I know that we
17 were instructed to keep our comments specific to siting but
18 that serves you but it doesn't really serve us. In the time
19 I have been involved with the Senate hearings in Concorde
20 and the public utility filings and the hearing in MASS and
21 New Hampshire and the interactions with FERC it has become
22 abundantly clear that the system at the state and federal
23 level is strongly weighted towards the industry.

24 I say this because each agency hides behind a
25 segmented responsibility giving you cover to ignore the big

1 picture. The only picture you consider beyond business as
2 usual permitting is economics. But ignoring the total
3 picture of our energy and environmental decisions is also a
4 bad term long economic decision that's being swept under the
5 rug to aid the current gas boom.

6 We don't need regulation to help pipeline
7 companies, we need regulation to maintain a balance between
8 commerce and the common good. The NED Pipeline would not be
9 found to be in the public interest if we factored in the
10 context of 21st Century greenhouse gas emission levels. We
11 could also argue it is not in the public good to throw good
12 money after bad investing rate peer dollars in a new
13 unsustainable energy infrastructure, but then vision is not
14 your department.

15 Now it may be said that you don't want to hear
16 these words and it may also be said that you don't believe
17 that these very real issues are among your very specific
18 charge which is, if I understand it, to facilitate the
19 permitting process. Since your charge compliments the
20 industry that pays your salaries, it is designed to make
21 opposing gas projects very difficult.

22 So from the outside looking in there's a lot
23 wrong with this picture. So here's our proposal. Why don't
24 you update your mission for the times in which we live? Why
25 don't you recognize that having access to sufficient gas to

1 bridge our clean energy strategy is a far cry from
2 permitting every reasonable project when the industry seems
3 to be so good at convincing you that every project is
4 reasonable?

5 Their burden of proof is too low. We ask that
6 you recognize that the cumulative effect of permitting NED,
7 on top of the existing infrastructure projects that will
8 bring ample new gas to the region and there are ample
9 projects that will bring gas to the region, is going to
10 change the landscape of our energy markets to the detriment
11 of clean energy alternatives and goals.

12 NED will bring a negative effect --

13 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

14 MS. MCGHEE: Really?

15 MR. TOMASI: Your time has been up, yes.

16 MS. MCGHEE: My time has been up, okay, all
17 right, well I'll pass it in.

18 MR. TOMASI: Okay thank you, yes. Next is 31,
19 Diane Hewitt.

20 MS. HEWITT: My name is Diane Hewitt, spelled
21 H-e-w-i-t-t. I'm also a resident of Groton, our property is
22 included in the original pipeline route and our son and his
23 wife have just moved into their first new home in New
24 Ipswich about 2 miles from the compressor station. Our
25 intent has always been to stop and not to move the pipeline.

1 Here's a true story. One bitterly cold snowy
2 winter night this past year I attended a Kinder Morgan open
3 house near Wilmington, Massachusetts. For those of you who
4 aren't aware Wilmington now only has one functioning town
5 well, because of the contamination of the ground water over
6 25 years ago by a large corporation based in the neighboring
7 town of Woburn.

8 This environmental catastrophe is chronicled in
9 the book of civil action most of you probably know it. As
10 you can imagine Wilmington has gone to great lengths to
11 protect their last remaining well. A concerned citizen at
12 this Kinder Morgan meeting asked a Kinder Morgan engineer,
13 what would happen if this last well was contaminated?

14 His answer was we will make it whole. Standing
15 next to her I asked in all seriousness and without a bit of
16 irony, how are you able to do this? How do you make
17 something like this whole? After pausing for a few minutes
18 the engineer replied we would ship in bottled water.

19 Shift the scene now to New Hampshire where you
20 have heard all evening about the towns on well water and
21 residents and town officials are tremendously concerned
22 about their aquifers. If their wells are contaminated what
23 will be done? Bottled water, for how many decades and at
24 whose expense?

25 This calls into question the whole notion of

1 mitigation. What can actually be mitigated? Not
2 contaminated wells, not the loss of a hundred year old sugar
3 maple trees upon which a farmer's livelihood depends, not
4 the loss of an endangered species, not the loss of
5 agricultural land, not the pollution of a vernal pool, river
6 or stream and not our health and safety so I call upon FERC
7 to define mitigation.

8 What does that actually mean? And then study and
9 question every aspect of the Kinder Morgan proposal and ask
10 the question what do they mean when they speak about
11 mitigating environmental damage? Is it possible? Can the
12 damage be reasonably reversed? In what time frame and who
13 will pay, who will benefit? Apply hard science, engineering
14 expertise and common sense.

15 Here's the second point. Last night in Nashua
16 you publicly advocated that residents allow their properties
17 to be surveyed so that Kinder Morgan can be aware of any
18 special issues related to their land. You went on to say
19 that once a property is going to be taken by eminent domain
20 it is important that the property owner consult an attorney
21 because it is a complex transaction.

22 Well we did consult a top eminent domain attorney
23 in Boston. His advice, don't let your land be surveyed,
24 don't provide Kinder Morgan with any information, because
25 the minute the eminent domain negotiations begin, everything

1 you have said, all of the information you shared, can and
2 will be used against you, so this is a dilemma.

3 Here's what I am asking you to do. Consult your
4 top eminent domain lawyers and ask for their legal advice
5 and the best legal advice in the interest of the property
6 owner, let's level the playing field. FERC should be
7 concerned about insuring the best possible outcome for the
8 homeowners and communicate these recommendations to the
9 public.

10 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up, number 32?

11 MR. MILLER: My name is Nick Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r.
12 Mr. Tomasi, in your opening remarks at yesterday's scoping
13 meeting in Nashua, you requested that affected landowners
14 allow Kinder Morgan contractors to survey their land stating
15 that this can help to avoid or mitigate possible impacts to
16 their property and that such permission does not imply
17 approval of the pipeline nor willingness to grant Kinder
18 Morgan an easement.

19 Perhaps you can understand the people on this
20 side of the microphone might have trouble totally trusting
21 you on this one. You are a FERC employee and FERC has done
22 little if anything to earn your trust at this point, quite
23 the opposite. Your suggestion to the people that will
24 clearly make your job easier -- more surveys means a quicker
25 and easier FERC remediation plan.

1 You state that you are neither an advocate nor an
2 opponent of this pipeline proposal and yet I get the feeling
3 that you believe that this pipeline will be built, that it
4 is unstoppable and since resistance is futile, landowners
5 might as well accept it and try to mitigate the damage. But
6 I assure you that people are concerned about much more than
7 a tree planted by their grandfather.

8 Your belief that this thing will get built is not
9 necessarily shared by those in attendance here this evening.
10 FERC has indicated in the past that an increased need by a
11 pipeline applicant, to use eminent domain against
12 landowners, does count against approval of the pipeline
13 application. Many people feel that a survey denial is one
14 of the few ways open to them to send what they hope is a
15 clear message that they will fight this pipeline tooth and
16 nail.

