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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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Nashua Radisson

11 Tara Boulevard

Nashua, New Hampshire 03062

Wednesday, July 29, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 6:35 p.m., Eric Tomasi, the moderator.

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

2 (6:35 p.m.)

3 MR. TOMASI: Okay everybody we are going to go
4 ahead and get started, if everyone wants to take their seats
5 we will go ahead and start. Good evening everyone I want to
6 thank everybody for coming out tonight on behalf of the
7 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. I want to introduce
8 myself first. My name is Eric Tomasi, I'm the Project
9 Manager for FERC for this project which is the Northeast
10 Energy Direct Project that is proposed by Tennessee Gas.

11 The docket number for this Project is PF14-22 and
12 as well as being the project manager for this project I am
13 also the lead technical lead for air quality pipeline safety
14 and noise for the Office of Energy Projects which I work in.
15 I have several people here who are pretty much integral to
16 the set up and running of our meeting tonight as well as
17 helping prepare the environmental impact statements and
18 that's our contractor Cardno and they assist us in
19 preparation of the document.

20 With me tonight at the table I have Wayne
21 Kicklighter. Out at the table you have been -- you have all
22 seen Lavinia Desanto, Jonathan Hess, Bruce Hart, Steven
23 Brand and Peter Marsi and I want to thank them again for
24 helping tonight. I also want to thank staff here for doing
25 a great setup here tonight.

1 And a couple of things the bathrooms which you
2 probably have seen are out there, there is some water out
3 there as well if you need water it is getting a little warm
4 in here so make sure if you do want some water go and grab
5 some and we -- this is going to be a very long night. I
6 apologize in advance, we are probably going to go to at
7 least midnight and we will take at least one break so to let
8 people have bathroom breaks and that sort of thing.

9 Now also I want to point out that there is a
10 court reporter here tonight and the court reporter is
11 transcribing this entire meeting. Now this is so that we
12 can have an accurate record of tonight's comments and that
13 record is going to be placed into our e-library system at
14 FERC and that will contain the entire public record both for
15 this particular meeting as well as to hold the docket as a
16 whole.

17 Now the court reporter we have here tonight is
18 with Ace Federal Reporters and if you wish to get a copy of
19 that transcript prior to its placement in the public files,
20 you have to make arrangements directly with Ace. Next slide
21 -- I want to talk a little bit about why we are here
22 tonight.

23 Obviously a lot of people were extremely
24 interested in this project and a lot of people were very
25 concerned about this project but tonight I want to

1 accomplish a few things. One, I want to go ahead and
2 summarize the project for those of you who may not be
3 totally cognizant of everything, especially the changes that
4 have happened over the last week or so, so I want to
5 summarize the project, I want to explain the role that we
6 play, that FERC plays in the review of this project.

7 I want to outline how you the public can
8 participate in the process, not just here at this meeting
9 tonight but there are other ways that you can participate as
10 well and lastly, and perhaps most importantly this meeting
11 allows you to voice your concerns about the project in this
12 particular forum.

13 I do ask that you reserve all questions until
14 later. There is a table out front manned by Cardno. If you
15 haven't signed up for a speaker already -- to be a speaker
16 tonight, you can sign up out there, you will have gotten a
17 ticket. Now I hope to get through everyone on the tickets
18 but in general we get to around 15 - 18 people per hour when
19 we get to comments, and the last time I looked we were about
20 85 people signed up and we have about 19 elected officials
21 who wish to speak as well.

22 So as I said it is going to be a late night and
23 there's a chance for those of you people who have high
24 numbers may not be able to get a chance to speak here
25 tonight. We are going to go late, but I know people may not

1 want to be here until 2 in the morning so I wanted to let
2 you know that right off the bat.

3 Now again, if you can see up there some of the
4 purposes, not just the things that I want to summarize that
5 I want to do but one of the big things that we want to do --
6 why we come out here is we want to get issues, find new
7 issues out that we may not know about that you know so
8 that's sort of one of the main reasons that we come out.
9 Because I'm never going to know as much about the area
10 around here as you will and so that's why we come out here
11 so we can hear from the -- you know local citizens about
12 environmental safety and other concerns that you have that
13 are in your backyard.

14 I also want to go ahead and identify issues like
15 I said and those are identified by you the public as well as
16 you know, your elected officials and also the agencies as
17 well. And I am going to go and explain a little bit about
18 how the process works where we are in the process as well as
19 -- and then finally give you the opportunity for speaking
20 tonight.

21 Now I say this again and again when I come out to
22 meetings like this is your input is very critical to our
23 analysis as I said. We rely on all kind of surveys from the
24 company, the agencies from New Hampshire and our own
25 expertise as well, both our expertise internally as well as

1 the expertise of our contractors.

2 But like I said just a few moments ago I am never
3 going to know this area as well as you because you live
4 here. Next slide, now obviously people can speak here
5 tonight be again if they give me a number there's 200 people
6 signed up to speak we are never going to be able to get
7 through that many people here tonight, so I want to tell you
8 about some other ways that you can go ahead and participate
9 in the process and that's you know both written and verbal
10 and you know obviously the scoping meetings, I apologize,
11 that obviously you can go ahead and file through our
12 E-library system if you go to ferc.gov under E-comment,
13 E-library you can go ahead and submit written comments to us
14 through our electronic system and as well as what's called
15 our quick comment system also on E-library.

16 You can also just send me a letter, old-fashioned
17 but you can just send me a letter stating your concerns and
18 that will get on the docket and of course you know one thing
19 that is very important is that we do have the comment
20 letters on the table. If you want to take one you can write
21 it out tonight, if you want to come to Milford tomorrow you
22 can give it to me at Milford or you can mail it to me.

23 So there are multiple venues, multiple ways that
24 you can provide input to our process. And again, the last
25 thing is that whether you give me a written comment or a

1 verbal comment tonight it counts exactly the same, so there
2 you go. Written comments are given the same weight as
3 verbal comments. And I want to reiterate that because a lot
4 of people here I mean I know they are going to be concerned,
5 they only have 3 minutes and there's not a lot you can say
6 in 3 minutes but you can summarize some of your concerns.

7 So we are going to be at 3 minutes for every
8 speaker but I want to make sure that you are able to get all
9 of your comments into the record and so that's why I want to
10 see your written comments, even if you have them written
11 down here tonight and you read off of them, if you are not
12 able to get through those, please give me those comments so
13 that I can take them back to D.C. and put them on the
14 record.

15 Next slide please -- now again that leads me to
16 the next thing which is meeting decorum. Now I know this is
17 a big tradition of having town meetings and hearings going
18 on, now this is not a hearing. And one thing that I cannot
19 do is I can't really discuss the merits of the project
20 because we are still gathering that information.

21 We have -- right now we have gotten a good amount
22 of information from the company but we still have a lot of
23 information yet to get. That's why we start this process
24 really early so that we can go ahead and start gathering
25 that information in this early process before they actually

1 come in with a formal application.

2 So that's something that I really want to stress
3 is there is a lot of things that you know you are going to
4 want answers to and I don't have the answer to those yet so
5 just understand that. Obviously you know, there is a lot of
6 people in the room tonight, please if you could turn off the
7 phones.

8 Now everyone is going to have numbers that is
9 going to speak except for the elected officials, when I call
10 your name and your number come up to the podium and you can
11 give your comment, you know, as I mentioned if you have a
12 written -- some written comments out, try to summarize them
13 as succinctly as you can so that you can get those on the
14 record on those 3 minutes.

15 Also, there are some people here which are both
16 pro and against the pipeline project. If you do not agree
17 with the speaker they have the right to speak, everyone has
18 the 3 minutes please let them speak, that's very important.
19 Everyone here remember is a citizen, a member of the public,
20 they should be able to get the 3 minutes to speak whether
21 you agree with them or not so that's very important.

22 Any disruption like it says it's only going to
23 disrupt the next person's ability to speak because we have a
24 lot of people to get through and I want to be able to get
25 through and here all of your comments as I possibly can and

1 if there is jeering or even cheering we are not going to be
2 able to get through that.

3 And I know people are going to be, the emotions
4 are high and everyone is going to want to cheer and clap and
5 that's fine but know that the longer that you cheer and clap
6 that's going to cut more and more time out of the end of the
7 night so I understand there is concerns and you know there's
8 emotion but try to keep your applause to a minimum so that
9 we can get to the next speaker.

10 Now next slide please -- I am going to talk about
11 the project information but I want to talk a little bit
12 about who FERC is. You know so many of you do not know what
13 FERC does but we are an independent agency and what I mean
14 by independent agency is that we -- our decisions are not
15 reviewed by either Congress or the President.

16 You have to go through the Court system, that's
17 why we are independent. Now we actually regulate interstate
18 transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil and we only
19 do siting for natural gas facilities. Also we do siting for
20 hydro-electric, for non-federal hydro-electric facilities as
21 well.

22 Now as a federal licensed agency we are actually
23 -- the whole reason I'm here is because something called the
24 National Environmental Policy Act. Because we essentially
25 license and -- well LNG or natural gas facilities, we work

1 hard to disclose the impacts, both to the public and to the
2 decision makers which in this case are the 5 Commissioners
3 that we have.

4 Now our EIS which we will talk about a little
5 later, will have all the environmental impacts that we
6 determine that we can find by the project and also
7 alternatives. We will also recommend mitigation measures
8 and those will be included in our EIS.

9 And now one of the things I also want to point
10 out is that there are things that FERC does not do. We do
11 not regulate oil pipelines, we do not regulate electric --
12 the building or siting of electric lines and we do not
13 regulate the expiration, production or gathering of natural
14 gas. That means drilling, both conventional or
15 unconventional fracking, so we do not regulate that. We
16 regulate the intermediate portion which is the transmission
17 of natural gas from point A to point B that is what we
18 regulate.

19 Now I mentioned our Commissioners. We have 5
20 Commissioners that are appointed by the President and
21 approved by the U.S. Congress and they are the final
22 decision makers on this project. I do not make a decision
23 one way or the other whether the project will go forward or
24 not.

25 My job is to write the Environmental Impact

1 Statement, solely write the Environmental Impact Statement
2 and so I want you to understand that your concerns will be
3 in the record. My job is do the environmental review, it is
4 the Commissioners, it is their job to vote yes or no on this
5 project to determine whether the project is in the public
6 convenience and necessity.

7 So I wanted to lay -- make sure you understand
8 that. And I am going to talk about how I do the mitigation
9 and how we are going to go ahead and write the EIS later.
10 The next slide -- well actually keep this slide, we'll talk
11 about the project information real quick.

12 Now as many of you know, we just got this next
13 set of -- the last set of draft research reports on Friday.
14 It's a very voluminous -- very large amount of information
15 to take in and you know my team is basically going through
16 that and we will be analyzing that over the next month or so
17 and we will be -- over the next month or so we will be
18 sending the company additional questions to try to get more
19 answers out of the company to understand why there are so
20 many holes in this document and how we can fill those holes
21 so we can really disclose all the impacts to the public and
22 the Commissioners.

23 Now as you can see you know the pipeline did
24 change in length by a little tiny bit, it is now 418 miles
25 of pipeline in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New

1 Hampshire and Connecticut. There are still the same amount
2 of compressor stations, they went to one meter station as
3 well and there are still several pipeline laterals, loops
4 and delivery lines in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New
5 Hampshire. There are also some loops in Pennsylvania as
6 well but they are part of the beginning of the project.

7 Now one of the biggest issues that just happened
8 is Tennessee just indicated that the line is going from
9 Wright, New York to Dracut, Massachusetts. It's actually
10 going to be lower in volume. Previously they have
11 identified 2.2 billion cubic feet of gas per day that would
12 be flowing through there, now they have reduced that to 1.3
13 billion cubic feet per day.

14 Now also they actually reduced the size of the
15 pipeline as well from 36 inches to 30 inches on that route.
16 Also, and this is important to many of you in the community
17 here because I know there is the market path mid station
18 which they reduced the size of those stations by right
19 around 90,000 horsepower to right around 40,000, a little
20 over 40,000 at this point.

21 So that's pretty important to the people who
22 might be affected by the compressor station so I want to lay
23 that out and make sure you understood how some of the
24 changes have recently happened.

25 Now next slide please -- now this is the project

1 map. I mean obviously I will leave this up for just a
2 second so you can see generally how the project runs on the
3 east portion here. I obviously runs through this community.
4 Then of course there's a west side -- next slide please --
5 which you know goes through Pennsylvania and New York.

6 Now all of these maps and everything like that
7 have just been updated by the company. You can find all of
8 those on our E-library system. There tend to be -- the more
9 detailed maps, alignment sheets, are going to be a lot more
10 detailed and they are going to be very big to download so
11 that's something you should be aware of, next slide.

12 Now, I said that part of the reason for us coming
13 out here tonight is to get comments from you. Well we have
14 already had a lot, lot, lot of comments on the record. At
15 last count you know there was substantially over 3,000
16 comments on the record on this project. This project might
17 actually set a record for the most amount of comments we
18 have ever received on a project.

19 And obviously there are a lot of specific
20 concerns that people have identified and these are just a
21 list of some of the concerns that people have obviously and
22 to many of you in this room I see some of the signs here,
23 there is a big preference to develop alternative energy as
24 opposed to natural gas.

25 There are very many concerns regarding export and

1 of course there are a large amount of concerns across, not
2 just in this community but across the project about
3 disruption of the rural character or the nature of the
4 community by which the project would be going through.

5 These are basically we went through all the
6 comments that we had and these are our top comments. And
7 obviously developed to higher density residential areas,
8 those are comments that we actually got from -- most of
9 those comments actually did come from here and just south of
10 here in Massachusetts as well.

11 And of course human impacts, fracking is a big
12 concern, you know looking at the impacts overall from the
13 adapter gas industry. And there has been a lot of concerns
14 especially to the various conservation areas, both here and
15 in Massachusetts about well and aquifer damage. So there
16 has been a lot of concerns about that and you know all of
17 these things are included and because there is a compressor
18 station nearby we have gotten a lot of concerns about
19 emission from the compressor stations as well as noise from
20 the compressor stations.

21 So all of these things and these are things that
22 we have to address in our Environmental Impact Statement and
23 we will address those. Now some of these will also be
24 addressed more completely perhaps in the Commission's Order.
25 The things will probably more completely addressed by the

1 Commission itself will be things regarding export and
2 specifically regarding developing alternative energy as well
3 as need issues.

4 So next slide please -- now I am going to talk a
5 little bit about the FERC process but I know there have been
6 a lot of concerns and I know the local community has been
7 concerned about easements and eminent domain. If the
8 Commission, if the 5 Commissioners do decide to approve any
9 project, not just this project but any project, that conveys
10 with it eminent domain for the project and I know there's a
11 lot of concern about that, so I just wanted to make sure
12 that you understand that yes this project would if approved
13 by the Commission would allow the company to go through
14 eminent domain.

15 So one of the things that I always point out to
16 people even if you do not approve this project a couple of
17 things one -- we do encourage you to 1, allow the survey
18 crews on your property. And why is that? Why is that.
19 That is so that I can understand what is on your property.
20 If I don't know about it I can't try to avoid it and that's
21 one of the things that really helps you know if the survey
22 crews go down your property then I will actually know about
23 what is on your property and what things have to be avoided.

24 If you don't allow the survey crew on that I will
25 not know about that issues and I might think that everything

1 is fine, so that's why I encourage you because also there is
2 sort of a perhaps maybe myth is not the right term, but
3 there is an attitude that well if I don't let them on my
4 property, well if everyone does that the Commission cannot
5 approve the project.

6 Well there is no lower bound by which the
7 Commission considering survey access would approve a
8 project. So even if you were an extremely low percentage of
9 survey access, the Commission may approve a project. We
10 will do our best to identify the impacts based on other
11 types of surveys like aerial surveys, light surveys as well
12 as information from the states and local governments but at
13 the end of the day the Commission may decide to approve it
14 regardless of having survey access or not.

15 Now of course we will eventually have to have
16 survey access to allow anything to go across any individual
17 property. What that means is that for some reason you did
18 not allow survey access and the Commission were to approve
19 it and it were to go across your property, we would require
20 them before construction to do those surveys so that we
21 could then find out about it.

22 But at that point that's the tail end. You have
23 a lot more control over what happens on your property if you
24 deal with it now.

25 Now about easements. For those of you who may be

1 negotiating with the company about easements, I do encourage
2 everybody to be -- obviously I'm not an attorney, I
3 encourage you to obtain an attorney if you can, but at the
4 end of the day the easement is something that you should
5 read extremely carefully because that should identify all
6 the things that can and cannot be done on your property so
7 it is a very important document and it should be looked over
8 very, very closely, so that's what I wanted to say briefly
9 about that.

10 Now I am going to talk a little bit about the
11 FERC process. Now obviously we started our review about 9
12 months ago, well more than 9 months ago now, back in
13 September of 2014 when the company was accepted in our
14 pre-filing process. And originally the route as you
15 definitely would probably be aware of went through
16 Massachusetts and shortly thereafter they filed their
17 initial research reports 1 and 10 they moved the route to go
18 through what's called the New Hampshire Pipeline, New
19 Hampshire Electric Line Alternative and then thus went up
20 into New Hampshire and basically its current route as
21 identified today.

22 They also in March they filed the first full set
23 of draft research reports which we submitted comments to
24 them and this last Friday they submitted new draft research
25 reports which again are not fully complete and that's sort

1 of the purpose of pre-filing.

2 And the purpose of pre-filing is to get out there
3 early to identify the issues early so that the pipeline can
4 be moved, can have modifications to it, just to do the best
5 we can to avoid the things that the community are concerned
6 about so that's really what the important thing is about the
7 pre-filing process is it allows us to move very early before
8 the company gets out there and does many, many surveys.

9 Now there is -- the company does plan to file
10 their application at this point in October of 2015. As I
11 mentioned we will have additional data request to the
12 company to fill in the gaps. Even after they come with
13 their application we are still going to be filling in all
14 these gaps and we might still see alternatives that we want
15 vetted.

16 If we do actually find truly viable alternatives
17 we will have to do more of these meetings and notify the
18 people in those communities because just like you got
19 notice, we can't put a pipeline through someone's community
20 unless they get the opportunity to know about it and have
21 the opportunity to speak and give us comments on the record.

22 Obviously there will be a draft -- the point of
23 this is to prepare the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
24 and again after the Draft Environmental Impact Statement I
25 will be back here to do another round of meetings, to hear

1 from you about what you think about our Draft EIS. At that
2 point we will have a lot of information on the record so you
3 know, obviously there is going to be a lot of comments, but
4 I can answer some of your questions a little more fully we
5 are going to have more information at that point.

6 And then of course after the comment period is
7 over for the Draft EIS we will issue our final EIS and that
8 will be a recommendation to the Commission in a public
9 disclosure document. The Commission will use that as well
10 as other things to make their decision and well what other
11 things will they use, how does the Commission make its
12 decision? Well not only does the Commission look at the
13 Environmental Impact of the project but they look at the
14 economic impacts, they look at the public convenience and
15 necessity, is this needed?

16 You know what effect is this going to have
17 economically on the region? All of those things go into the
18 Commission's decision-making and then they are the ones who
19 make the decision and their decision is in what's called our
20 Certificate of Order. There will be a discussion about the
21 environmental impacts and in fact all of the recommendations
22 that we have to mitigate impacts in the final EIS will be
23 included as a condition of the Order so that's important to
24 understand.

25 The FEIS does not decide anything, it is the

1 Commission's Order which decides everything. Now next
2 slide, now I'll talk a little bit about the EIS and what it
3 is going to contain a little bit. We not only get comments
4 from you but we talked to a lot of other agencies, we talked
5 to state governments, we talked to local governments, we had
6 a couple of meetings this week with local governments. I
7 have a meeting tomorrow with the state agencies as well to
8 try to get their input and their concerns on this project.

9 We also go ahead -- I am going to be out here
10 again to look at the route as well as look at alternatives
11 to see whether other routes, and perhaps some of those
12 routes might take you completely out of New Hampshire
13 entirely, it might be better than the one that is currently
14 proposed. We will be looking at those, because one of the
15 things that we have to do on not just alternatives but for
16 the entire process is we have to do what is called -- we
17 have to take a hard look at the environmental impacts which
18 means if somebody identified a concern, we have to make sure
19 we fully analyze that concern and that's what I mean by hard
20 look and again we will address every single comment that we
21 get in our EIS.

22 Now we address it a little differently between
23 the draft and the final. The comments in it right now, we
24 will address in the EIS but we will address them
25 generically. We will not have you know, John or Jane Q

1 Public gave us this comment, this is how we respond to it.
2 We will look at all the issues, synthesize them down and
3 look at every single thing and address each individual
4 comment.

5 Now after the Draft EIS comes out we will address
6 those comments a little differently. In the final EIS, if
7 you comment on the draft you will in fact see your comment
8 letter and right next to it will be our response to every
9 single point that you actually had, that's the difference
10 between comments now and comments after the
11 Draft EIS.

12 Now we also have gotten a lot of questions about
13 well do we need to make sure we get our comments in by
14 August 30th we don't have enough time, well here's the thing
15 about the formal comment period that we are in right now.
16 The formal comment period what that does is the company is
17 required to respond to everything filed in the formal
18 comment period.

19 But we have to respond to every comment, whether
20 you file your comment in the formal comment period or not we
21 are going to respond to it, regardless before the
22 application, after the application it does not matter, we
23 will still respond to that.

24 Lastly we also get information not just from the
25 agencies as well but we also get information from the

1 elected officials. Like I said I was out there today and
2 yesterday talking to elected officials. I also wanted to go
3 ahead and thank you know the offices of Senator Shaheen and
4 Congressman's Kuster's offices they have been really, really
5 aggressive -- maybe aggressive is not the right word but
6 they have been giving us a lot of really good information
7 about your concerns.

8 And I have talked with them on a regular basis
9 about the concerns of the communities up here so I think you
10 are well represented there and they have been giving me a
11 lot of input on how best to you know, address some of your
12 concerns and make sure that we get the proper outreach to
13 the communities.

14 Next slide please -- and finally before we talk a
15 little bit about procedural and decorum issues here the EIS
16 actually will be sent out now. Who is it going to be sent
17 out to? If you received our notice you are going to get a
18 copy of the EIS. Now right now we send out CD's. If you do
19 not want a CD copy you have to send us back the back page of
20 the notice that says I want a hard copy or let us know
21 tonight.

22 Now if you are not on the mailing list yet,
23 please sign up out front, make sure that you get on the
24 mailing list. One thing we will be doing and we have done
25 is for anyone who submits a comment, we look for that

1 comment to see whether there is an address and we put you on
2 our mailing list automatically.

3 So whether you want it or not if you submit a
4 comment and we have your address you are on our mailing
5 list. Now if you don't want to get the EIS just tell us we
6 don't want the EIS and we won't send it to you. So lastly,
7 I want to talk a little bit about decorum for tonight.

8 As I said we are going to have a couple of things
9 here. I am going to ask you to come up to the microphone
10 and speak. I am going to do elected officials first, we
11 have several elected officials like we said they are going
12 to speak first and then we are going to do the general
13 citizenry. I would ask you to speak clearly, sometimes I
14 don't but please do yourself. Next, spell your name for the
15 court reporter and I am going to have to enforce a time
16 limit. It is going to be 3 minutes but again if you have
17 written comments please after you are done, drop them off
18 here or at the front table.

19 Now we also have a way for you to know how late
20 your time is going. We have this little light here and this
21 podium is going to go away, we are going to move this so you
22 will be able to see it. We have a little stoplight which is
23 green, yellow, red it is pretty self-explanatory. When the
24 light turns yellow you have 30 seconds left and when it is
25 red your time is going to be up so that will help you as you

1 are speaking to identify how long you have.

2 Okay and lastly please do not interrupt the
3 speaker. Even if you don't agree with them please let them
4 finish and if for some reason the speaker goes over or won't
5 stop you know we will take care of that but ultimately I
6 would encourage you to please stop at your 3 minute time
7 period because everyone has 3 minutes and that is how we are
8 going to move forward on this.

9 So we are going to go ahead and we are going to
10 set back up and then I am going to go ahead and call the
11 elected officials up, okay, one second.

12 Okay first I would like to go ahead and call up
13 Majority Leader Jack Flanagan.

14 MR. FLANAGAN: Thank you Eric and thank for
15 coming to New Hampshire to visit with us. Before I speak I
16 would like to say that there's a lot of things going on in
17 Concord so before you sign any easements or issues of
18 eminent domain please follow what's going on up there. We
19 have had this discussion, Eric and I think you know where
20 I'm coming from.

21 F-l-a-n-a-g-a-n and I'll be very brief because I
22 know there are a lot of people here. This pipeline is a
23 solution looking for a problem. The Governors of New
24 England said that we need more natural gas for electric
25 production. This does not provide any electric production.

1 So if you want to minimize the energy impact vote
2 the thing down so there won't be any environmental impact
3 because we have a pipeline coming down from Portland and we
4 have another one from Spectra which is through Massachusetts
5 and Connecticut so I encourage FERC to approve those and
6 vote this one down and the Environmental Impact Study would
7 be very, very brief.

8 And with that I'll leave it to the rest of the
9 folks here. I would also like to say that the Majority Whip
10 is here from Merrimack and he has also stated that the towns
11 of Merrimack feel the same way so with that I will answer
12 any questions you may have.

13 MR. TOMASI: No I have no questions sir.

14 MR. FLANAGAN: Thank you, and that will be it.
15 Thank you Eric I may see you tomorrow.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you the next elected official
17 is Representative Susan Emerson.

18 MS. EMERSON: Thank you Eric. For the record my
19 name is Susan Emerson and I represent Rindge and Fitzwilliam
20 which is the District 11 in Cheshire County. Over the past
21 several months I have followed this issue very closely and I
22 am here to give voice to the grounds swell of opposition
23 that has risen up into Fitzwilliam and Rindge and then the
24 other 16 communities directly affected by the Northeast
25 Energy.

1 I am outraged that these FERC scoping sessions
2 are being held only days after Kinder Morgan submitted their
3 6,571 page draft environmental report making it impossible
4 to address these issues. Let's see, I am cutting my speech.
5 While the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission entire budget
6 is written by the energy industry, it is tasked with
7 regulating that in no way means that FERC's stated mission
8 is to rubber stamp every poorly conceived large scale
9 commercial energy project that comes before it.

10 That brings us to the Northeast Energy District.
11 My understanding is that the new preferred route through New
12 Hampshire which nearly avoids several wealthy communities in
13 Massachusetts is preferably because it is for the most part,
14 co-located along an existing energy corridor. Apparently
15 FERC likes co-locations. Well if this is co-location then
16 the FERC and Kinder Morgan have redefined the words.

17 I will speak honestly about the social-economic
18 impact of these kinds of co-location along the path of
19 overhead electrical transmission lines. Every single
20 landowner along this route has already had to deal with the
21 impact of the current power line corridor including lowered
22 property values and the visual power line infrastructure.

23 Let's see, the ability to use in a meaningful
24 way, significant portions of the land they own and pay taxes
25 on. If the NED Pipeline proposal becomes a reality every

1 bit of these landowners are going to bear the burden again.
2 The pipeline which will be located adjacent to, but not in
3 the existing power line right-of-way will further reduce
4 each landowner's property value, it will result in the
5 deforestation of even more of their land. It will make even
6 more of the land unusable which they pay taxes on.

7 Kinder Morgan is asking the specific groups of
8 people who have already been negatively impacted to be the
9 same group of people that will need to bear the brunt of the
10 impact of the second infusion of their property and their
11 lives. This is not the easy decision to lay a new pipeline
12 adjacent to an existing pipeline. This is no co-location in
13 any traditional meaning of the word.

14 Kinder Morgan plans to come and take another bite
15 out of this group of landowners that have already been
16 bitten is simply unethical. Separate from the issue of
17 landowner impact is the overbuilt nature of this pipeline
18 from New England Natural Gas is a bridge fuel, a short-term
19 solution to a problem.

20 For much of the infrastructure is to put in place
21 to address the dubious short and long-term which weighs
22 against the short-term and long-term environmental impacts
23 that arrive part and parcel with the NED Pipeline is plain
24 and simple. I understand that the FERC is not concerned
25 with market forces like demand. I understand that Kinder

1 Morgan conveniently positioned as a mid-stream supplier is
2 not concerned with the sources nor the destination of the
3 product passing through the infrastructure.

4 I understand that the owners of the natural gas
5 being transmitted are unconcerned with any outside of the
6 wall of the pipeline itself, other than the cost being
7 charged to them for the pipeline capacity that they use so
8 the scope of these concerns never ultimately look at the
9 overall impact of the project.

10 The scope by design is short-sighted and
11 near-sighted and the route of this project itself is
12 extremely poor sighted. New Hampshire is the other -- New
13 Hampshire is as others have already said, New England's OPEC
14 of electricity, energy production and delivery, how strange
15 that New Hampshire's reward for producing and exporting most
16 of Massachusetts' electricity they consume is to be handed a
17 pipeline that has to go out of its way to climb north into
18 the western New Hampshire only to cross back over New
19 Hampshire's southern borders some 71 miles to the east in
20 order to terminate in Dracut.

21 Ultimately the decision to build in New England
22 is increasingly number of gas power plants in the fact of
23 the known limits of New England's existing pipelines which
24 brings to Anthony Buxton. Mr. Buxton, an industry lobbyist
25 came up with the idea of financing the pipeline by charging

1 the New England electrical rate payers, Tom Welsh, a Maine
2 member of the NESCOE got on board and ultimately we have the
3 scheme in place where NED Pipeline, and natural gas pipeline
4 is to be financed by the electrical rate payer which
5 apparently no assurance that the pipeline will ever carry
6 any significant amount of natural gas for New Hampshire.