17 They believe that the more of them that refuse
18 permission to survey, the stronger the message that is being
19 sent to both Kinder Morgan and to FERC, take your pipeline
20 and go away. I would like to return to the matter of trust.
21 Each month Kinder Morgan reports to FERC staff on the
22 percentage of landowners who have given permission to survey
23 along the NED Pipeline corridor.

24 Considering the orgy of misinformation that
25 Kinder Morgan has treated the public to in the last 18

1 months, I ask that FERC require Kinder Morgan to prove these
2 numbers. On other projects, Kinder Morgan has admitted that
3 they were counting the percentage of landowners that had
4 been asked for survey permission, not the total number.

5 And at Nashua's scoping meeting last evening, we
6 heard from one New Hampshire official that Kinder Morgan had
7 grossly undercounted the number of affected landowners in
8 their town. These sorts of tricks make the percentage of
9 landowners allowing surveys to look much higher than they
10 actually are. Kinder Morgan has a history of making
11 misleading statements and has every reason to spin their
12 survey numbers, that's why I mistrust them and why I am
13 asking that FERC verify this before they publish it again,
14 thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, I believe we are on 34.

16 MS. LYNN: Hello my name is Ara Lynn, that is
17 spelled A-r-a L-y-n-n. I am -- I have owned a business in
18 New Ipswich for almost 30 years. I hire employees. My
19 employees work outside, we produce food, this food is eaten
20 by tourists and by people from Massachusetts who come at
21 great distances to get our products and it's also eaten by
22 local people.

23 The prevailing winds to our farm come from the
24 direction of the compressor station. So we are very
25 concerned that chronic pollution entering the air during

1 blow down events will impact our health and our employee's
2 health and will irreversibly pollute our land, land that we
3 have grown organically for almost 30 years.

4 Once the land is polluted there is no remediation
5 for us and Kinder Morgan is under no obligation to be
6 responsible to us, excuse me. The only solution for us is
7 prevention. I ask you, representatives of FERC, of the
8 federal government who have the power to make the decisions
9 to please use your power to protect the health and
10 well-being of us and of our land. Please do not allow
11 corporate cost-cutting measures to jeopardize our health and
12 safety. Please require Kinder Morgan to use the highest
13 quality materials for their pipeline so that it doesn't fail
14 during our famous frost season in the winter.

15 Please require them to build a heavy-duty
16 compressor station with state of the art containment
17 building to try to prevent as much pollution, noise, air,
18 water and light pollution as possible. Please hold them
19 accountable to us. Please approach your decisions as if
20 your children were attending Temple Elementary School.

21 Please act as if you were eating the vegetables
22 and chicken that comes from my farm. Please act as if you
23 were enjoying watching the night stars in the peaceful land
24 of New Ipswich which is still God's country and there's not
25 a whole lot of that left on the east coast.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 36, is 36
2 still here? No -- 37, that's fine.

3 MS. FLETCHER: My name is Liz Fletcher,
4 F-l-e-t-c-h-e-r. I'm from Mason and Kinder Morgan's
5 continued use of outdated maps is a very bad sign. Either
6 they are trying to deceive about the impacts of the project
7 or they are incompetent. Bad maps indicate that Kinder
8 Morgan has a practice of cutting corners. Please determine
9 the financial stability of Kinder Morgan, this is crucial
10 for protecting the environment.

11 Kinder Morgan should be required to post a 5 year
12 performance bond to ensure the success of all mitigation,
13 erosion controls and re-vegetation for all properties along
14 the pipeline, in all the states in all the hundreds of
15 miles. They should also be required to have insurance
16 coverage sufficient to cover the worst case scenario and
17 this insurance should be maintained annually.

18 They should also be required to establish a
19 de-commissioning fund to remove the pipeline when it is no
20 longer used and they shouldn't be used for anything else
21 than what they were originally permitted to use it for.
22 Land owners should not be left with a rusting relic full of
23 toxic sludge.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you 38?

25 MS. SCHONGAR: Hi, my name is Jennifer Schongar,

1 that's S-c-h-o-n-g-a-r and I have lived in Mason for over 20
2 years now. I would like to start off by thanking Mr. Tomasi
3 for listening to everyone late into the night last night.
4 It should be clear now that there are more people who wish
5 to speak than there is time allowed and therefore more
6 scoping meetings should be held.

7 To be blunt, this pipeline is not the right
8 decision for New Hampshire. We will never get any benefit
9 from this pipeline. None of the proposed power companies
10 signed up for this pipeline and offered service in this area
11 of New Hampshire and the idea that this pipeline will open
12 up the chance that someday we could get gas pipes to our
13 houses is ludicrous.

14 Many of these small towns have very few municipal
15 services, we just don't have the money for them so if our
16 towns can't even afford to run internet lines above ground,
17 there is no way we will ever afford to run gas pipes
18 underground.

19 Southern New Hampshire is teeming with wildlife,
20 frogs and other amphibians are considered to be the
21 barometer of the health of the land and judging from the
22 songs I hear them sing, our land is clean and yet their
23 numbers are still decreasing even in these areas that are
24 natural. To consider putting a gas pipeline through virgin
25 land when there are alternatives where the earth has already

1 been denuded of nature is unconscionable.

2 You have requested input on environmental issues
3 and they need to be mitigated if this pipeline goes through.
4 There is no way anyone can cover all of the miles of the
5 proposed corridor in the time we have been given, especially
6 the miles of state forest and conservation land that it
7 would go through. My land includes almost two acres of
8 wetlands, it would take a lot of time I don't have to search
9 every inch of it to find any endangered or at risk species
10 and since I am not a biologist I am certainly no expert on
11 identifying different species of plants and animals and the
12 wildlife certainly isn't going to help by lining up to be
13 identified.

14 We have heard last night from several
15 hard-working union men and I appreciate their candor that
16 they need work. Natural gas and other fossil fuels are
17 going the way of the dinosaur, let's give these hard-working
18 men and women jobs of the future on renewable power
19 projects, not more dead-end jobs on fossil fuel projects.

20 This gas is a bridge fuel, there are so many new
21 pipeline projects further along than this one that together
22 they surely already form a large enough bridge to get us
23 into the future where renewable energy will be the main
24 generator of power. So instead of stealing hard-earned
25 money from the thousands of home owners by taking their land

1 and therefore reducing their property values with no benefit
2 to them and destroying precious eco systems, please come to
3 the same realization that the NED Project is not needed or
4 wanted in New Hampshire, thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you 39?