7 MR. TOMASI: Representative, can you hurry up
8 please, I've given you about 7 minutes, can you please wrap
9 it up?

10 MS. EMERSON: Yes, I'm going to leave the last
11 couple of pages off. Majority Whip Richard Hench, Dick
12 Hench is in the audience and he agrees with what I say and
13 he's from Merrimack and he's a wonderful Majority Whip and
14 he just came from work so he didn't have time to change
15 clothes, but I am going to give you my 7 pages of testimony.

16 MR. TOMASI: Please do thank you.

17 MS. EMERSON: Thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Next Representative Jim McConnell.

19 MR. MCCONNELL: Thank you, James W. McConnell
20 M-c-C-o-n-n-e-l-l and I represent Cheshire 12, the towns of
21 Richmond and Swansea. I have got 3 points I want to make
22 and I will make them brief because I know a lot of people
23 want to speak.

24 First of all the portion of the state that this
25 is going through is going to number 155 wetlands in the

1 Monadnock area along, 116 bodies of water, 18 rivers, 8
2 miles of state forest and parks are heavily dependent in the
3 southwest part of the state and perhaps through the entire
4 southern part of the state on wells and aquifers.

5 And my concern here is not only there is a reason
6 they call this the Granite State, but the blasting that is
7 required disrupt the wells enormously, but in the event that
8 we do have a problem at some point that there will be a
9 serious problem with the aquifers. That is a serious
10 problem because this is an Environmental Impact Statement I
11 would specifically request that you address that point.

12 I have got 2 other points that I want to raise.
13 First of all this discussion about the fact that this is
14 obviously an export pipeline -- back on May 8, 2014, 22
15 senators signed a letter to the White House, in that they
16 went through -- they discussed the approval of a 6th export
17 facility -- now bear in mind this was not quite a year and a
18 half ago.

19 The comment that they made that is applicable
20 here is "that the total approved exports combined with
21 existing improved export pipelines now exceeds the total
22 amount of gas that is currently used in every single
23 American home and commercial business. This kind of export
24 will lead to the "high export scenario" referenced by the
25 Department of Energy study in 2012 that indicated prices

1 would increase by up to 54%."

2 More than half of our electricity in New England
3 is generated by natural gas. This pipeline could be a
4 disaster from our standpoint. It's an export pipeline that
5 is going to increase the cost of electricity here in New
6 England absent additional supply.

7 Echoing this comment the Industrial Energy
8 Consumers of American attempted to stop the Department of
9 Energy from filing or from permitting export permits to be
10 issued with respect to this pipeline. I want to second
11 those comments. Their concern is that they would lose what
12 competitive advantage they have and frankly I can't see that
13 they are in any way wrong in that respect. That's clearly
14 going to be a problem.

15 Finally I want to discuss the fact that Kinder
16 Morgan just delivered a new 6,000-some page proposal. In my
17 letters to FERC back on April 2nd and also on May 15th, I
18 commented on the fact that Kinder Morgan has basically
19 conducted a campaign to attempt to create an illusion that
20 they are moving along and they are doing an efficient job.
21 The bottom line is that from where I am sitting Kinder
22 Morgan moves this thing around to the point where nobody can
23 get a fix on what they are doing and adequately address the
24 criticisms that we have and would have were we able to fully
25 study these things.

1 The bottom line is I find that it is distressing
2 that we are having these scoping hearings at this juncture
3 at all. It seems to me clear that until they get some of
4 those TBD's "to be determines" out of those proposals and
5 come up with a hard proposal as to what they want to do
6 which would only be slightly modified thereafter unless
7 significant problems develop in some area that you address,
8 it seems to be that we shouldn't be having these scoping
9 meetings at all at this point.

10 It seems to me we ought to put these off for 60,
11 90 or six months, thank you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next is Marty Jack.

13 MR. JACK: Thank you my name is Marty M-a-r-t-y
14 Jack J-a-c-k, I represent District 36 which is Nashua Ward
15 9. I want to re-emphasize something that Leader Flanagan
16 said. This pipeline does not do a thing for New Hampshire.
17 The time that we are natural gas constrained is in the
18 middle of winter when the electricity generation plants want
19 to use it and when people want to heat their homes with it.

20 We know now that the electricity generation
21 people are doing pipeline projects to bring the supply that
22 they need into the state along rights-of-way that they
23 already own, so it seems to me that this pipeline isn't
24 needed and we know that the best environmental impact is
25 no-build.

1 The second point I want to make is there is a sea
2 of people here today. Almost all of them have some sort of
3 signage that is opposing the pipeline and I hope the
4 Commission will pay close attention to what they have to say
5 and will vote not to approve the pipeline, thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. First on our list
7 Chairman of the Town Council Nancy Harrington?

8 MS. HARRINGTON: They are not going to speak they
9 are just going to stand. Good evening my name is Nancy
10 Harrington, H-a-r-r-i-n-g-t-o-n. I am the Chair of the
11 Merrimack Town Council and I am here on behalf of the entire
12 Council for these proceedings.

13 The Town of Merrimack is engaged in this
14 examination process early on in order to insure protection
15 for our resources and community. As a result we have
16 provided multiple documents for consideration. Although I
17 will provide written testimony I would like to highlight 3
18 issues of concern during this verbal testimony.

19 Number 1 -- FERC's rushing to the scoping
20 meetings when the KM resource report are about to be filed
21 has made the process less transparent and disadvantaged
22 interested parties like Merrimack. This next round of
23 resource reports was filed on July 24th and included
24 thousands of pages of new information regarding the proposed
25 and ultimate route and associated impacts.

1 It is appalling to the town of Merrimack that we
2 have not been afforded sufficient time to review these
3 filings in order to comment on them at these scoping
4 meetings. Holding these scoping meetings less than a week
5 after such a significant filing is a gross denial of due
6 process. We request that the Commission hold an additional
7 round of scoping meetings once interested parties like
8 Merrimack have had 90 days to review this latest round of
9 resource reports.

10 Number 2 -- there's no information on the record
11 documenting why this project is necessary as compared to
12 other projects that address the energy issue. As is
13 required by the Commission's jurisdictional authority we ask
14 the Commission to look carefully at the many existing non
15 NED projects and their alternatives such as Northern Pass
16 Project, Portland Natural Gas and Spectra.

17 There is much evidence supporting the conclusion
18 that these projects are sufficient to meet New England's
19 energy needs on their own and that they are far ahead of the
20 NED Project and construction timelines. These other energy
21 projects will avoid the devastating environmental effects of
22 the NED Pipeline as they truly co-locate with other existing
23 pipelines.

24 Finally the limited information we had and the
25 old resource reports make clear that the proposed route has

1 dramatic effects on Merrimack. We are not aware that any of
2 these issues have been addressed to date in any reports
3 filed by the applicant. Of course, given that less than a
4 week has passed since the filing of the major modifications
5 it may be that some of these issues are addressed which
6 gives rise to the second tier of issues which Merrimack has
7 yet to focus upon.

8 The proposed route and the Ambrose alternative
9 have significant impacts to Merrimack resources and we look
10 forward to a process in which these issues may be addressed
11 in a more complete and transparent way.

12 And one final note in response to what you made a
13 comment about the survey agreements. Merrimack has been
14 negotiating with Kinder Morgan since March. We want to see
15 a better survey agreement. They are saying we are not
16 allowed. They don't want town personnel to be present when
17 the survey is done. That's the sticking point. So perhaps
18 you can give them a little nudge and if they allow, not
19 allow, we want them to be present -- they refuse to sign the
20 permit that agreement because they don't want to have our
21 people there, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. One real quick point and
23 I'm glad you brought this up and I forgot to mention it
24 unfortunately during my initial speeches. I want to make
25 clear that we right now -- we will have another meeting in

1 New Hampshire in Cheshire County. We will -- I guarantee
2 that we will have one, we are looking at a couple of
3 locations, we were just not able to nail one down at this
4 point. So for those of you who you know, know people who
5 are from Cheshire County or know people who live in Cheshire
6 County, I will guarantee you tonight that we will have
7 another meeting in Cheshire County.

8 Right now we are looking at the middle to the end
9 of August, we will definitely have one so I want that to be
10 pointed out very clear because I know right now the Milford
11 venue is a little smaller than this one and I want people
12 who might be on the bubble about going or not, we will
13 definitely have another meeting, guarantee you in Cheshire
14 County, okay.

15 The next person on the list, the next elected
16 official is Lon S. Woods.

17 MR. WOODS: Good evening and thank you for the
18 opportunity to address you. I'm in opposition to the
19 Northeast Energy Direct Project as it passes through the
20 town of Merrimack. My specific concern is the impact on the
21 water supply for the town of Merrimack. The proposed route
22 crosses through the center of one of the principal aquifers
23 from which the MVD, the producer of water for the town draws
24 water.

25 There are two production wells in the area of the

1 crossing. Protection of this aquifer is provided by the
2 towns aquifer protection overlay district. The contributing
3 zone for the two wells is a registered well head protection
4 area for the State of New Hampshire.

5 I must state my strongest opposition to the
6 construction of the proposed pipeline in this area. To lose
7 such a critical resource would have dire consequences on the
8 capabilities to provide water to the residents and
9 businesses in the town of Merrimack. Another aquifer to the
10 southwest, the Witches Brook Aquifer, is also interjected by
11 the proposed pipeline.

12 Together these aquifers contain 83% of the MVD
13 capacity and based on numerous searches it would be very
14 unlikely that protection wells of equal yield could be found
15 in the involved service area, 83%.

16 Also of concern are construction activities,
17 blasting, excavations, storage for such products necessarily
18 for an undertaking as proposed, invite contamination. They
19 also create the opportunity to storm water run-off changes
20 and impact on the surface and ground water quality.

21 Further although infrequent catastrophic pipeline
22 failures are most always accompanied by structural damage
23 and personal injury. A reasonable person, a municipal
24 entity or dare I say a regulatory commission could not place
25 even such a small risk in such a sensitive area.

1 Finally, the cost of replacing production wells
2 if it were possible to do so would be prohibitive, an
3 estimated 2 to 3 million dollars for each of the wells. As
4 a resident of the town of Merrimack, a rate payer in the
5 Merrimack Village District I most strongly urge the
6 Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to find
7 the project not of public convenience and necessity, thank
8 you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Next up Charles Moser.

10 MR. MOSER: I'm Charlie Moser, Select Man for the
11 Town of Mason, New Hampshire and I am also here speaking on
12 behalf of the New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline Coalition
13 which is a group of 14 towns united in their opposition to
14 this project, 14 -- 12 directly affected towns, one town
15 that abuts the compressor station, the town of Temple.

16 I want to make 2 points at this presentation.
17 First co-location -- it's a myth. The power line easement
18 that goes through southern New Hampshire that this was
19 supposedly be co-located with is simply an easement.
20 Eversource Energy does not own that property so even if the
21 pipeline was directly under the power lines which I
22 understand it can't be, the developer Tennessee and Kinder
23 Morgan are going to have to either purchase or take by
24 eminent domain every inch of property on the pipeline.
25 Eversource does not have the right to grant another energy

1 provider an easement under its easement, I think it has to
2 get permission but they are going to also take the land from
3 the land owners because Eversource does not own the right to
4 say to another energy provider you can put your pipeline
5 here.

6 So co-location is a total myth. It's taken 4
7 negotiations with the underlying landowners all the way. I
8 think the term co-location needs to be redefined in your
9 regulations.

10 The second point I want to make is there's
11 something I don't understand. I will be perfectly honest
12 with you, that is that Kinder Morgan and Tennessee have come
13 to FERC. Their ultimate goal is to get something called a
14 Certificate of Necessity and Convenience.

15 Why do we have to go through this extremely
16 painful lengthy environmental process involving 14 towns in
17 New Hampshire and I don't know how many in other states when
18 it hasn't even been decided if this project is necessary?

19 The way this is done is completely backwards, I
20 agree with the other speakers that have said that we have
21 been short-changed by the release of 6,000 plus pages of
22 resource reports on the eve of this meeting and from what I
23 can see that is a denial of due process of the law like
24 other speakers have said, substantive due process and
25 procedural due process.

1 And I also think that because the pipeline was
2 moved to New Hampshire and other states, people in other
3 states have had more opportunity to challenge it than we
4 have or to express their concerns. It's a denial of equal
5 protection under the law also.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next Louise Lavoie.

7 MS. LAVOIE: Hi my name is Louise Lavoie.
8 L-a-v-o-i-e and I'm a Selectman in the town of Mason and
9 like other speakers the first point I would like to make
10 tonight is I would like it entered into the record that the
11 New Hampshire towns and affected land owners were not
12 afforded sufficient time to review and fully understand the
13 Kinder Morgan resource reports posted on the FERC web page
14 on Wednesday, July 24th. Please note these documents
15 contain several thousand pages and that FERC's website
16 traffic has been overloaded resulting in limited access to
17 the documents and most importantly 3 business days in
18 inadequate to comprehensively review the documents,
19 underscore the changes, local and digest the many, many
20 unknown and TBD details that still exist with this project.

21 I strongly urge FERC to slow down this process
22 and allow due process to all those impacted by this project.

23 Secondly I am requesting that a public safety be
24 studied with the intent of providing the towns a clear line
25 of sight on emergency planning, preparedness and cost. To

1 be things in context, Mason is a small town with a limited
2 tax base. Our total operating expense budget is only 1.6
3 million dollars. The annual budget for our volunteer fire
4 department is a mere \$65,000.

5 The town of Mason and surrounding towns are great
6 with volunteer fire departments and we rely on availability
7 of volunteers and mutual aid from nearby towns. The
8 majority of our small towns run on volunteer efforts with
9 limited budget.

10 In Mason for example there is also limited access
11 to water. There are no pressurized hydrants and tanker
12 shuttles are required to provide water supply to active
13 scenes. There is limited accessibility to the proposed
14 pipeline loops, especially back country land-locked areas.

15 So the town of Mason is requesting a public
16 safety plan for all the New Hampshire towns along the
17 proposed route. The safety plan must address, but not be
18 limited to key points of concern such as what is the
19 emergency notification process for municipalities and the
20 public?

21 What is KM and its affiliates plan to respond to
22 emergency situations? Is it minutes, hours, days? What are
23 the evacuation plans for elderly, disabled children as well
24 as land owners potentially blocked in on dead-end roads,
25 cul-de-sacs, et cetera in the event of a pipeline emergency?

1 Who is responsible for providing resources,
2 training and equipment to deal with pipeline emergencies?
3 In the event of a pipeline emergency where does KM and its
4 affiliates responsibilities begin and end? Where does the
5 town of Mason and other small towns responsibility pick up?

6 In the event of a pipeline emergency who
7 shoulders the cost of services incurred by the towns? Are
8 Kinder Morgan and its affiliates responsible? What is the
9 plan to access landmark back wood areas and who -- how do we
10 insure the confidence of the public that there will be
11 adequate planning and consideration given to public safety?

12 The issues I raised deserve a thorough thoughtful
13 study and consideration. Small towns simply cannot afford
14 to take on the burden and responsibility of this project.
15 Thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is Bernie
17 O'Grady.

18 MR. O'GRADY: I'm Bernie O'Grady, also
19 representing the town of Mason, Board of Selectmen. That's
20 O'Grady O-G-r-a-d-y. First of all I just want to say that I
21 agree with just about every statement that has been made
22 here tonight and I would like to go on the record as such.

23 We are told by Kinder Morgan that they are
24 re-locating the proposed pipeline to New Hampshire to
25 co-locate it with existing utility rights-of-way by reducing

1 the impact on landowners by way of eminent domain. They are
2 proposing -- I would like to speak particularly about the
3 Fitchburg lateral line. They are proposing a Fitchburg
4 lateral line which will not be co-located with anything and
5 will cross more than 40 properties in the town of Mason,
6 several town roads, wetlands, town aquifers and these
7 properties will have to be taken by eminent domain.

8 It's clear by the number of denials that have
9 been sent to FERC by the owners of this land that the great
10 majority of these properties will have to be taken by
11 eminent domain. By simply looking at a map of the area it
12 is obvious that there are much less impact alternatives and
13 it really makes you wonder why somebody would not take a
14 look at this kind of stuff.

15 One in specific would be a state highway that
16 runs through the town of Mason, we call it Fitchburg Road,
17 it's Route 31. It goes almost exactly the same place that
18 this lateral line is projected to end up and it's baffling
19 to me that someone would not have at least looked on a map
20 and saw how ridiculous the placement of this lateral line is
21 and how there is several others I'm sure and there are
22 obviously easier alternatives.

23 So on behalf of the town of Mason I am requesting
24 that the FERC require an independent study be done to
25 explore alternative routes, thereby lessening the impact of

1 the town of Mason's roads future infrastructure development
2 and the unnecessary taking of private properties by eminent
3 domain, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next up Shannon
5 Barnes, Shannon Barnes? After Shannon Barnes is Susan
6 Silverman.

7 MS. BARNES: Thank you my name is Shannon Barnes,
8 I am the Vice Chair of the Merrimack School Board and
9 speaking on the school board's behalf. Joining me is Cindy
10 Guagliumi who is a member of the Board. Our Board has sent
11 you on July 14, 2015 a letter declaring the Merrimack School
12 Board's position on this pipeline. The Merrimack School
13 Board is unanimously opposed to any route that will place
14 the pipeline within 100 feet of any school facility.

15 In this letter you will notice that one of the
16 proposed pipelines today will go within 500 feet of
17 Thornton's Ferry Elementary School. It's a K through 4
18 facility that houses 500 students plus 85 staff. They will
19 be in the incineration zone. Our school district's concerns
20 lie greatly in the fact that there are regular additional
21 proposed routes.

22 The Merrimack School District has facilities
23 throughout town that can stand impacts from both current and
24 yet to be proposed re-designs offered up from the other
25 impacted communities in addition to Northeast Energy Direct.

1 The Merrimack School Board is committed to following this
2 project and taking further positions on this pipeline as
3 information is becoming public.

4 Consistent with our charges in our elected
5 positions we ask that you not consider any pipeline that
6 would impact the safety of Merrimack school children, thank
7 you.

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Next is Susan
9 Silverman, after Susan Silverman is Terry Silverman.

10 MS. SILVERMAN: Hello my name is Susan Silverman
11 S-i-l-v-e-r-m-a-n and I am from Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire.
12 I am speaking today on behalf of the New Hampshire Municipal
13 Pipeline Coalition of 15 towns. I have been a Selectman in
14 my town for 20 years and Fitzwilliam has been a member of
15 the Coalition since May of 2015.

16 Today I want to talk about my concern about the
17 issues of water resources, plant and animal life, watersheds
18 and the basic need for clean water that we all need to
19 survive. Water is an equally important resource as fuel and
20 is integral to communities. Once contaminated, it can have
21 devastating consequences for all individuals, communities,
22 businesses and tourism, a major New Hampshire industry.

23 The NED Pipeline will intersect the following
24 water resources across the Coalition territory, the Souhegan
25 River which will cross 6 times in the proposal, brooks and

1 streams 22 at least 22 in 15 towns, 13 aquifers, one very
2 large. Ponds and lakes -- 11, the largest of which Scott
3 Pond in Fitzwilliam is 134 acres, wetlands -- over 27 and
4 numerous vernal pools.

5 Municipal water systems serving over 500 people
6 including the Temple Elementary School, private wells
7 serving in excess of 600 people, numerous watersheds
8 including the headwaters of Tully Brook, East Ashwillit,
9 Miller River and Middle Connecticut.

10 My questions are these will individual wells and
11 municipal water systems be tested prior and post
12 construction? How will contaminated well water be
13 remediated? How will contaminated ground water be
14 addressed? Will the delicate ecosystems of headwaters be
15 impacted? How many and how severely? How will rivers,
16 ponds, aquifers, brooks and streams be affected by
17 horizontal drilling?

18 Have these impacts been studied and quantified?
19 Rivers, brooks, streams, banks and riparian zones, often
20 contain wetlands that can be severely impacted by a
21 disturbance. How will this disturbance be minimized or
22 mitigated? These banks need to be restored to
23 pre-constructed conditions.

24 Specialists -- I would request that specialists
25 be used for this work, not general contractors using the

1 most current and site specific methods. How would the
2 release of natural gas or product affect water eco-systems
3 including wetlands and ground water? How big of an area
4 would be affected and how many people would be effected?

5 How would you compensate or mitigate for an
6 accidental release? Wetlands -- the construction activities
7 can impact wetland functions, especially through
8 disturbances to vegetation and soils, what will be done to
9 mitigate these effects? Wildlife are dependent upon
10 wetlands and can also be negatively impacted through loss of
11 habitats. What will be done to mitigate this impact?

12 Permanent loss of wetlands will result when those
13 lands are replaced with fill, what will be done to alleviate
14 this impact? And the aquifers, how would the aquifers along
15 the route be protected by construction? Have the impacts
16 been studied and quantified? How would these impacts be
17 minimized or mitigated?

18 And my conclusion is given the nature of the land
19 in southern New Hampshire where this NED Project is located,
20 the amount of water resources, rivers, wetlands, aquifers,
21 wells, it is apparent that the proposed route is arbitrary
22 and does not take into account the rural character and the
23 eco-structures involved.

24 The appropriateness of this proposal is
25 economically unviable for both Kinder Morgan and the

1 effected communities. The affected waters are a sustaining
2 force for each community and the disruption of the proposed
3 pipeline will forever change the character, quality and
4 environmental integrity of the region. We are
5 geographically quite small and the intimate nature of our
6 region further exacerbates the threat this project poses.

7 We respectfully request that this project be
8 denied. If it is not denied then we request that extensive,
9 complete, comprehensive environmental impact studies be done
10 by the applicant on the impacts to all of our water
11 resources. You don't miss your water until your well runs
12 dry, it's a famous song, thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Terry Silverman? After
14 Terry Silverman is Roberta Oesar.

15 MR. SILVERMAN: I'm Terry Silverman
16 S-i-l-v-e-r-m-a-n. I'm a resident of Fitzwilliam as well
17 being that my wife allowed me to move in. I am a Planning
18 Board Chairman for the Town of Fitzwilliam, a 30 year member
19 of that Board and an active member of the New Hampshire
20 Municipal Pipeline Coalition.

21 The NED proposed project and its effects on the
22 town of Fitzwilliam and the 17 affected town on the proposed
23 route of the energy pipeline of course goes through many
24 wetlands. Planning board member New Hampshire RSA 67417
25 endows the planning boards the right to monitor ground water

1 quality and quantity, surface water quality and quantity,
2 storm water runoff quality and quantity, flood control,
3 erosion and sediment control while flora and fauna and
4 recreational aesthetics.

5 The following should be considered. Will the
6 project result in the conversion of wetlands from one type
7 to another and how can this be mitigated? How much wetlands
8 will be permanently lost and can this be litigated? Even if
9 the temporary disturbance is mitigated or minimized, how
10 will the soil compaction from the construction affect
11 wetlands function?

12 And how will the PH change in soil due to the
13 rotation of removed and replaced earth and how will this
14 change affect wetlands and water quality? How will the
15 destruction of vernal pools be avoided since many of these
16 are important for the health of the watershed and the
17 wetlands are not mapped and how will the petitioning of the
18 wetland and surface water affect the effectiveness of
19 wetland function and wildlife?

20 What are the detrimental effects on wildlife
21 during and post-construction due to the loss of native
22 vegetation and plant diversity? Wetland and water bed
23 construction and procedures for FERC only require 80% native
24 vegetation and 50% plant diversity differential from
25 pre-construction levels, that's the 1994 procedures.

1 The study done by Robert G. Bailey of the U.S.
2 Forest Service for FERC studied 960 sites and suggested a
3 problem with wetlands greater than 20% surface rock or open
4 waters, shall bedrock soils and those determined by annual
5 plant seasons, had a loss or mitigation rate is 35% from
6 pre-construction levels.

7 The Adirondack in New England mixed forest
8 eco-region along with the proliferation of granite that
9 defines New Hampshire and makes these wetlands common. The
10 success of mitigation is not high. How would this be more
11 successful and mitigated and what will the effects of the
12 additional non-permeable surfaces in construction sites and
13 additional work areas and access roads, temporary and
14 permanent, how will this be mitigated?

15 I urge you to follow the statement of policy
16 issued 915, 1999 in which the Commission goal is to consider
17 the enhancement of the competitive transportation
18 alternatives, the possibility of over-building
19 infrastructures and the avoidance of unnecessary disruption
20 of the environment and the unneeded exercise of eminent
21 domain.

22 I have discussed only concerns of wetlands, it
23 seems clear that the continuation of the NED pipeline does
24 not reflect these goals and I urge this project be rejected,
25 thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Sir did you want to
2 give me your -- next up is Roberta Oesar. Oesar, I
3 apologize for the pronunciation. After Roberta is Maryann
4 Harper.

5 MS. OESAR: My name is Roberta Oesar, you'd never
6 get it, it's spelled O-e-s (as in Sam) - a-r. I am a
7 Selectman from the town of Rindge. I am speaking on behalf
8 of the New Hampshire Pipeline Coalition.

9 My mission was to address the eminent domain of
10 public lands. Allen Fore, and Mark Aptifar from Kinder
11 Morgan have repeatedly said that they do not like taking
12 land by eminent domain. However, they haven't bothered look
13 at our state law. The towns in the pipeline, the proposed
14 route, there are over 2 dozen town held properties, all of
15 which will have to be taken by eminent domain.

16 The towns do not have the right to grant
17 easements or sell without a town vote. It would be nice if
18 they had a little respect for the town or the state and done
19 some research before they drew this line across the state
20 that is now going to look like Sherman's march to the sea.

21 So I would ask that you request that Kinder
22 Morgan do some research and respect our state law and our
23 towns, thanks you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. After Maryann Harper is
25 Tad Putney.

1 MS. HARPER: Good evening I am Maryann Harper,
2 M-a-r-y-a-n-n H-a-r-p-e-r. I'm speaking tonight on behalf
3 of the town of Rindge. Rindge, New Hampshire which is
4 approaching its 250th anniversary is home to the Cathedral
5 of the Pines an inspirational all phased outdoor place of
6 worship as well as Franklin Pierce University which bears
7 the name of our only New Hampshire President. It is home to
8 over 6,000 residents and over 1,000 university students.

9 Rindge is also the location of the highest number
10 of wetlands and water bodies in all of Cheshire County.
11 Several large wildlife corridors and two large parcels
12 permanently protected by the Monadnock Conservancy. All of
13 these are in the path of the proposed NED Pipeline.

14 New England lags the rest of the country in
15 economic recovery. Rindge like many of the rural towns
16 along the proposed route would not be characterized as
17 wealthy. This could be the final blow to many fragile
18 existences. I am asking FERC to hire an independent third
19 party consultant to study this entire project in a
20 socio-economic context as I believe this is also your
21 charge.

22 The creation of a new industrial corridor will
23 remove the buffer of trees between many homes and the
24 current utility corridor. What this project is co-locating
25 with is many, many neighborhoods. This will have an

1 immediate effect on the marketability of the properties and
2 in fact already has. This represents a financial
3 catastrophe to aging homeowners trying to downsize, retire,
4 or move to health care facilities.

5 I am asking FERC to study and report on the
6 cumulative effect this project has on those who would like
7 to sell their properties in the next five years. In
8 addition to the effect on property value, please include the
9 health impacts, both physical and psychological that
10 accompany the stress of having your well-planned future
11 derailed.

12 Additional I am requesting that FERC include this
13 information as part of a report on the no-pipeline
14 alternative as required under NEPA. The greatest predictor
15 of future actions is past performance. Today Kinder Morgan,
16 operating as Tennessee Gas has shown us great disrespect.

17 They push for open houses during the worst part
18 of our winter even though you FERC asked them not to. They
19 have sent surveyors into our towns where nearly everyone has
20 denied access, yet we come home from work to our properties
21 that are legally posted no trespassing to find survey
22 markers and ribbons on our land.

23 Kinder Morgan has identified 73 properties in
24 Rindge as effected, yet we count nearly double that number.
25 I do not believe this is unique to Rindge. I am requesting

1 that FERC look into this matter along the entire proposed
2 route. The Constitution of the United States begins with
3 three powerful words, We the People, a principle our country
4 was founded upon yet We the People have no true voice in
5 this decision.

6 All that has been offered so far is lip service
7 from a company that is using the Natural Gas Act as a
8 license to steal our land and has an insider relationship
9 with the only New Hampshire utility signed up for a contract
10 on NED. We the People say no. We the People say we have
11 had enough. We the People say do not take New Hampshire's
12 citizens for granted, thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: The next speaker is Tad Putney,
14 after Tad is Albert LaFebrre.

15 MR. PUTNEY: My name is Tad Putney. I am a
16 member of the 15 town New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline
17 Coalition, the Town Administrator in Brookline and I wish to
18 comment on the 3 topic areas. The first involves roadways.
19 The proposed pipeline would cross a variety of types of
20 roadways including unmaintained Class 6 roads.

21 While Class 6 roads in New Hampshire are not
22 maintained it is critical that they not be viewed as not
23 used. Any roadways in New Hampshire, including those
24 classified as Class 6 can be and in some cases are regularly
25 used by fully loaded logging trucks which are of substantial

1 weight. The 15 towns of the New Hampshire Municipal
2 Pipeline Coalition request FERC require that Kinder Morgan
3 use construction techniques across all roadways in New
4 Hampshire including any and all unmaintained Class 6 roads
5 that will account for the heavy loads presented by logging
6 trucks.

7 We ask that at a minimum this includes pipe under
8 all roadways consistent with that required of a state road.

9 My second comment relates to trees along the
10 project area. Trees that are cut within temporary or
11 permanent easement areas may be of value to the individual
12 landowner. Many New Hampshire residents use wood as an
13 alternative source to heat their homes for example.

14 The 15 towns of the New Hampshire Municipal
15 Pipeline Coalition request FERC require that Kinder Morgan
16 provide all landowners with the right of first refusal for
17 any cut trees on their property in excess of 3 inches in
18 diameter. A signed waiver of this right must be required
19 before Kinder Morgan or any of its sub-contractors may
20 remove any such trees from private or public property, even
21 in the case of eminent domain.