6 MR. ROGER: Good evening Eric and fellow
7 concerned citizens. My name is Jim Roger and I am qualified
8 to talk about pipelines because I worked on one for 11
9 years, I have worked for the Plains All American Pipeline
10 Company which was just on the news recently by the way with
11 an oil spill off the coast of California.

12 And I retired from that job in 1999 by the way.
13 I was a skater technician and supervisor control and data
14 acquisition so I have an intimate knowledge of how pipelines
15 function, anybody can ask me a question if they want to.
16 But first I want to talk about something semi-related. I
17 understand from the FERC document that I read over 6,000
18 acres are going to be cleared. If I want to have this
19 lumber on my own property I have to get a permit, I have to
20 pay taxes before I can reap the revenue from that. So with
21 6,000 acres being cleared where is that money going and will
22 those taxes be paid to the state of New Hampshire?

23 I haven't seen anyone address that. I haven't
24 heard anything about that. Now getting on to the subject of
25 pipeline with only a few minutes left. I assure everybody

1 in this room if you live within 3 miles of a compressor
2 station you will heard it 24/7. When you go in your house
3 and you try to hide from that noise you are going to feel
4 the hum in your building constantly, a lot of people can't
5 sleep anymore -- I'm not even talking about light pollution
6 yet and if you want to have that Saturday afternoon barbecue
7 with all of your friends and relatives, every once in a
8 while you are going to smell the stench coming from the blow
9 off from these compressor stations.

10 And also this whole idea of clean, natural gas
11 this is fracked gas. The whole nature of fracking gas
12 releases every contaminant and chemical running the stata
13 beneath the earth, that's the nature of it, that's what it
14 is. You are releasing hydrogen sulfide, benzene, radon gas,
15 all of this stuff. So who among us would want to cook our
16 next meal over radon gas or hydrogen sulfite? Not me, not
17 for sure and I ask you to consider Eric that with little or
18 no benefit to the residents of New Hampshire of this
19 pipeline that I believe that this is for the greater good of
20 Kinder Morgan, thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next is number 40, is
22 number 40 here? 40? 41?

23 MR. VORE: Good evening my first name is Jon
24 Michael J-o-n M-i-c-h-a-e-l last name is Vore V (as in
25 Victor) - o-r-e. I live at 23 Simian Wilson Road in

1 Amherst, New Hampshire. The pipeline is currently slated to
2 come directly through my hard about 30 to 50 feet away from
3 my bedroom window. As you can imagine I am 100% opposed to
4 this pipeline coming through New Hampshire. I request FERC
5 to study the supposed need for the proposed NED Pipeline.

6 Kinder Morgan views all of New England as one
7 state and doesn't evaluate the individual needs of each
8 state. KM makes gross generalizations stating that New
9 England needs this which is factually false. New Hampshire
10 produces enough energy to meet our needs and a significant
11 amount of that energy is exported out of the state.
12 Bringing more natural gas to New England will in no way
13 benefit New Hampshire or fix our energy issues.

14 Our problem is not due to quantity, but rather
15 our ability to distribute energy. FERC needs to be sure
16 that there is an actual need that can't be addressed with
17 other, more reasonable means before they start granting a
18 private company the right of eminent domain to take my land.

19 Why should people who will not reap any benefit
20 from this pipeline, bear the responsibility of having to
21 house it? I would also like FERC to evaluate the current
22 route through Amherst which brings the pipeline in very
23 close proximity to three of our schools, including Souhegan
24 High School, Amherst Middle School and RESC Academy, thank
25 you for your time and consideration.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 42, 42? 43? 43?
2 44? 45 - 45?

3 MS. NIGRO: My name is Jean J-e-a-n Nigro
4 N-i-g-r-o and I would like to speak to my concerns about the
5 noise pollution in the vicinity of the compressor station.
6 As we know compressor stations do emit loud, blow down
7 noises as well as on-going operational sounds. FERC
8 guidelines permit those thresholds to be to a maximum of 55
9 DBA average.

10 The problem with that is that there are a myriad
11 of health studies which indicate that threshold levels of
12 over 50 DBA actually lead to significant health effects,
13 those including hearing loss, sleep disturbances, diminished
14 productivity, absenteeism, increased drug use and also
15 including high blood pressure, coronary disease, migraine
16 headaches and the contribution of low birth weight with
17 newborns.

18 Additionally a number of studies have evaluated
19 classroom noise for children. I remind you that the
20 compressor station location is one half mile from the Temple
21 Elementary School. Negative effects on classroom DBA's over
22 50 include poor auditory discrimination and speech
23 perception, poor memory, poor reading ability and lower
24 average test scores on nationally standardized tests. I am
25 greatly concerned about the impact on the children in

1 Temple.

2 Additionally, beyond just DBA measures, we need
3 to be thinking about the qualitative aspects of noise
4 pollution. Low frequency noise which is noise that is
5 produced at a threshold lower than human hearing -- that is
6 lower than 20 hertz, is something that is transmitted
7 through ground vibrations, underground and along the ground.
8 There are negative health effects that have been cited
9 including anxious, anxiety, nervousness, difficulty with
10 central nervous system problems, extreme depression, all
11 associated with these vibrations.

12 The vibrations are insidious because they are not
13 audible and you only realize that you are being exposed to
14 them when you have these internal sensations. The
15 vibrations are transmitted across the ground, they emit up
16 through buildings and also you could be standing on the
17 ground and get these vibrations. There are multiple
18 negative effects from those and I would call on FERC to
19 require that Kinder Morgan do an exhaustive study of the
20 implications of low frequency sound, the levels that are
21 being produced by the compressor station, the potential
22 negative health effects and also to seriously consider the
23 siting of this location of the compressor station so close
24 to the Temple Elementary School, thank you.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are number 46,

1 Oliver? 46? 47? 48? 49?

2 MS. SHIMBERG: Hi again, I'm Kathy Shimberg
3 K-a-t-h-y S-h-i-m-b-e-r-g and I say hi again because we have
4 already been together at a couple of other scoping hearings
5 in New York state and I wasn't going to speak tonight
6 because I'm not local but I'm visiting friends in
7 Fitzwilliam and they are along the pipeline and I have
8 friends in Massachusetts who are along the pipeline route
9 and we now along the Constitution route also on the Kinder
10 Morgan NED route and I'm just requesting that FERC use
11 sufficient diligence so that you listen to everybody hear
12 and take what everybody has said to heart, we are facing all
13 the same issues in upstate New York and elsewhere.

14 And FERC did give the certificate to Constitution
15 Pipeline which hasn't completed its building yet but we hope
16 you will deny Kinder Morgan NED because it would be much,
17 much worse. We now have compressor stations scheduled for
18 Franklin, New York which is very close to me so I am
19 requesting that you pay heed, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 50?