22 If a landowner wants the trees, we request that
23 Kinder Morgan be required to coordinate the location for
24 piling the trees for the landowner prior to the cutting of
25 the trees.

1 Third and finally I would just mention Mr. Tomasi
2 in your earlier comments of the things that you had heard
3 from the public thus far one of the things that I didn't see
4 but I am certainly hearing tonight is and I would implore
5 the Commission to look at the alternative pipelines that are
6 on the table that to my mind have really no environmental
7 impact compared to this kind of proposal that would look at
8 destroying up to 8,000 acres of pristine woodlands or
9 neighborhoods, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

11 MR. LEFEBVRE: My name is Albert Lefebvre
12 L-e-f-e-b-v-r-e. I live in Rindge, New Hampshire where over
13 70% of the voters expressed their opposition to the pipeline
14 in the last election. I am a member of the Rindge
15 Conservation Commission. In Rindge we have an aquifer with
16 our conservation land that is along or adjacent to the
17 proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline route.

18 This land with this aquifer purchased by the town
19 for conservation purposes was with the intent to protect it
20 in perpetuity as a future water supply as well as for
21 recreation for its citizens. The donors of this land and
22 other conservation areas, donated their property with the
23 understanding it would be forever protected in the hands of
24 conservation commissions and the state and not become the
25 property of a private corporation such as Kinder Morgan.

1 The process, the process of taking such lands
2 endangers donation efforts in the future. The State of New
3 Hampshire and the federal government should be at the
4 forefront of protecting these lands and donations from
5 future encroachment and defilement such as the pipeline.

6 As the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
7 knows, aquifers are very sensitive areas and must be
8 carefully protected. The aquifer is fed by underground and
9 run-off streams from nearby lands, hills and mountains. One
10 does not always know how and where underground streams run
11 and thus we are very protective of nearby areas.

12 We must protect our water resources for now and
13 the future. We do not want to become another California
14 with all of its water shortage issues. The route of the
15 proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline endangers this aquifer by
16 the blasting required by the granite, by staging areas used
17 during construction and by leakage from the pipeline itself.

18 There will be little protection for the area of
19 the aquifer after construction ends and pipes age. It will
20 be too late to react because knowledge of leaks become known
21 only after something very damaging has occurred. As a
22 Commission member I request that the Federal Energy
23 Regulatory Commission conduct an analysis by a third party
24 not by Kinder Morgan or its associate entities into the
25 depth of these aquifers and to determine its sources, the

1 effects of blasting on these sources and the effects of
2 construction on the environment during the construction
3 process. Thank you for your attention to this matter and I
4 look forward to a response, I will give you the paper after
5 I give you a better version.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next is Dave
7 Hennessey. After Dave Hennessey is Jason Hoch.

8 MR. HENNESSEY: My name is Dave Hennessey
9 H-e-n-n-e-s-s-e-y. I'm the Chairman of the National
10 Regional Planning Commission. I want to thank you Mr.
11 Tomasi for coming here today. I'm sorry I couldn't have
12 been there but as you learned today we are 13 constituent
13 communities many of whom are represented here and you will
14 see some more tomorrow night in Milford.

15 We act as a clearing house among other things as
16 well as providing specialized technical expertise for our
17 communities which obviously is an importance as you
18 evaluated this application. We, several months ago we
19 created a committee to look at the Kinder Pipeline. They
20 spent months coming up with a very detailed, organized
21 analysis of the Kinder Pipeline as it affected our
22 communities.

23 They prepared a preliminary report which was
24 accepted by us the directors and executive committee for
25 NRPC and we have been getting that ready to submit to you.

1 Unfortunately it got blown out of the water last week with
2 the data dump from Kinder and now we really do have to go
3 back and look at that report, re-analyze what we have
4 already looked at, so we are respectfully requesting and we
5 will have that in writing to you tomorrow, we are
6 respectfully requesting an extension to at least the end of
7 September for the public portion of the comment period,
8 thank you, sorry about that.

9 The way our organization works we have
10 professional staff, we have an executive council but our
11 directors who are coming in from 13 communities, only meet
12 once a quarter. The next meeting is going to be in
13 September and we really need to accept that the new report
14 that we are re-doing in order to give you I think the data
15 that you need and among other things, we are comparing each
16 town's experience in getting ready their individual reports
17 as you have heard tonight and comparing what each town has
18 looked at.

19 So we are asking for an extension of the public
20 comment period. We are asking most definitely for more of
21 these hearings after we have had a chance to digest -- we
22 the local communities as well as National Regional Planning
23 Commission, to look at that data dump from last week so we
24 are asking for at least 3 to 4 more of these kinds of
25 scoping meetings some time before the end of the public

1 comment period, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next Jason Hoch, after
3 Jason Hoch is Jennifer Dollar.

4 MR. HOCH: Jason Hoch last name is H-o-c-h, no
5 worries. I am the Town Administrator of the town of
6 Litchfield. I am here tonight representing our Board of
7 Selectmen who earlier this year voted unanimously to oppose
8 this project.

9 The current route passes through a residential
10 neighborhood in Litchfield with cul-de-sacs at each end
11 leaving a single point of access and egress in case of any
12 hazard during the construction or operation and am
13 requesting additional information about mitigation and
14 public safety service provision during the time periods so
15 that we can adequately protect those homes.

16 In addition this residential neighborhood has
17 properties that are about an acre each that are already
18 bisected by the Eversource right-of-way. We are concerned
19 about the proximity of this pipeline corridor to these
20 houses and their septic systems. I would request that the
21 level of scrutiny apply to situations where the construction
22 area is within 25 feet of the structure be applied to all
23 densely located residential parcels such as these even if it
24 makes the 25 feet.

25 We are concerned about the impact on septic

1 systems in this neighborhood and request feasibility of
2 replacing all adjacent septic systems with a community
3 system to serve all of those impacted houses in that
4 neighborhood.

5 Lastly I am concerned about removal of trees that
6 currently screen the power lines along this co-location
7 corridor. This will impact the quality of life for
8 residents as well as their potential property values. Given
9 the proximity to so many residential properties we are also
10 requesting additional information and consideration about
11 the length, duration, impact area and decibel range of
12 construction noise that threatens the reasonable enjoyment
13 of property owners in the vicinity of the project.

14 This project threatens to be a major disruption
15 across southern New Hampshire. It is disappointing that
16 this part of FERC's review basically accepts the pipeline
17 need reported by Kinder Morgan as a given, it is somewhat of
18 a cart before the horse type of analysis.

19 I would encourage the socio-economic portion of
20 the EIS to closely evaluate the measureable energy benefits
21 including provision of natural gas service and actual real
22 documented commitments for power generation that would
23 genuinely lower electric costs after provisions for paying
24 this pipeline are factored in.

25 That the document goes on a town-by-town basis to

1 support the environmental destruction imposed by the
2 Springfield project. Further I would request the
3 socio-economic analysis gets clarified again on an impacted
4 town, by impacted town basis.

5 The actual likely number of local jobs to be
6 created during construction and operation -- each year I
7 stand in front of my community at town meeting and ask for
8 their support for projects and budgets. I know they would
9 never support something with such steep a cost and such
10 poorly described benefits, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next is Jennifer Dollar,
12 after that is Richard Husband.

13 MS. DOLLAR: I'm Jennifer Dollar, I'm a member of
14 the Temple Ad Hoc Pipeline Advisory Committee. Temple is
15 not directly on the route but the compressor station in
16 Whipswitch will be within a half mile of the Temple
17 Elementary School and other residential areas in our town.

18 So the following questions need to be answered
19 before this project goes forward. How will fugitive
20 emissions be mitigated and how will they be reported when
21 they occur? How often will there be blow downs of the
22 compressor station? When and how will the public be
23 informed of the date and time of the blow downs? What
24 percentage of the matter emitted by the blow downs will be
25 radioactive?

1 According to the Southwest Pennsylvania
2 Environmental Project, studies show that the current
3 protocols for assessing compliance with ambient air
4 standards do not adequately determine the intensity,
5 frequency or duration of actual human exposure to toxins.
6 How will Kinder Morgan address this?

7 Also, reference standards are based on discreet
8 emissions, not on the cumulative impact of many toxins
9 together. Kinder Morgan needs to provide unbiased studies
10 proving that that there are no adverse health effects from
11 this type of exposure.

12 Will Kinder Morgan and FERC accept liability for
13 the increased cost to the community in terms of health care
14 needs caused by exposure to toxic chemicals released by the
15 compressor station? Will Kinder Morgan and FERC accept
16 liability for adverse health effects on pregnant women and
17 their children due to the exposure of these toxins?

18 We request that Kinder Morgan provide the town of
19 Temple with a longitudinal study on the health effects to
20 children ages 5 to 12 exposed to compressor stations of at
21 least 40,000 horsepower located within a 2 mile radius of
22 the school, thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Next Mr.
24 Richard Husband is next, after Richard Husband there is Hay
25 Lynch, Lynde sorry.

1 MR. HUSBAND: Hello my name is Richard Husband
2 R-i-c-h-a-r-d H-u-s-b-a-n-d and I am a resident of Westfield
3 and a member of its Conservation Commission. And the
4 various submissions of municipalities affected by the
5 proposed pipeline and in the comments tonight it is clear
6 that numerous town drinking water aquifers are in its
7 projected path and therefore may be seriously negatively
8 impacted by the construction and the related activities
9 involved in installation and maintenance of the pipeline.

10 Such impacts would be bad enough if they only
11 affected one aquifer but due to the connectivity between the
12 water resources in the area an impact on one may have a
13 domino effect on others downstream. One of the aquifers
14 that will be impacted by the NED Project is the Deer Pond
15 aquifer in Litchfield. The Deer Pond aquifer is used for
16 the drinking water of both Litchfield and the town of Hudson
17 and sections of Londonderry and I believe also part of
18 Pelham.

19 As much as 's of a million gallons of water are
20 currently drawn each day from 2 wells in the aquifer for
21 distribution by Pantech Waterworks and consumption by these
22 towns. Additionally many private wells of Litchfield
23 residents are located in the aquifer. In total more than
24 20,000 citizens rely on the Deer Pond aquifer for their
25 drinking water.

1 Moreover, Deer Pond, a great pond entitled to
2 protection and preservation under New Hampshire state
3 statutory case law and the location of Litchfield's town,
4 beach and park lies within the Deer Pond aquifer with a
5 hydraulic connection to the aquifer such that the ponds
6 level may be seriously diminished by a lowering impact on
7 the aquifer's water channel.

8 Although the Deer Pond aquifer is in the aquifer
9 protection district, protected under Litchfield's zoning
10 ordinances, the NED Pipeline is projected to run through the
11 northern portion of it. It is well established and
12 discussed tonight that blasting, digging and other
13 construction activities associated with installation and
14 maintenance of such pipelines may introduce contaminants in
15 to aquifers that will affect water quality or reduce the
16 amount of available water by impacting the water table.

17 Again not only to the affected aquifer but also
18 those of the connectivity downstream -- moreover clear
19 cutting, such as the 100 to 135 foot clear cutting path
20 projected to make way for and maintain the pipeline, may
21 lower surrounding aquifer levels as trees intercept and
22 catch the storm water run-off and recharge underlying
23 aquifers accordingly.

24 Perhaps I have missed the discussion of the
25 protected measures to be employed relative to the clear

1 cutting and construction and insulation of maintenance
2 activities proposed for the Deer Pond aquifer and other
3 aquifers affected by the NED Project, but the "NED
4 Environmental Construction Plan - New Hampshire" which is
5 appendix M to the recently released 6,000 plus voluminous
6 but vague Draft Environmental Report for the project does
7 not even include by a word search the word aquifer.

8 I had hoped that there is a plan somewhere in
9 this project to protect and preserve the affected aquifers
10 and the quality of their waters and those bodies of water
11 including Deer Pond also potentially negatively impacted by
12 any fall-out from the project. But if that plan fails what
13 then, and what burden would be on the affected towns to
14 prove such a failure?

15 If the NED Project is allowed to move forward
16 then make no mistake about it I do not believe that it
17 should be allowed to move forward, one of the requirements
18 of the project should be an 8 figure fund to be established
19 by its investors and replenished at a reasonable minimum
20 trigger level for a reasonable number of years, enough to
21 determine the damage ultimately caused by the pipeline to
22 enable studies, land purchases and well development by
23 Litchfield, Hudson and other affected communities in
24 southern New Hampshire already struggling with water issues.

25 For the purpose of supplementing current drinking

1 water resources, insuring continued drinking water quality
2 and to address negative impacts to other public waters all
3 mitigation of the damage caused by the pipeline. So make no
4 mistake about it this pipeline will not go through without
5 serious consequences to our drinking and other public
6 waters.

7 Particularly as the investors in the project will
8 make an awful lot of money by using southern New Hampshire
9 as a conduit to send the bulk of their gas to who knows
10 where outside of New Hampshire, such a fund is only fair and
11 reasonable.

12 A related concern is the herbicides to be applied
13 for maintenance purposes post-installation to pipeline areas
14 above drinking water aquifers. What effect will these
15 herbicides have on drinking waters? Are they truly safe?
16 Would reliable studies have been performed to insure the
17 health and well-being of the citizens potentially affected
18 by these herbicides?

19 What would be the testing and monitoring
20 procedures? These questions require answers. And finally I
21 would like to say that the only good thing that has come out
22 of this project is the people in this room. The unity and
23 brotherhood and sisterhood shared by the affected towns is
24 amazing and probably hasn't been seen since the Revolution.
25 This is a Revolution! This is a Revolution, peaceful and

1 positive but make no mistake Kinder Morgan, Liberty
2 Utilities, Tennessee, Algonquin and you FERC, we are going
3 to fight this to the end and we are going to win, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Hal Lynde.

5 MR LYNDE: Good evening and thank you. My name
6 is Hal Lynde, I pronounce it Lynde L-y-n-d-e. I am Chairman
7 of the Pelham Board of Selectman. I think my comments can
8 be summarized pretty much as this. This project the
9 Northeast Energy Direct Project is going to have a major
10 impact on southern New Hampshire for no apparent good and
11 for a capacity that is projected in my view is not needed.

12 I would note that our current capacity that we
13 have, existing supplies meet most of our needs currently
14 although we saw a big spike in the winter. You have other
15 projects that are before you or before FERC that will add
16 supply, one is Spectra which is deliberately coming in here
17 to address the issue of power generation in New England.

18 Additionally New England has made successful
19 efforts and ongoing efforts to diversify its energy supply
20 and to switch from non-renewables to renewables and they
21 have done a great job. Further I would like you to take
22 into account the potential capacity that can be deemed by
23 addressing the leaks in existing pipelines.

24 You should be able to quantify that and then I would think
25 the cost of doing that would be less and less impact.

1 The impacts of course are significant and you
2 have pristine areas to the west of Nashua here that are
3 solely impacted. There's conservation land, forest land,
4 wetlands, you have heard it all, in my town of Pelham which
5 by the way has two pipelines running through it now and the
6 compressor station, we don't need any more and there's a
7 major aquifer there that we are also concerned of.