21 MR. HERLIHY: Hi my name is Craig Herlihy,
22 C-r-a-i- H-e-r-l-i-h-y and I'm from Wilton, New Hampshire.
23 I'm a concerned citizen of the United States here before
24 you. I don't have the pipeline slated to go through my
25 backyard, but it is nearby and I'm concerned for those that

1 are next to it because I wouldn't want it in my backyard and
2 I don't want it in the town next to me either and I used to
3 live in Massachusetts and I don't like the idea of it going
4 through Massachusetts either.

5 What I think we all want is clean energy and this
6 is not going in that direction and I moved here with my wife
7 8 years ago and I love the town I am in, I love the state of
8 New Hampshire so I am concerned with the state of the
9 long-term impacts here.

10 We moved here looking for a special place to
11 raise our children and hopefully invest in a house that
12 would increase in value and I do believe we found that here
13 however these things are all in jeopardy as a result of this
14 pipeline and I think there's a lot of people getting you
15 know, a lack of sleep over this issue.

16 The beauty of nature preserves in our area as
17 well as the backyards of average citizens are at stake here.
18 We are all here in the hopes that our voices combined will
19 stop the grinding machine of Kinder Morgan from misusing
20 eminent domain, this is a classic example of it and their
21 selfishly motivated intentions.

22 The pipeline would also be a soft terror target
23 and I haven't heard anyone talk about that tonight, but
24 that's a big concern in today's crazy world of people who
25 don't like Americans. And furthermore it would lower the

1 property values and we have talked about that quite a bit as
2 well because no one wants to live in a danger zone you know.

3 If the pipeline was where they are intending it
4 to be when I was looking for a house I would have looked
5 elsewhere so I know that other people are going to do the
6 same. And lastly, no clear benefit is outlined for anyone
7 in this community so I am strongly opposed to this and I
8 think the answer is a resounding no, don't bring this
9 pipeline here.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you we are at 51? 52? 53? 54.

11 MS. LOWRY: Hi, I'm Rose Lowry I live in Temple.
12 My last name is L-o-w-r-y. Most of us agree that this
13 project really changes the character of our region but it is
14 not just switching from quaint and rural to industrial.
15 There's also a way that it goes from being a thriving region
16 to a depressed region. When you bring in a project like
17 this, people leave. The wealthy people leave, the educated
18 people leave because they don't want to raise their families
19 in this and they can because they have the means.

20 And then you have people who can't sell their
21 homes, their homes end up being abandoned, people will go
22 through bankruptcies because their houses can't be sold and
23 what the result of that is is that our tax base becomes
24 decimated because we are losing a lot of participants in our
25 structure.

1 And then our services are diminished because they
2 have less taxes to work with and then more people leave.
3 The quality of life is drastically changed, all of this
4 because of this pipeline coming through. There's a cost to
5 the individuals as well, I mean not just as a region, the
6 region changes but the individuals, not just the 800 or
7 however many families have the pipeline going through their
8 backyards but the thousands of people who lose everything
9 because their home value evaporates.

10 Energy should not be cheap, energy should reflect
11 the real cost, the cost to all of the people who are here
12 talking about what they are going to lose. The cost of
13 something like an energy project like this should not be on
14 the shoulders of by-standers, the producers should carry the
15 costs, the profit makers should carry the cost.

16 I'm from Temple, my house is less than 2 miles
17 from the compressor station, I'm a very active volunteer,
18 I've spent years on the Planning Board as Chair, I know how
19 rare and precious this area is, the land, the people, the
20 wildlife, the dark, the quiet, there is nothing like it. We
21 have fantastic people who work really hard to preserve the
22 wonderful resources that we have here, the natural
23 resources, the historic resources, a thousand things.

24 Who is going to take care of this property when
25 those good people leave? No company should be allowed to

1 stroll in here and ruin these people's lives. No company
2 should be allowed to ruin a truly idyllic corner of the
3 world that is like no other, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are at number 55? 56?
5 57?

6 MR. NICKERSON: Hello my name is Peter Nickerson,
7 that's N-i-c-k-e-r-s-o-n. I have a Bachelor of Science in
8 Natural Resource Conservation and a Bachelor of Science in
9 Ocean Engineering so I have some framework to talk about
10 this with you. First off I want to say that I am duly
11 impressed with my fellow citizens and representatives and
12 their eloquent precise argumentation so far today, there was
13 just a vast majority of issues that I think all of us are
14 concerned with.

15 This is not a knew-jerk reaction of a nimby
16 opinion. Progress often puts a heavy burden on a few people
17 for the greater good and when it is for the greater good it
18 can be justified. However, this project produces
19 substantial environmental, health, safety, social economic
20 impacts that are to say the least, non-trivial. Asking New
21 Hampshire residents to assume these risks and costs without
22 significant benefits to offset these risks and costs is
23 unreasonable.

24 Three points I would like to address is that
25 engineering failures occur not from a single failure but

1 from a series of failures. How many levels are being looked
2 at to evaluate the impacts of these designed for possible
3 failure? The chemistry of the soil that they are going
4 through changing could end up adding into that aspect.

5 What assurances do we have that any agreements
6 that Kinder Morgan to gain permitting for this will be
7 upheld in the decades that we will be living with this
8 pipeline in the future? That if they promise to do
9 something how are we going to make sure that they do follow
10 through on those plans? What end do we have?

11 And last I've only heard two other times so far
12 tonight is a study and plan in the decommissioning of this
13 line in the future is obviously not going to be around
14 forever. At some point it will become to the point that it
15 is no longer feasible to run either by maintenance or by
16 usage so with that comes to what I was going to say, thank
17 you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Thank you very much. We
19 are on number 58? 59? 60?

20 MR. HYATT: Hi my name is Tre Hyatt. I live in
21 Greenville, New Hampshire about .7 miles from where the
22 station is going to be built in New Ipswich and I just want
23 to come and speak on a few things that maybe haven't been
24 addressed tonight. I am a resident of New Hampshire and I
25 am a registered nurse in New Hampshire and it just so

1 happens that I take care of people with brain injuries,
2 spinal injuries and neurological disorders.

3 So I hear about chemicals like formaldehyde being
4 dumped into the environment, concerning to me especially
5 since I have already taken care of people whose neurological
6 systems have been damaged by those chemicals and knowing
7 that I really didn't know a whole lot about this pipeline
8 thing until about 2 weeks ago when my wife asked if I was
9 going to be here tonight and I actually went on You Tube and
10 started watching things about it and seeing the pain that
11 Tucson Valley out west has been through and the after
12 effects of such a pipeline.

13 And then just in some reading I know the thing
14 that we talked about was methane levels coming off of these
15 natural gas producers or users and methane is up in our
16 country so we are damaging our own atmosphere with
17 increasing natural gases, is something I wonder about. And
18 one thing a gentleman over here mentioned earlier and I just
19 wanted to add to that because I live there -- where we live
20 geographically, we are right at the mountains.

21 So our weather patterns are kind of interesting
22 and sometimes we don't get a breeze and if you don't get a
23 breeze whatever is there stays there so in the winter time
24 sometimes when our fireplaces are burning and the smoke is
25 coming out of the chimney it goes up and it comes back down,

1 it just permeates this cloud all around your home. Twice in
2 the past I have actually put out the fire in my fireplace
3 because our own smoke from our fire was choking us so with
4 this being built in the Monadnock Valley and this compressor
5 station constantly emitting our fumes is it going to fill
6 our valley when there is no wind and we have nowhere to go,
7 we just have to sit and choke on it and I am a little
8 concerned about that.

9 I am a father of 4 and where we live it is a bit
10 of a hill and we have a tribe of kids that are outside
11 running around all the time so it is a concern and thank you
12 guys for being there and listening to us, thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are at number 61?

14 MR. FERREIRA: James Ferreira, F-e-r-r-e-i-r-a.
15 So I was lucky enough to be able to speak twice last night
16 in the Nashua scoping meeting. Once I spoke on endangered
17 lizards and turtles and other environmental impacts that
18 this pipeline is going to cause. My second time I spoke at
19 Kinder Morgan's long history of accidents. So tonight I
20 figured I would change it up a little bit and talk about
21 FERC.

22 And I found an interesting article written on
23 November 25, 2013 and it is called, "What the FERC",
24 originally established as the Federal Power Commission in
25 1920 it later was transformed into FERC, what we know now in

1 1977. It's classified as an independent agency which I
2 think begs the question.

3 How can FERC be part of a federal government and
4 also be independent you ask. First off, none of FERC's
5 decisions are reviewable by the President or Congress so my
6 lecture today in my speech is to inform you what powers FERC
7 has and what they don't and how we can fight them.

8 This isn't intended to uphold FERC's independence
9 as a regulatory agency and ensure fair and unbiased
10 decisions when they award pipelines. The agency is
11 completely self-funded. It pays its bills through annual
12 charges, fees and by recovering costs directly from this
13 regulated industry. So the pipelines they put in are the
14 fees that pay their salaries so just for instance in the
15 statistics right from the 2015 stats that came from the FERC
16 office of the Chief Financial Officer, 5 of Kinder Morgan's
17 companies, now mind you not all of them, but just 5 of them
18 equate for 4.8 billion dollars.

19 FERC annually collects over 6 million from these
20 5 companies. The total companies listed on these pipelines
21 make up 44.6 billion dollars. Annual fees FERC collects are
22 just under 62 million and again these stats are directly
23 from their Chief Financial Officer.

24 But there's hope. Being independent doesn't mean
25 it's invincible. All FERC decisions are still reviewable by

1 the federal courts and you better believe if this pipeline
2 gets approved we will go to every step to every court that
3 will listen to us and we will fight this to the bitter end.
4 You have approved 451 projects since 2006, you would think
5 you would have solved the energy problems this country faced
6 with 451 projects being approved since 2006, thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 62?

8 MS. FERRERIA: Hi, my name is Alicia Ferreria,
9 F-e-r-r-e-i-r-a. I have many concerns in regards to the
10 pipeline going through the state and first I own 7 acres of
11 property in Merrimack, most of which is an easement for
12 power lines and an additional easement that a property owner
13 has right-of-way to construct a driveway in the future, not
14 sure if Kinder Morgan knows that.

15 I knowingly purchased my property and built a
16 home in 2012 choosing a street with a cul-de-sac knowing my
17 daughter would be born that year and wanting a place of
18 safety to raise her. Merrimack is a safe community with a
19 larger population than most New Hampshire towns. I recently
20 read, it was the 19th safest town in America.

21 I also recently learned Kinder Morgan wants to
22 put a gas pipeline through my backyard. The backyard that I
23 thought would be a safe place to raise my child. I have
24 fears for her safety and health and that is very unsettling.
25 Another concern is the preservation of the wildlife in New

1 Hampshire. Within the last 2 years the following animals
2 have passed through my own yard, owls, black bears, coyotes,
3 turkeys, herons, hawks, woodpeckers, deer, blue jays,
4 hummingbirds and varieties of snakes.

5 I have neighbors who have seen bald eagles, I
6 know we have more species in our towns than nature preserve
7 Forest Hill. I have concerns that our town's wildlife would
8 be greatly threatened if the pipeline ran through their
9 home. I'm not only concerned for my family and the wildlife
10 but I am also concerned for the safety of the residents and
11 visitors that come to Merrimack. Most of the town has city
12 water, I believe it is about 85% which will be affected
13 because of the pipeline running alongside the wells.

14 We also have a major shopping center, Merrimack
15 Premium Outlets, which seems very unsafe to run gas
16 pipelines in a populated area like that. The last pipeline
17 map I saw my house wasn't on it, it was built in 2012 three
18 years ago, my dream home, my forever home, so FERC my house
19 exists, I exist, my husband and my 2 year old beautiful
20 daughter exist, and please keep the nightmare out of our
21 state.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are now at 63? 64?

23 MR. GAUT: In my mind I ask when did --

24 MR. TOMASI: Please speak into the microphone so
25 it could be recorded, thank you.

1 MR. GAUT: My name is Robert Gaut, I live in
2 Milford, New Hampshire, I'm probably the first person from
3 Milford to speak tonight. In my mind I ask when did I
4 surrender and when did the people of the Souhegan Valley
5 surrender their rights of self-government to the interest of
6 a criminal corporation's profit? Profit which we know is to
7 be extracted from the property, the hard work, the savings
8 of the people of this Souhegan Valley. When was it that
9 permission to comment replaced our inalienable right of
10 self-government? Never is the answer. Not ever. So
11 somehow, somewhere a subversion, a theft of our liberty is
12 being attempted. The issue here is more than on the merits
13 of the unneeded, unnecessary, gargantuan, potentially
14 catastrophic pipeline.

15 What I think we should be considering here is the
16 future of our liberty to govern ourselves in the Souhegan
17 Valley. We vote to build roads and schools and municipal
18 water and sewer, yet are unable to vote for a potentially
19 catastrophic incendiary device passing through the heart of
20 friends and neighbor's property.

21 What are the forces arrayed against us attempting
22 to divert us from our traditional civil right of
23 self-government and self-determination? What is going on?
24 FERC asks for our comments, but not our consent. Why is the
25 pipeline here? What is the history of this pipeline? Whose

1 idea was this pipeline? Where are the minutes of every
2 meeting between Kinder Morgan and officials of the FERC?