8 So I ask you to take all of that into account and
9 I know that you are tasked to do that, I'm sure you will do
10 that so I urge you to do that. One of my concerns is that I
11 ask you to take a very critical look at Kinder Morgan's
12 suppliers the people that they are going to have committed
13 to supplies. One which I am aware of is going to be
14 utilities have to post a certain amount and the state PUC
15 said they could not justify that, so I want you to look
16 critically please at those things because although the PUC
17 Commissioners which are appointed may have said yeah we will
18 do it but I think there was no justification based upon the
19 staff analysis for that.

20 Finally, I would point out that the Pelham Board
21 of Select Men, through public hearings and individual
22 members attending several hearings came to the conclusion
23 that we could not support the line because it could not be
24 justified. So I ask FERC to find the Kinder Morgan
25 Northeast Energy Direct Product neither necessary nor

1 convenient. Not necessary for New Hampshire and not
2 convenient for the people and citizens of southern New
3 Hampshire, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Okay we have finished up
5 with all of the elected officials so we are going to go
6 ahead and start calling individual citizens who have signed
7 up. We are going to try to do this in a little bit of a
8 different way here. You know I would like the people with
9 the first four numbers if you want to come up and start
10 speaking so the first person to speak is Richard Fressilli
11 and if the next four people, numbers 2 through 5 wanted to
12 come up and sit here it would be a little quicker for people
13 to come up. There are some seats in the front that are
14 reserved for the people who are the next few numbers, go
15 ahead.

16 MR. FRESSILI: My name is Richard Fressilli, I
17 live in the town of Temple, my property is 404 Fish Road. F
18 (as in Fred) - r (as in Richard) - e (as in eminent) double
19 s (shortstop) i (as in idiot) double ll (as in little
20 league) and i (as in ignorant) and sometimes Y and W I
21 think, something like that.

22 I wanted to shift focus a little bit away from
23 the environmental issues. I work those in at some point in
24 this brief discussion that I have been forming for the last
25 3 or 4 weeks and the good this about this if there is a good

1 thing like the former gentlemen said is that it makes you
2 think about things that you might have forgotten about and I
3 want to talk about you know this FERC idea where this FERC
4 comes from, why does -- you mention some of the enabling
5 processes that came about but I think the power may emanate
6 from one of the power in the Constitution, you know, the
7 Constitution of the United States Article 1 Section 1 states
8 that all legislative powers are in the branch in Congress of
9 the United States which shall consist of the House of
10 Representatives.

11 There's a Doctrine of American Administrative Law
12 with the idea that Congress is able to delegate its
13 enumerated legislative powers to agencies but only when the
14 clearly defined policy standards have been prescribed to
15 guide agency and policy decisions.

16 Concerns arise in interesting context imposing
17 conflicts in the separation of the power of congressional
18 executive branches of government as a result of all of this.
19 This implicates the substance of Article 1 and Article 2 and
20 the appointment clause, the President's power, the 6th
21 Amendment, procedure and due process, powers, substantive
22 and procedural and the non-delegable nature of this power is
23 reaffirmed in a 2015 Supreme Court case, Department of
24 Transportation versus the Association of the American
25 Railroads.

1 And the case involved Am-Track and you know a lot
2 about Am-Track --

3 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

4 MR. FRESSILLI: Especially if you view it as some
5 of the stuff that happened during the storm but that is
6 viewed as a governmental agency and for the purposes of
7 constitutional analysis it was an improper delegation of
8 power. EPA versus City of Palmer Generation 2014 case
9 talked about environmental standards that have to be --

10 MR. TOMASI: Sir, your time is up if you want to
11 give me your letter I will be happy to put it in the record
12 for you.

13 MR. FRESSILLI: Okay can I make just one more
14 statement?

15 MR. TOMASI: Sir your time is up.

16 MR. FRESSILLI: Certain environmental standards
17 have to be enforced in the operation of projects and I guess
18 I'll just give you this paper.

19 MR. TOMASI: Yes I'll make sure it gets on the
20 record.

21 MR. FRESSILLI: Thank you very much.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thanks, next is Alice Berry.

23 MS. BERRY: Hi my name is Alice Berry and I live
24 in Amherst, New Hampshire. As you are aware we are probably
25 here tonight because our neighbors to the south

1 Massachusetts who had originally expressed interest in
2 having this pipeline changed their mind. They cited
3 environmental concerns, hired lawyers and the next thing we
4 know Kinder Martin has the pipeline going across the whole
5 southern tier of New Hampshire.

6 We had very little time to digest this in
7 comparison to the time that our neighbors to the south had.
8 We also have environmental concerns and I would like to
9 bring up just the one that's both environmental and safety.
10 New Hampshire has a long history of earthquakes that
11 probably isn't talked about much. Our New Hampshire
12 environmental services says that we have had 260 earthquakes
13 that have been between the 4.6 and 6.0 magnitude.

14 They also state that it is now documented and
15 proven that a 6.5 magnitude earthquake would rupture storage
16 tanks and gas lines. My question is has there been any talk
17 from FERC or Kinder Morgan about building a pipeline that
18 would sustain a mid-size earthquake that would rupture a gas
19 line, because no one can predict when, where or the
20 magnitude of the next earthquake but we would all be in
21 danger if one occurred.

22 Kinder Morgan further is planning the use of the
23 thinner pipeline material. Except for a few instances where
24 they feel they have to use a higher grade. My question to
25 FERC and to Kinder Morgan is why not take a lead from other

1 states, the famous one being California where not as much as
2 a small single dwelling is built unless it meets safety
3 earthquake standards. Perhaps this has already been done
4 but I have searched and looked and I cannot find any
5 information on that, so I would appreciate if you could get
6 back to me on that particular thing.

7 In addition the pipeline area in New Hampshire
8 isn't just on open land going next to power lines, it is
9 going through sub-divisions including my own back yard. My
10 street is a cul-de-sac and not only is it a cul-de-sac but
11 we have this school that will be opening in another year on
12 this cul-de-sac.

13 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds ma'am.

14 MS. BERRY: Okay I am asking -- we asked Kinder
15 Morgan there's a school and there's a cul-de-sac and they
16 said "oh we will look into that, we'll get back to you
17 shortly." Not a word from Kinder Morgan. Maybe you can get
18 Kinder Morgan to respond because they certainly don't
19 respond to the people of New Hampshire, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you ma'am. Hold on just one
21 second. Okay, don't set it yet, just wait until he starts,
22 okay go ahead.

23 MR. OVERLOCK: I'll make it short. My name is
24 Lewis Overlock L-e-w-i-s O-v-e-r-l-o-c-k and I'm here in
25 support of Kinder Morgan's proposed Northeast Direct

1 Pipeline.

2 MR. TOMASI: Hey, hey, hey I said let people
3 speak.

4 MR. OVERLOCK: As a construction labor for 17
5 years this project represents the promise of good family
6 supporting jobs for this region. As a consumer it assures a
7 cheaper, cleaner and a more reliable fuel source. This
8 project will create jobs, it will create economic stimulus,
9 energy reliability and future energy growth just to mention
10 a few.

11 I urge FERC to approve this project so that we
12 can bring a much needed reliable energy source, and
13 good-paying construction jobs to this region, thank you.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where do you live?

15 MR. TOMASI: Let him -- it's an open meeting,
16 anyone can come, next person is number 4.

17 MR. TUCKER: My name is Chris Tucker and I live
18 in Maine but I will tell you this Maine is in dire need of
19 this corridor to be built. We are starving for gas in
20 Maine. It's being built, we just put 63 miles of 10 inch in
21 there in the ground, the customers are turning over, it's
22 another source of energy that isn't often. Mills are
23 closing, businesses they are shutting down, we need cheaper
24 energy.

25 We need it and we need it now. I support this

1 project in full. I'm proud to live in Maine, I own 110
2 acres by the way, the corridor that runs through from Sable
3 Island, Canada that is feeding New England now is drying up.
4 I live -- my 110 acres is abut to a power line with a 36
5 inch line. I have hunted it and I have snowmobiled it for
6 years and I have never seen a problem with it, I support
7 this project and I urge FERC to find the balance to help the
8 striving infrastructure energy needs in New England, thank
9 you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next is John Hudson.

11 MR. HUDSON: It's John Hudson, H-u-d-s-o-n. I
12 sometimes wonder -- I was talking to a policeman earlier and
13 he said you know we forget where we come from. We forget
14 that these lights here came through a pipeline with natural
15 gas so that we can have lights. We forget that the water we
16 drink out here comes through pipelines.

17 Each and every one of us when we go home tonight
18 I'll bet you will cross over at least 100 pipelines out
19 there that you didn't even know was there and has never
20 caused any kind of problem at all.

21 We became energy independent because of the
22 Marcellus shale. Gas has dropped to an all-time low, but
23 what good does it do us if we can't get it to the consumers
24 and the customers like we had. It will be just like this
25 gentlemen said, people getting laid off, other things where

1 cheap natural gas just does an abundance of things for our
2 economy.

3 The jobs that this thing will create, there will
4 be millions and millions and millions of dollars in jobs and
5 the associated things that come with the pipeline, buying
6 from all of the local people when they come through here.
7 The motels will be full, the hardware stores, everything
8 else will get all of this extra money. With that I am for
9 this project I think it's a good thing, I think that the end
10 result it is going to help millions of people.

11 We always think something is good as long as it
12 doesn't cross me. Do the pipeline where you can get gas and
13 electricity and cheap rates for all the people in Boston
14 just don't put it on my property. We just all have to ban
15 together and sacrifice a little bit for the good of the
16 whole, thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Next is we are on number 6 now it's
18 Ken Bury, the next numbers 7, 8, 9 -- 7, 9, 11, and 12 ought
19 to come up that's fine, go ahead sir. Wait until he gets
20 the thing set up, we can start.

21 MR. BURY: My name is Kenneth Bury it's B-u-r-y.
22 I live on Patricia Lane in Amherst, New Hampshire and I'm an
23 affected landowner. The pipeline is planned to be routed
24 through the back of my property. I won't go through
25 comments here which I have heard other people make relative

1 to really the need for this and where it should be going and
2 some of the impact in our neighborhood.

3 But I will make it a little more personal. The
4 current plan routing of the pipeline that will cause
5 negative environmental impacts to New Hampshire residents,
6 including me and my family. One of the main reasons for
7 purchasing our property was because there was and there is a
8 full line of fully developed trees from 30 to 40 foot
9 blocking our view of the power line towers and lines.

10 We now will lose this natural barrier and will
11 continually be reminded of the fact that we not only bought
12 a power line but a 30 inch diameter natural gas line. We
13 regularly use our yards for cookouts and have fires in the
14 back yard fireplace. Will we have to stop doing this for
15 fear that there may be a leak of odorless, colorless gas
16 being blown into our area ready to be ignited?

17 While we have experienced over the years the
18 electrical power lines, they hum and generate static
19 electricity, we are significantly safe from harm, there's no
20 doubt that we will not be able to live in our current house
21 with as we say, as has been said the low probability but
22 high impact that a leak and a fire can generate enough
23 radiant heat that would destroy any of the remaining trees
24 on our property as well as ours and neighbors houses.

25 It could even kill us or badly burn our kids,

1 grandkids, and our neighbors. The stress caused by this
2 situation has ruined and will continue to ruin the rest of
3 my remaining retirement years. While I am not officially
4 considered an endangered species, I feel like one.

5 Little consideration is being given to my safety
6 and security, physically and emotionally. I didn't want to
7 move but for my peace of mind most likely I will have to. I
8 will try to sell my -- if I try to sell my house I won't be
9 able to do it for maybe 5 or 8 years, even more than that I
10 will more than likely have to sell it at a lower price --

11 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

12 MR. BURY: And if there is a pipeline. As many
13 have seen my house is not only a shelter but my financial
14 security. When I lose the financial security and at my age
15 have no chance of recovering. As a representative I ask you
16 FERC members to stop or re-direct this project in a way to
17 minimize the impact on us human residents, thank you for
18 your time.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next, number 7,
20 number 7 Devon Mayo?

21 MR. MAYO: Hi my name is Devon Mayo M-a-y-o and I
22 represent hundreds of hard-working union laborers in New
23 Hampshire.

24 MR. TOMASI: Again I want to tell you, let him
25 speak, it is only going to interrupt everyone else's time if

1 I have to keep telling you to be quiet so. I understand --
2 this is an open meeting, people are here from Massachusetts
3 as well as -- it's an open meeting anyone can come here and
4 speak, so go ahead, I will add more time.

5 MR. MAYO: So again I represent hundreds of
6 hard-working men and women in the Laborer's Union in the
7 state of New Hampshire. I'm from Maine, I'm from Rumford,
8 Maine. The hard-working men in our great union, the
9 laborers, build pipelines across the country safely and
10 effectively every day of the week.

11 We have access to first-class training safety
12 certification programs at our training facility in
13 Harrington, Massachusetts specifically designed for the
14 construction of transmission and distribution pipelines.
15 This project will be built safe, it will be built on time
16 and on budget with respect to the environment and I urge
17 FERC to approve and support this project.

18 The time to address the New England energy crisis
19 is now, thank you very much.

20 MR. TOMASI: Next is number 9, Patrick Leary.

21 MR. LEARY: Good evening my name is Patrick Leary
22 L-e-a-r-y. So the New England Governors asked for gas to
23 generate electricity. Number one there is nothing in the
24 Draft Environmental Report Resource Report 10 from Tennessee
25 Gas Pipeline that allows the conclusion that the environment

1 of northern Massachusetts is more sensitive than the
2 environment of southern New Hampshire.

3 Further the prime table in that report is
4 unquantified and therefore not understandable. I request
5 the FERC quantify that table. The great New England energy
6 crisis goes to the generation use of electricity. Natural
7 gas is a way to generate electricity.

8 Massachusetts has been shutting down coal and
9 oil-fired electricity generating plants without replacement
10 for many years now. At the beginning of the shut-down cycle
11 and around the year 2000 Massachusetts generated close to
12 enough electricity to meet its needs. Today that number is
13 closer to 50% and Massachusetts imports electricity from
14 anywhere that it can find it including New Hampshire,
15 Connecticut and Canada.

16 If it weren't for these three entities
17 Massachusetts would go dark. Massachusetts uses about 10
18 times the amount of natural gas that New Hampshire uses. So
19 the environmental differences between north Massachusetts,
20 southern New Hampshire are pretty equal.

21 New Hampshire uses 10 times less gas than
22 Massachusetts and as a good neighbor New Hampshire exports
23 fully half and more than half of the electricity that it
24 produces. For these reasons it is unconscionable to even
25 consider putting this pipeline in New Hampshire when it

1 really and truly belongs in Massachusetts where it is
2 needed. That's the FERC necessity clause, put it there.
3 For process on the do nothing part of the environmental
4 report electricity projects absolutely must be included.
5 They have an energy equivalence all their own. There are
6 several on the docket.

7 I will provide information to the FERC on these
8 issues prior to August 31st. Speaking of Northern Pass, all
9 the electricity coming through Northern Pass will flow
10 directly to Boston, Massachusetts. ISO New England has
11 issued the permits --

12 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

13 MR. LEARY: And the build out has already begun.
14 Politicians, I'll skip that. To stop the outlandish bills
15 that are coming our way in 2017 and beyond, do not allow the
16 coal-fired Braden Point Power Plant in Massachusetts to
17 close. Install a second district gas LNG terminal in
18 Everett, MASS that is just for the Mystic Power Station.
19 Sincerely, thank you for your time.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next number 11, John
21 Lewicke.

22 MR. LEWICKE: John Lewicke. J-o-h-n
23 L-e-w-i-c-k-e. Good evening ladies and gentlemen, I prefer
24 to address you because I do not trust these people. Until
25 the winter of 2013-14 there had never been any shortage of

1 energy in New England in the winter. Some winters are worse
2 than others but we are ready for the worst and flexible
3 about how we deal with it.

4 The Natural Gas Act which is FERC's charter,
5 prevents manipulation of gas markets and provides penalties
6 for manipulators. The longer version of this documents how
7 independent systems operate in New England with complicity
8 from FERC manipulated energy markets in 2013-14.

9 So why did things come so close to disaster in
10 2013-14? The biggest different was that ISO New England
11 decided we needed a Winter Reliability Program. They
12 implemented a centrally controlled solution to a
13 non-existent problem. In doing so they broke the market
14 mechanisms that had been working for so many decades and
15 created the kind of shortages and problems they were
16 claiming to solve.

17 The Winter Reliability Program involved ISO New
18 England contracting for demand electricity for no more than
19 200 oil fired and dual fuel generators. They refused to
20 contract the winter energy with gas only generated using
21 LNG. That meant that natural gas only generated was very
22 likely to be idle some part of the coming winter.

23 ISO New England spent 66 million dollars of rate
24 payers money to pay the oil for these generators. Your
25 system benefits charge at work -- why would electrical

1 generators turn down free oil when the alternative would be
2 buying natural gas with their own money, especially when ISO
3 New England would refuse to buy electricity generated using
4 natural gas from LNG.

5 In 2013-14 LNG imports were around a third of a
6 typical winter. Looking at the facts it would appear that
7 the Winter Reliability Program really was a winter
8 unreliability program. In September, 2013, FERC approves
9 the Winter Reliability Program without LNG accepting ISO New
10 England's false assertion that there wasn't time to include
11 LNG in the program.

12 ISO said that they wanted to minimize market
13 distortions. As we all know in 2013-14 markets suffered
14 from natural gas to electricity to wood pellets were
15 distorted far beyond what has ever occurred before or since.
16 It is no surprise that moving a large part of a natural gas
17 supply which before incentives provided New England in the
18 form of LNG would likely result in energy market
19 distortions.

20 The assertion that there wasn't time is bellied
21 by comments from LNG suppliers and conservation law
22 foundation proposing a workable inclusion of LNG in the next
23 2013-14.

24 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds sir.

25 MR. LEWICKE: That proposal was poo poeed by

1 FERC. ISO New England said their goal was to minimize
2 market distortions. How would anybody expect the market not
3 to be distorted by their market manipulation and the lack of
4 LNG expect the market not to be distorted -- they also say
5 compensating natural gas resources would be sending the
6 wrong signal and a natural gas solution would propose a risk
7 of unintended consequences. What was the right signal they
8 want to send.

9 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up sir. That's fine,
10 but you can come back later on your other point.

11 MR. LEWICKE: Okay don't take my word for
12 anything, this is all ISO New England.

13 MR. TOMASI: You can give me your letter if you
14 want to speak during his time. Next we are at number 12 Tim
15 Tenhave. If the numbers 13, 17, 18 and 19 wanted to come up
16 and sit they would be more than welcome.

17 MR. TENHAVE: Good evening my name is Tim
18 Tenhave, it is spelled T-e-n-h-a-v-e and I am the Chairman
19 of the Town of Merrimack's Conservation Convention. A
20 number of points have already been made and I will leave
21 those alone and give you my written comments.

22 But what I would like to do is touch on a few
23 items that haven't been spoken to yet. So our conservation
24 properties and open spaces properties, both private and
25 public have ponds, streams, brooks, rivers, jurisdictional

1 wetlands and numerous vernal pools.

2 The most elusive of these are the vernal pools
3 because vernal pools by nature come and go and they change
4 throughout the year. They are a very important aspect of
5 our wetland systems. They provide life to some of the
6 smallest creatures, which then provide life to even larger
7 creatures and provide enjoyment to us as other inhabitants
8 of the wetlands and the areas. I think it is very important
9 that when it comes to wetlands that when this project be
10 taken care of that FERC stipulates that TGP follows the New
11 Hampshire method for mapping of wetlands and all applicable
12 state laws when mapping all kinds of wetlands and make that
13 information fully available to the landowners so they
14 therefore can confirm or refute the findings that are found
15 using that wetland system mapping process.

16 When wetlands are impacted on a permanent basis,
17 New Hampshire state law requires that compensatory
18 mitigation be done. There are different ways to do that but
19 the preferred way to do that is to insure that that
20 mitigation is done locally at the same town that occurs that
21 permanent wetland impact.

22 There is another way or method that TGP could use
23 and that is to use the ARM fund and make a payment to the
24 ARM fund. That ARM fund money though does not stay within
25 the community impacted potentially.

1 We the Conservation Commission request that you
2 stipulate TGP must act in good faith and make every
3 reasonable effort to provide physical compensatory
4 mitigation to each community where impacts are made and the
5 use of a payment should only be a last resort and determined
6 solely by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental
7 Services.

8 Merrimack's open space and conservation areas
9 impacted by this pipeline are teeming with life and all
10 types of plant, insect, amphibian, reptile, rodent, mammal
11 and humans. We have professionally documented New Hampshire
12 rare and threatened species on our open spaces that are
13 directly impacted by these properties.

14 I will not go through a list of those items today
15 because I fear I would lose those species. It's important
16 to understand that while these species are not federally
17 endangered they are New Hampshire endangered and they are
18 very important. In fact one of these species is only known
19 to exist in some of our open spaces.

20 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

21 MR. TENHAVE: Given these occurrences in the
22 vicinity of the pipeline we request that you require TGP to
23 do thorough mapping on the ground of all these areas.
24 Lastly, this process has come along very quickly and you
25 might say well maybe it's not it's pretty typical but for us

1 we found out about the New Hampshire alternative in
2 December. We ask that you give us 60 more days in order to
3 provide comments to you, thank you.

4 MR. MILLER: Nick Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r. On March
5 13th of this year Kinder Morgan released the first draft of
6 its resource reports for the NED Project. These early draft
7 reports were very incomplete and contained more than 21,000
8 uses of TBD, to be determined.

9 These TBD's indicated where necessary data was
10 missing from the reports. Because these draft reports were
11 so incomplete, they were all but unusable for serious
12 analysis of the NED environmental impacts. Kinder Morgan
13 promised to release updated resource reports in June.

14 FERC went ahead and scheduled the initial scoping
15 meetings to start on July 14th. This scheduling was very
16 tight for those needing time to examine the updated reports
17 ahead of the scoping meetings. Worried about this tight
18 schedule and about the possibility that Kinder Morgan might
19 not deliver the revised reports as promised in June, dozens
20 of individuals, towns, environmental organizations and
21 elected officials filed comments asking that FERC please not
22 let scoping meetings proceed until after Kinder Morgan had
23 released the updated resource reports and the public had had
24 time to read and annualize them.

25 It is worth noting here just how massive the set

1 of documents, these updated reports are. There are 13
2 resource reports, 16 appendices and 4 companion documents.
3 These total nearly 7,000 pages -- this is not light reading.
4 What was FERC's response to the many requests they had
5 received to delay the scheduling of the scoping meetings
6 until a useable set of resource reports was available?
7 Absolutely nothing, they simply ignored these many requests
8 and refused to delay the scheduled scoping meetings.

9 And what was FERC's response when Kinder Morgan
10 did in fact miss the promised June release date and the
11 updated reports did not become available until last Friday,
12 July 24th? Again, absolutely nothing -- FERC simply went
13 ahead with its scoping meetings as scheduled. The
14 Pennsylvania and New York scoping meetings took place before
15 the updated resource reports were made available and FERC's
16 schedule provides very little preparation in time for the
17 attendees of this week's five scoping meetings in
18 Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

19 Simply stated, FERC has failed the public.
20 Participants at the earlier scoping meetings had only the
21 unusable draft resource reports and even those attending
22 later scoping meetings will be afforded precious little time
23 to read, analyze and prepare comment based upon the dated
24 reports.

25 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

1 MR. MILLER: I had my voice to the many others
2 calling upon FERC to restart the scoping process for this
3 pipeline proposal. FERC must provide those who would be so
4 seriously impacted by this pipeline with the necessary time
5 to read and digest these crucial reports.

6 Surely FERC must want to receive the most
7 complete and accurate scoping feedback that properly informs
8 public and supply and a re-start of scoping would allow
9 that, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 17
11 Michelle Scott. MS. SCOTT: Michelle Scott,
12 S-c-o-t-t for Scott. Many of the things I had originally
13 been planning to talk about have been covered which is
14 wonderful except that the aquifers that are mentioned
15 include Mason and both the large pipeline and the smaller
16 lateral will also go right over our main aquifer which the
17 town somewhat depends on.
18 We all have wells but many of them are related directly to
19 these aquifers.

20 So my question for Kinder Morgan when I asked
21 them about how the blasting might affect it they said "well
22 they would consider the wells that were within 50 feet of
23 the pipeline". But as you know if you shake granite and it
24 is all connected it is going to go a lot farther than 50
25 feet.

1 There are house lots in Mason which remain
2 unbuilt on because they are sitting on so much ledge that
3 someone sold them a bill of goods, there's no house on it
4 even though it's been sold several times.

5 My other concern is the brooks and streams which
6 are part of the natural river watershed and I question how
7 they are going to maintain the flow. We have a small stream
8 that is in the direct route of the lateral and it is my
9 backyard and I see fish in that stream. I'm not good at
10 telling what kind of fish they are but they are good size
11 and when I ask Kinder Morgan what about the streams they
12 would only deal with the river, they will tunnel under the
13 river but basically the streams they will kind of go through
14 I suppose.

15 And these streams feed the river so it seems like
16 not an appropriate thing to do. And I have a question about
17 the air pollution and that's been -- some people have
18 brought that up as well but I would like to know if they are
19 going to measure the air pollution as it affects the towns
20 right now, we have some air pollution, what are they going
21 to do before and what will they do after if these pollutants
22 are increased.

23 And finally in terms of deforestation if you look
24 at an aerial google map of this area since Mason and the 17
25 other towns are heavily forested I am wondering how Kinder

1 Morgan is going to mitigate the air pollution that will
2 increase as a result of removing 150 foot swath of trees 70
3 miles worth through southern New Hampshire.

4 I figure it's about 55 million square feet of
5 forest --

6 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

7 MS. SCOTT: And 18 million average size trees, so
8 we are known as the tail pipe of the nation because of the
9 pollution from the west and if we remove part of our
10 protection in the terms of trees that wouldn't be a good
11 thing. This is New Hampshire, we don't want to look or
12 smell like New Jersey and tourism, tourism is actually our
13 second largest industry and it is very important to southern
14 New Hampshire, thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next 18, Josiah
16 Barthelmess.

17 MR. BARTHELMESS: Josiah Barthelmess,
18 B-a-r-t-h-e-l-m-e-s-s. I am 11 years old. I live directly
19 across the street from the proposed compressor station in
20 New Ipswich. You have heard this is not a good thing for
21 New Hampshire -- the danger of explosions and questions
22 regarding Kinder Morgan's safety record. What we haven't
23 heard from you is how much this will hurt our environment
24 and those that live in New Hampshire.

25 Kinder Morgan is concerned about the health of 10

1 endangered ponies who will live 1 mile away from the
2 station. What about the hundreds of kids who live within
3 the half mile mark? Do our lives count too? Or the Temple
4 Elementary School only a few steps away? What about our
5 health?

6 This nation does provide clean water to third
7 world countries, how do you intend to protect my water? The
8 same water I use to grow a vegetable garden in my backyard,
9 or even bigger the Greenville Reservoir seconds away. My
10 generation will be the generation who will pay greatly in
11 this whole project. You think only on the now and have
12 forgotten the consequences this has in the future. Let me
13 paint a picture for you.

14 I am but an 11 year old boy now but one day I
15 will be a man -- a man belonging to a generation who will
16 have to clean up the destruction, devastation that this
17 pipeline will leave in its wake. We know what toxins come
18 out of your compressor station and what leaks from your
19 pipes into the ground. We know you don't test emissions
20 daily.

21 Our protective lands, our wetlands and their
22 health will be affected much beyond repair. Those younger
23 than me have no idea what you have already decided for them.
24 I am old enough to understand what this pipeline brings with
25 it. I will not be naive. I am educated and I am standing

1 up now to protect my future. Take a good look at me, I am
2 just one of the faces of the next generation.

3 I represent the Kids of the Pipeline Resistance.
4 I promise you will see me again and our voices will be
5 heard, thank you for your time.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 19
7 Patricia Canaday.

8 MS. CANADAY: My name is Patricia Canaday
9 C-a-n-a-d-a-y and I cannot be prouder at calling you my
10 neighbor and my friend Josiah. I live in New Ipswich, New
11 Hampshire. Given the incomplete nature of Kinder Morgan's
12 resource reports and recent changes to the scope of the
13 project, these scoping meetings are being conducted
14 prematurely and therefore failing to provide information
15 that would benefit the NEPA process.

16 New Ipswich has no public drinking water. We are
17 all on private wells. The pipeline will segment an unknown
18 number of the bedrock aquifers. The New Hampshire DES Water
19 Resources Primer, Chapter 4 entitled Ground Water states
20 that "ground water is the water beneath the surface of the
21 land. In New Hampshire ground water resides within bedrock
22 fractures and between particles of soil, sediment and loose
23 rock that lie on top of bedrock. The upper boundary of an
24 underground area that is completely filled with water is
25 called the water table. The depth to the water table varies

1 based on geology, elevation, precipitation trends and the
2 season but it is typically 10 to 20 feet below the land
3 surface in New Hampshire.

4 Ground water quality is influenced by the bedrock
5 and overburden materials it moves through. It also can be
6 greatly influenced by land use. The nature of New Hampshire
7 aquifers differs significantly from many other parts of the
8 country where aquifers are more uniform and much deeper.

9 Unlike these places, the amount of water that can
10 be stored in New Hampshire as ground water is limited
11 naturally by the state's climate and geology. Land use
12 change also alters the occurrence of ground water in the
13 state."

14 Radon and arsenic in particular are naturally
15 occurring and concentrations can increase due to the
16 disturbance caused by pipeline construction. The quality of
17 pipe used in this project should be evaluated due to
18 potential leaks contaminating our aquifers.

19 Please do a hydro geological study to identify
20 the bedrock aquifers impacted by this project. Please
21 identify all wells that draw water from these bedrock draped
22 aquifers. Those wells should be tested prior to the
23 construction and quarterly after construction for flow and
24 impacts.