3 Does a simple hazard analysis exist? And why
4 have we not been informed of the results so we can make our
5 own judgment in a quantitative search and manner. I repeat
6 the Federal Energy Management Commission should be asking
7 for our consent, not our comments. They need our
8 permission, our consent. Are we seeing here a comment is
9 something to be ignored and public relations issue to be
10 dealt with by simple functionaries for indeed we are being
11 ignored, otherwise FERC would be telling us why the pipeline
12 is a good idea in detail, not sales pitches and then asking
13 for our consent.

14 Instead we are being told that everything already
15 has been decided a way down in Washington. Everything is
16 okay without the facts which allow us as adult citizens to
17 decide collectively for ourselves. Even more infuriating is
18 the carrot that we are being offered is that if we are nice
19 and polite --

20 MR. TOMASI: Sir, your time is up.

21 MR. GAUT: Maybe the route will be changed,
22 however the pipeline remains and still will go through.

23 MR. TOMASI: Sir your time is up.

24 MR. GAUT: We will have pipeline Kinder Morgan
25 says no matter what.

1 MR. TOMASI: Sir, there are other people who wish
2 to speak.

3 MR. GAUT: Yes I know.

4 MR. TOMASI: Once you let them speak you can come
5 back up.

6 MR. GAUT: Can I trust that?

7 MR. TOMASI: Yes. Next up is 65? Is 65 here?

8 MS. CABANA: My name is Amy Cabana, C-a-b-a-n-a-,
9 I'm from Temple. Good evening and thank you for being here
10 tonight. Based on my knowledge of how the federal
11 government works you are employed by us the people of the
12 United States of America and tonight you are here to hear us
13 the people of southern New Hampshire. I'll refrain from the
14 emotional rhetoric because I know that while it is most
15 important to us, it is not necessarily germane to your
16 decision-making process.

17 I'm sure you are aware that one of the
18 proposed compressor stations is a half mile from the Temple
19 Elementary School and I'm sure you know our volunteer fire
20 departments are ill-equipped to handle even a small
21 accident. I know you will take into consideration the
22 quality of life we enjoy here. The fresh air, the clean
23 water, the solitude, the peace and the conservation land we
24 so diligently put aside for future generations to enjoy.

25 I know you will consider all of this because you

1 represent us, the people. This is not the least expensive
2 place to live and not the easiest, but it is ours and we
3 love it. I am far from the most knowledgeable person on
4 this subject and have relied on the efforts and dedication
5 of others to gather information and I have tried to look at
6 both sides of this issue. Based on my understanding there
7 is a perceived need for energy in this region and that the
8 term "energy crisis" has been bandied about to justify this
9 pipeline proposal.

10 One does not have to dig too deeply to find out
11 that this is a fabricated need by those who will benefit
12 financially from it and not an actual one. One also doesn't
13 need to look too hard to find out that the vast majority of
14 the natural gas this pipeline will move will not be used in
15 New England. The one company that has signed up to utilize
16 a very marginal amount of the gas is -- wait for it --
17 affiliated with Kinder Morgan.

18 I guess if you can't legitimately find a need, if
19 you have enough money you can create one. I am not sure
20 what Kinder Morgan thought they would find here but we are
21 not the semi-educated backwoods hicks they might have
22 expected. We are country folk for sure because we choose to
23 be. I could say thank you to Kinder Morgan for this issue
24 has united and galvanized a large population that might not
25 otherwise have come together. I think they have

1 underestimated how fiercely we love this place we live and
2 how fervently we will fight to protect it.

3 We live here for a reason and if anything this
4 proposal has given us great motivation to pursue alternative
5 and renewable energy resources, to reduce our energy
6 consumption, to buy more energy efficient products, we as a
7 nation should be moving in this direction rather than
8 increasing our reliance on fossil fuels.

9 I believe it is your job to facilitate that
10 process. I challenge you to give us a year to let us show
11 you through nothing but our concerted efforts that we can in
12 fact reduce our energy consumption, that we can pursue other
13 options, that we can live comfortably without having our
14 homes and communities pillaged and plundered by deceitful
15 and greedy corporations.

16 I will leave you tonight with a quote by Margaret
17 Meade, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful
18 committed citizens can make a difference. Indeed it is the
19 only thing that ever has, you my friends have run into a
20 group of very committed citizens and as our state motto
21 suggests we will indeed live pipeline free or die trying."

22 All of us here and especially the children of the
23 Temple Elementary School thank you for your thoughtful and
24 rationale consideration as you deny this proposal.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next I think we jumped

1 to 71, 71? 72? 71?

2 MS. SCHMIDT: My name is Catherine Schmidt and
3 I'm S-c-h-m-i-d-t. I am one of the residents of Amherst and
4 I'm a new resident to Amherst. I actually came today not
5 prepared to speak and really thought that putting my name
6 down at 71 that you would not get to 71 so I am kind of
7 thrilled that we have.

8 That being said I don't have anything written
9 prepared to give you yet, but I will follow up with
10 comments. My thoughts are kind of on the small things we
11 have talked about a lot of the large impact of what this
12 will do to many of the towns but we haven't talked about
13 some of the small individual plants.

14 When I bought my house this spring was the first
15 time that I have been there and I was 100% pleased to find
16 out that I have some pink lady slippers on my property. I
17 don't know if you are aware of pink lady slippers being
18 someone who grew up in New York not in New Hampshire I had
19 never seen them before.

20 Coming to this state they are not an endangered
21 species but they are quite rare to see and they take about
22 100 years to have their roots established and are very hard
23 to grow. My property is one of the properties along the
24 pipeline that would be impacted and the area that these are
25 in would be completely wiped out so I urge you to think of

1 not just some of the large and full species that would be
2 decimated but some of the small ones that definitely would
3 not be replaceable.

4 There would be no way to mitigate or put those
5 back in any reasonable time frame. Additionally I also
6 wanted to talk to the topic that had been brought up a
7 couple of times of decommissioning the route at some point
8 everything needs to be decommissioned and I think in this
9 day and age we think of you know how do we put things in,
10 how do we do that, but we never think of their after impact
11 of when they are there for the long term.

12 I work in an industry where I am constantly in
13 information security and I am constantly cleaning up old
14 messes that have been thought of and we spend more of our
15 time dealing with problems because old messes have been left
16 and not been cleaned up so I want you to think about making
17 sure you put into place a plan for them to you know if this
18 does go through how it gets taken out, maybe even 100 years
19 down the line, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are on number 72? 73?
21 73? 74? 74, does anyone have a number that I haven't called
22 yet? Raise their hands? 74, 75, 76, 77 so I have gotten to
23 everyone. Mr. Gaut if you want to come back up and finish.

24 MR. GAUT: Again I'm speaking to them because I
25 don't think you have any standing. Infuriating is that the

1 carrot that we are being offered is that if we are nice and
2 polite maybe the route will be changed, however the pipeline
3 remains and still will go through.

4 We will have the pipeline Kinder Morgan says no
5 matter what. The rights of Kinder Morgan's energy partners
6 as shown by these actions to be greater than the rights of
7 the citizens of Milford, New Hampshire, here assembled, I
8 don't know if anyone here is from Milford anymore.

9 The people of the Souhegan Valley and by
10 extension the people of the state of New Hampshire, we are
11 being treated not as adults with rights, but as minor
12 children we are only allowed to speak when granted
13 permission. Evidently FERC uses the power of the federal
14 government, finds it more important to ensure that Richard
15 D. Kinder, formerly of the criminal corporation Enron needs
16 an addition to his 11,000 million dollar retirement fund.

17 I close with the following proposal. Citizens of
18 Milford, I propose a motion be placed on the floor for
19 debate and passage. I propose this motion pursuant to New
20 Hampshire statute section 31-5. I propose that the motion
21 read that a special meeting be held no later than October 1,
22 2015 to discuss the merits and viabilities of the Northeast
23 Direct Pipeline Project's passage through the town of
24 Milford, New Hampshire. Information to be presented to the
25 voters of New Hampshire shall be made publicly available.

1 Information shall include hazard level along each
2 section of pipeline. For each section of pipeline
3 quantitative information to be made publically available,
4 such that others independently are able to judge the basis
5 and methods used to determine such hazard levels.

6 Further, fees paid by Kinder Morgan Energy
7 Partners, 1 Allen Center of Houston, Texas and/or Kinder
8 Morgan, Incorporated, KMI, no address available, to the
9 Federal Energy Management Commission also be made publicly
10 available.

11 Now if there were still Milford residents here I
12 would ask for the moderator so we could have a public
13 meeting about this but the filibuster was very effective.

14 MR. TOMASI: Is there anyone else who perhaps
15 doesn't have a number who wishes to speak who hasn't spoken
16 earlier? Come on up. Excuse me if you didn't get to
17 finish, let's have some people who haven't spoken first and
18 we will get back to you. There's another person over here
19 who wants to speak, have you spoken yet? Okay well then you
20 can come up too after she is done.

21 MS. DEVORE: Barbara Devore, D-e-v-o-r-e, Mason,
22 New Hampshire. Mr. Tomasi it is of great concern how Kinder
23 Morgan lied and lied and lied and was deceitful in their
24 presentations and trade shows in this area. If they are
25 lying to the public what are they doing to FERC. Please

1 consider that carefully.

2 Also when you go back to Washington please invite
3 all the FERC Commissioners to accompany you next time you
4 come for a scoping meeting, we would love to have you visit
5 this beautiful Monadnock Region before it is destroyed by a
6 project that is based totally on greed, not need, thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

8 MS. LONG: Cecelia Long, L-o-n-g, New Ipswich. I
9 just moved there a couple of weeks ago because it was so
10 beautiful and nice and I'm a night worker and it is quiet
11 and I can sleep during the day and not have to be woken up
12 all the time and now I discover this is going on with a
13 compression station not very far away from me and easily
14 looking up information over the past week or so about Kinder
15 Morgan and their deceitful ways, I'm just very concerned and
16 I hope FERC really takes into consideration all the
17 information that the residents here have taken so much time
18 and effort into compiling for you on just how devastating
19 this is going to be for this region to allow something
20 through here that offers us nothing, nothing for the state
21 of New Hampshire for the residents and is going to be cost
22 detrimental because Kinder Morgan, what is this going to be
23 in ten years or five years they have a disaster, the whole
24 southern region of New Hampshire, this is going to be a
25 superfund site if we are not careful because they won't have

1 to be responsible, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, is there anyone else who
3 has not spoken, come on up.

4 MS. MCGHEE: I don't think I put my name on the
5 testimony, I don't know if you need that.

6 MR. TOMASI: I will need that your name yes, and
7 if you would repeat your name again.

8 MS. MCGHEE: Sure it's Kat McGhee, K-a-t
9 M-c-G-h-e-e. So yeah I was kind of shocked because I have
10 been working on this stuff for two years I had one page and
11 I couldn't get through it. Okay, so I think you know I just
12 wanted to say that I think you have seen that the people
13 here in New Hampshire, a lot of them are getting up here
14 saying I am a Selectman or I'm a Senator, I'm a volunteer
15 fire person, I'm on committees, because folks here are very
16 civic minded and very involved in their communities and I
17 think that's why you are seeing such an outpouring.

18 So to pick up kind of where I left off -- we ask
19 that you recognize that the cumulative effect of permitting
20 NED on top of the existing infrastructure projects that will
21 bring ample new gas to the region is going to change the
22 landscape of our energy markets to the detriment of clean
23 energy alternatives and goals.

24 NED will bring a negative effect to fuel rates
25 when gas market dominates forces prices up and energy

1 portfolio diversity for which New Hampshire has worked long
2 and hard will be undone and these are all socio-economic
3 impacts that run counter to the public interest.

4 The issue seems to be that the state uses a
5 microscope to approve straight forward precedent agreements
6 and the FERC facilitates permitting as long as basic
7 environmental rules are upheld but what we need from you in
8 2015 is a lot more acknowledgement that these decisions have
9 consequences that no longer can be kicked down the road.

10 Under these conditions, the conditions that have
11 been defined by the industry, the public good has no ability
12 to be served. It is up to the FERC to reinvent itself for
13 this century, when the fossil fuel industry is exploding its
14 last gasp to the fullest at the expense of future
15 generations.

16 You have to say no to projects that mean excess
17 capacity is being harvested and burned. I taught my
18 children the difference between want and need. It's time
19 you teach the gas industry the same. We ask that you rise
20 to the integrity of public servants who can see the comment
21 good means, we must restrain against an industry that wants
22 to burn as much fossil fuel as it can and as fast as it can.

23 We will not have time to create generative
24 sustainable technologies if we acquiesce that excess
25 pipelines like NED are needed. The NED plan goes against

1 the public interest and we ask you to reform your charge for
2 the environment we face today and deny this permit.

3 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

4 MS. HORSLEY: I would suggest that we as citizens
5 will need to organize ourselves and probably put in a
6 federal lawsuit, I don't really see almost any option. It
7 takes a great deal of organization to find good federal
8 attorneys at the Supreme Court level and if we lose anyway
9 because I've seen too many cases where that is the fact, I
10 would suggest that we as citizens should have our own people
11 supervising the construction of this.

12 You have been concerned and you have actually
13 participated in the pipeline. I gave birth to 6 boys and a
14 girl, my last 4 sons are all in construction. They come
15 home and they say mom you wouldn't believe the sloppy work
16 of such and such group and of this and that, you wouldn't
17 believe how the engineers are completely ignorant of what
18 needs to be done on a practical level and I would suggest
19 this man talk to some of the key political people. He has
20 been on the job, he knows what it takes and if only someone
21 like this who has an interest in making sure this pipeline
22 is done properly.

23 There have been too many accidents, my boys tell
24 me, barely looking at the internet, hundreds of citations from
25 this company. We need our own experienced people, not

1 engineers only, I'm talking about people who have been on
2 the jobs and know how to make sure this thing is done
3 properly if we fail at the federal court level, that's all I
4 have to say.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you ma'am. Ma'am what was
6 your name?

7 MS. HORSLEY: I'm Judy Horsley, H-o-r-s-l-e-y, we
8 have the old spiffy shop and by the way the home that we are
9 in is less than a mile from what do you call the pump
10 houses.

11 MR. TOMASI: Compressor station.

12 MS. HORSLEY: And there are people here who have
13 invested it and said that it is not even that costly to
14 bring the decibels down to 30, you know these things must be
15 done, we need an oversight committee created by us, the
16 citizens, not the federal only oversight committee.

17 MR. TOMASI: Ma'am do you want to come up for
18 additional comments? Come on.

19 MS. JENKS: Yes hi my name is Irene Jenks and I
20 just wanted to say three more points that I didn't quite get
21 to previously, that's J-e-n-k-s.

22 As I said before I own a business in New Ipswich
23 called Wind Blown Cross Country Skiing and there's just
24 three things I wanted to get back to and one is that I
25 haven't heard anybody speak about this tonight or last

1 night. I'm not sure they are really aware of the terrain in
2 New Ipswich, we have a mountain range that goes through it's
3 called the Wapack Range. They are small mountains, the
4 elevation is 1850 on the mountain that we own, Bear
5 Mountain, but they are significant on the landscape,
6 actually throw called it the Front Range, because it is the
7 first range of mountains that you get to from the ocean.

8 And part of the Wapack range is a hiking trail
9 that's called the Wapack trail which goes 21 miles along the
10 ridges and then passes through Wind Blown property quite
11 significantly, there's a stretch probably a mile and a half
12 of the Wapack Trail passes through our property and it's not
13 just that it's a hiking trail, it's actually a wildlife
14 corridor for major animal wildlife throughout all
15 southwestern New Hampshire, it's a wildlife corridor not
16 just for the hawks and the eagles that people were talking
17 about earlier but the bears and the bobcats and the deer and
18 there's actually another animals that nobody ever dares
19 mention because the New Hampshire wildlife people don't even
20 like to say it exists but there actually are mountain lions.

21 We have had evidence of mountain lions at Wind
22 Blown several times and they pass through, they have large
23 corridors of land that they need to exist and I realize you
24 are probably not going to deal with it because they
25 supposedly are extinct but they actually aren't.

1 So the other thing that I wanted to mention was
2 Maria Smauz earlier said that the pipeline was covering I
3 have to get back to the other page, sorry, 10% of the route
4 is actually land that is in conservation. I want to point
5 out that that number does not include land that is also what
6 could be considered conservation land. Someone last night
7 explained current use which is a way of taxing land so that
8 people don't build on it.

9 Our property is in current use. We have 300
10 acres in current use, that is conservation land that is not
11 included under 10%. Also our land is a tree farm which is a
12 certified tree farm which is also another form of
13 conservation.

14 And I just think that's really important to
15 recognize and then the last thing I wanted to say is that
16 the half mile of the pipeline route that passes through Wind
17 Blown, basically all of that follows a historical stage
18 coach road which was the original road the settlers built
19 from Boston to Keene and that entire route will be
20 completely destroyed and part of it includes a bridge that
21 was built by the early settlers of stone culvert, that is an
22 earth bridge on top and it is still functioning today and it
23 will be completely destroyed and to me it is one of the most
24 historic pieces in the town, is this road we use it as a ski
25 trail now, we drive our snow cats over it and it is totally

1 functional and it was over 200 years old and it will be
2 completely destroyed in the construction, that's all I have
3 to say thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. You can come up.

5 MS. TAYLOR: Evelyn Taylor, hello again.
6 T-a-y-l-o-r. I just wanted a couple things that came up
7 yesterday and once today was about those incorrect maps that
8 are not showing houses, homes where people live. Since this
9 is repetitive I think this is a very serious offense. I
10 think it needs independent audit, inspection, not only for
11 this filing but I think it merits going back to other
12 filings that they have done to see if this is a deliberate
13 effort to underestimate the impact to people and homes.

14 And to some of the last points here I'm not going
15 to let this pipeline harm me. I'm right near the compressor
16 station and I will stay there as long as I want to stay
17 there and I refuse to let them douse me with poison
18 chemicals and other health hazards, the chemistry is in,
19 science is in, it is proven, it is criminal.

20 If I did the same thing to them I would go to
21 jail.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Is there anyone else who
23 would like to speak?

24 MR. GAUT: In my opinion you have no standing
25 here at all. Okay, you are paid by Kinder Morgan, you know

1 that right, all of your salary, everything else right?
2 I'm not even sure why you have a right to be controlling any
3 of this, this is the town of Milford. Okay what I would
4 like is that most of us here from all of the towns, we need
5 to start thinking about you are not in charge, okay.

6 Whatever it takes they are not in charge, okay
7 otherwise you won't stop this thing, you know. I know you
8 think we are silly --

9 MR. TOMASI: No, I certainly do not think any of
10 this is silly.

11 MR. GAUT: And earlier I objected to your
12 filibuster, 45 minutes of filibustering, I object.

13 MR. TOMASI: Very well. Is there any other
14 comments?

15 MS. SHIMBERG: We are dealing with all the same
16 issues in New York and it is not a matter of should it be
17 this part of New Hampshire, should it be New Hampshire,
18 should it be in Massachusetts, should it be anywhere? It
19 shouldn't be anywhere and the people in Pennsylvania are
20 really suffering because of the fracking that is going on
21 there which is going to carry the gas up through here
22 probably to Canada, probably for export.

23 And I did also want to say that we in upstate New
24 York think that FERC issued its certificate of convenience
25 and necessity in spite of the fact that the FEIS didn't

1 really deal with all of the issues that you made comments on
2 in the DEIS and there are still some outstanding things that
3 we think are not sufficiently dealt with and we are afraid
4 that that is going to happen with the Kinder Morgan Pipeline
5 too and we hope not and we also don't trust Kinder Morgan,
6 thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, would anyone else like to
8 speak before I close the meeting? Okay we are going to
9 close the meeting now I want to thank you for staying so
10 late and again I apologize if the room was a little
11 over-capacity. I also want to point out that we will be
12 back for another meeting in Cheshire County we are still
13 locking the location in, but we are looking to be near the
14 end of August, thank you.

15 (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned at 12:31
16 a.m.)

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