25 Asking us to identify what needs to be avoided,

1 mitigated, minimized or compensated without the adequate
2 resources or time to do so can only assure that the town of
3 New Ipswich will suffer irreparable harm from this project,
4 thank you.

5 MR. TOMASKI: Thank you very much. Next number
6 20 is James Giddings and the next 4 numbers 21, 22, 23, 25
7 wanted to come up they can come sit.

8 MR. GIDDINGS: James G-i-d-d-i-n-g-s from
9 Greenville and I wanted to ask FERC to demand that Kinder
10 Morgan supply maps to the public in a form that can be
11 quickly used to replicate the maps that they have produced
12 in their DEP reports. In other words we need vector maps,
13 we need something that gives the latitude and longitude at
14 every inflection point in the pipeline and of the corners of
15 the lots that will be using for compressor stations and
16 other facilities.

17 This is very important to us because if we are
18 going to analyze the effect of change that they have made
19 first we have to know what that change is and it is not
20 clear from the written reports exactly what the changes are.
21 You look at the map and you can't tell what was the old one
22 like, where do I find that, you can't do that very easily
23 but if you have vector maps you can make an instant
24 comparison.

25 Also vector maps are mathematical entities and

1 you can use them to produce statistics about how close
2 certain important things are to a pipeline, to a compressor
3 station and we are more or less guessing or judging based on
4 what it looks like now and we could do a lot better job as
5 the public of analyzing and coming up with counter
6 proposals, objections, corrections to what Kinder Morgan has
7 produced.

8 A second point I wanted to make is that New
9 Hampshire had a particular form of conservation that's
10 called current use. Landowners are given a tax break for
11 preserving land in farming or either of two categories of
12 forest. I know the land that I live on has a lot of current
13 use and most of the people in the rural parts of Greenville,
14 New Ipswich and Mason also make sure of that.

15 This is a form of conservation land that is not
16 obvious, it is not owned by a conservation organization, it
17 is not town conservation land, but it is very important and
18 to take that land out of conservation i.e. by putting in an
19 industrial installation, would cause the landowner to pay
20 what is called triple doomage, three times as much as they
21 have saved in taxes over the years.

22 MR. TOMASI: You still have some time sir you
23 still have 30 seconds.

24 MR. GIDDINGS: Oh I see, well I don't need to
25 talk -- .

1 MR. TOMASI: Okay thank you sir. Next up is
2 Kathy Gauvin, 21.

3 MS. GAUVIN: My last name is spelled G-a-u-v-i-n.
4 Hi my name is Kathleen Gauvin and I live in New Ipswich, New
5 Hampshire. Given the incomplete nature of Kinder Morgan's
6 resource reports and recent changes to the scope of the
7 project, these scoping meetings are being conducted
8 prematurely and therefore failing to provide information
9 that would benefit the NEPA process.

10 New Ipswich has no public water supply. We all
11 have private wells, many of our wells are dug wells. What
12 effect will blasting and drilling have on these private
13 wells? How can pipeline blasts and contaminants in well
14 water be detected? How close to private wells -- how close
15 do private wells need to be in order to be impacted?

16 This is the concern that needs to be studied
17 before the project is approved. We urge FERC to study best
18 practices for the alteration of terrain in order to avoid a
19 change in water flow. We urge FERC to follow New Hampshire,
20 RSA 485-A Water Management and Protection including water
21 pollution and waste disposal as it relates to protecting our
22 water quality and water monitoring processes.

23 We urge FERC to investigate the best practices
24 dictated by New Hampshire Department of Environmental
25 Services because it is less expensive and more protective of

1 public health to prevent contamination first, than it is to
2 treat water to meet health standards.

3 We also demand that our wells be tested quarterly
4 for contaminants if this project is approved. There are
5 numerous dug wells that are in close proximity to the
6 planned compressor station and its emissions. What will the
7 effect be on these wells when toxins are released in the
8 air, fall to the ground and seep into the wells? This is a
9 concern that needs to be addressed prior to initiating this
10 project.

11 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

12 MS. GAUVIN: Who will monitor Kinder Morgan,
13 Tennessee Gas to make sure that the best management
14 practices are used to protect the water quality of our
15 town's private wells? This is our concern and it needs to
16 be addressed. Asking us to identify what needs to be
17 avoided, mitigated, minimized and compensated without the
18 adequate resources or time to do so can only assure that the
19 town of New Ipswich will suffer irreparable harm from this
20 project. We are demanding --

21 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up ma'am, thank you.

22 Next is 22, David Plaza.

23 MR. PLAZA: Hi, my name is David Plaza,
24 P-l-a-z-a. I'm a land owner in Lanesborough, Massachusetts
25 and I live 2 miles from this end of the pipe in Londonderry.

1 My question to FERC is if they do put this pipeline through
2 and request to take my land by eminent domain to please
3 provide a detailed analysis of where this gas is going,
4 internally to New Hampshire and Massachusetts and if any of
5 it is going to external markets.

6 Secondly, in terms of conservation of energy,
7 there has been comments about the shortage of you know
8 spikes in natural gas prices, you know there is a way of
9 saving 10 to 15% of the electric bill, we can spend 70
10 million dollars and buy a half of million households in New
11 Hampshire, 20 LED light bulbs at 7 bucks a piece and that
12 will save 80 to 90% of a light bulb's electricity. Very
13 simple, impact to the environment -- except if people throw
14 the stuff on the side of the road, something very simple and
15 easy to deal with.

16 Now a couple details about my land. I had some
17 survey tags put on it. My land is posted. Can FERC find
18 out from Kinder Morgan if they were the ones that put those
19 tags on my land. If so, please tell me.

20 Secondly, frost lines in Lanesborough,
21 Massachusetts go down to about 5 feet this past winter, how
22 is that going to effect a pipeline which has a -- where the
23 top of the pipe is 3 foot below grade? Will that cause
24 issues with the pipes? Also, in the area of Lanesborough
25 there were numerous caves in that area where the pipeline is

1 going through. I own two and there are bats in them so it
2 is an environmental issue. They should be looked at.

3 Ten years ago there was about 1,000 - 2,000 bats
4 per cave according to a person I recently met. We are in
5 the process of going back in them this fall to find out what
6 we have. Hopefully there are some endangered ones.

7 If you do take our land by eminent domain we
8 should be compensated appropriately, includes future loss of
9 earnings et cetera, you know, as people said it's a
10 retirement fund, it is for me.

11 Finally that's it thanks.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next number 23 Julie
13 Steed-Mawson.

14 MS. STEED-MAWSON: Can you see me over the
15 podium?

16 MR. TOMASI: I can.

17 MS. STEED-MAWSON: Oh good I'm only 5 feet tall,
18 that's an important consideration. My name is Julia Steed
19 Mawson and that's spelled M-a-w-s-o-n. I'm a biologist and
20 extension educator emeritus with the University of New
21 Hampshire. I live in Pelham and I oppose this pipeline.

22 Research produced through the community profiles
23 program facilitated by U&H for Pelham and over 100 towns in
24 New Hampshire carry statements in a variety of forms but
25 they all point to the same statement which is that New

1 Hampshire residents want to maintain the rural character of
2 New Hampshire. This is echoed in Pelham's master plan and
3 in the recent report developed by the National Regional
4 Planning Commission.

5 The question becomes how do we maintain our
6 natural resources and the vital critical rural character
7 that we love as well as the beautiful rural treasures to the
8 west of us? How do we not become another industrialized
9 region like the middle of New Jersey?

10 In 1973 as a student, now you know how old I am,
11 worrying on an NSF grant to study the Lowell canals as a
12 community resource I had to be fully immunized to work on
13 the Merrimack River. Millions of dollars and hours of
14 people's time later the water is now suitable for
15 recreation.

16 While the mills were built over 100 years ago, no
17 one considered these unintended consequences.
18 Understandable in some ways since our science was not
19 developed. In the 2015 report, Beaverbrook Flood Study for
20 Pelham produced by VHB on the flooding events that now
21 challenge Pelham it stated that due to rapid growth and
22 changes in climate events, modifications to the flood plain
23 have had unintended consequences and that's a quote.

24 Not so excusable since the science of hard
25 surfaces and its relationships to run off and flooding have

1 been known for over 30 years. Now we are faced with
2 building a high pressure pipeline of great scope and
3 magnitude that can have long term and potentially
4 devastating impacts on our natural, social and cultural
5 resources of New Hampshire activities that can impact the
6 "orderly development of the region".

7 Not thoroughly studying the unintended
8 consequences of this project concerning maintaining the
9 vital resources and way of life that we have in southern New
10 Hampshire would be inexcusable given that there are at least
11 17 other New England energy projects currently proposed.

12 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds, continue.

13 MS. STEED-MAWSON: Thank you, thousands of
14 leaking gas capture incidents that need to be mitigated and
15 great financial pressure to make the Marcellus shale field
16 profitable. I ask therefore that you study the long term,
17 75 to 150 year impacts of this project by developing a
18 research strategy that incorporates the evaluation of
19 multiple stressors on the inter-related human, energy and
20 eco-system surfaces of the southern New Hampshire, northern
21 Massachusetts region through integrated laboratory, field
22 and social science approaches.

23 Further, given the growing understanding --

24 MR. TOMASI: Ma'am your time is up. You can
25 bring that up I will put that in the record. Next number

1 25, Dennis Gauvin.

2 MR. GAUVAN: Good evening my name is Dennis
3 Gauvin and I live in New Ipswich. Given the incomplete
4 nature of Kinder Morgan's resource reports and recent
5 changes to the scope of the project these scoping meetings
6 have been conducted prematurely and therefore failing to
7 provide the information that would benefit the National
8 Environmental Policy Act process.

9 New Ipswich has no public drinking water supply.
10 We are all on private wells. The pipeline will segment 3
11 stratified drift aquifers and an unknown number of bedrock
12 aquifers. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental
13 Services report of 2010 titled Rock Blasting and Water
14 Quality Measures That Can be Taken to Protect Water Supply
15 and Mitigate Impacts states: "Ensuring safe and adequate
16 drinking water supplies requires maintaining the quality and
17 availability of present and future water supply resources.
18 Because in the long run it is less expensive and more
19 protective of public health to prevent the contamination
20 than it is to treat water to meet health standards and it is
21 less expensive to use existing sources than it is to develop
22 new ones.

23 Municipalities and water supplies have crucial
24 roles in managing activities that affect water quality and
25 availability. Effective protection relies on the combined

1 efforts of state water supplies, municipalities, business
2 institutions and individuals whose activities have the
3 potential to effect source water quality and availability.

4 Blasting of crystalline bedrock can contaminate
5 water resources, there are two primary methods by which the
6 quality of ground water could be changed due to blasting.
7 Contamination resulting from the release of regulated or
8 unregulated substances to the ground water and agitation of
9 the sub-surface may cause turbidity in ground water to
10 increase."

11 Blasting should be avoided until this can be
12 studied more properly. Consideration should be addressed to
13 alternatives such as drilling or cutting. The proposed
14 pipeline will pass a short distance behind a piece of land
15 where a good many years ago a pig farm existed.

16 This farm was found to be polluting a great many
17 wells in town. Our house was one of them and it's about a
18 mile from this piece of land. The farm was ordered cleaned
19 up by officials and subsequently went out of business.
20 There were I don't know how many wells but a lot. I live in
21 the center of Ipswich -- it was a whole downtown area, in
22 fact I think the town offered anyone who was concerned to
23 just have the well tested at their expense.

24 We would expect the blasting in this area would
25 --

1 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

2 MR. GAUVIN: During construction will cause
3 additional issues with our drinking water. Population in
4 this area that we talked about where the pig farm was and
5 the pipeline will be has grown tremendously in the last 25
6 years. Should this project move forward we will be forced
7 to test our wells on a regular basis, at our own expense to
8 monitor for contaminates. Then what is the process to
9 determine the cost? This needs to be studied.

10 Asking us to identify --

11 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

12 MR. GAUVIN: Thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next is number 26 Homer
14 Shannon. Is Homer Shannon here? Oh I'm sorry he's back
15 there next up is going to be 27, 28 and 29.

16 MR. SHANNON: Homer Shannon, H-o-m-e-r
17 S-h-a-n-n-o-n. I built my home in 1983 and I've lived in it
18 ever since. When I purchased the land for my home it came
19 with a power line easement. The easement occupies about 30%
20 of my total land. For the most part the power line has been
21 a very good neighbor. It has never had any barking dogs,
22 there have never been any shouting residents and best of all
23 I know that it could not be re-zoned for a 24 hour gas
24 station.

25 Imagine my surprise when in January of this year

1 I learned that Kinder Morgan was plotting to take about 20%
2 of my non-easement land for a natural gas pipeline and its
3 associated right-of-way. I was informed that this would be
4 in the best interest of all citizens as the route would use
5 existing power corridor.

6 I'm not certain what a power corridor is. No one
7 has ever used this term in reference to the power lines that
8 go across my property before. My land is not zoned as a
9 power corridor. I do not consider my property to be a power
10 corridor. It is simply my land. What would the impacts of
11 this project be to me and my property?

12 The strip of land in question is on the west side
13 of my usable land. The strip is heavily forested with
14 mature oak, maple and pipe trees, 50 to 80 feet in height.
15 This strip of forest buffers my house and landscape and
16 landscape yard from the power line. This is more than an
17 aesthetic feature. In the winter the trees protect my
18 property from the cold winds that blow out of the northwest.

19 In the summer it provides shade that cools my
20 home and adjacent yard from the long hot summer afternoons.
21 The Kinder Morgan proposal as presently drawn in the
22 alignment sheets would require that most, or all of this
23 tree buffer would be cleared. There is not sufficient room
24 between the new easement and my home to grow a new buffer
25 even if I had 30 years to wait for it to grow.

1 This pipeline will devalue my property in a
2 number of ways. The placement of a second easement of any
3 sort on my property will devalue it. The loss of usable
4 land will devalue my property. The presence of a 30 inch,
5 potentially explosive pipeline on my land will devalue my
6 property. The loss of the power line tree buffer will
7 devalue my property.

8 How much will Kinder Morgan pay me for these
9 losses? I do not know. You will be paid in full for your
10 land and paid for any additional damages is what Kinder
11 Morgan tells me. What these are and how much I am to be
12 paid is not discussed. I ask you -- please indicate in your
13 Environmental Impact Statement --

14 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

15 MR. SHANNON: Impact Statement -- how
16 right-of-way owners will be compensated and what payment
17 guidelines are and outline the negotiation and eminent
18 domain processes so that we may understand how we are going
19 to be compensated

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next number 27 Gina
21 Rosati.

22 MS. ROSATI: Hi, welcome to New Hampshire thank
23 you for coming. New Hampshire is known for clean water,
24 fresh air, green forests, white mountains and more granite
25 than you can imagine. New Hampshire is also home to 41

1 endangered or threatened wildlife species including the
2 small footed bat and the northern long eared bat and 288
3 plant species that are listed as endangered or threatened
4 under the Native Plant Protection Act. 60% of New Hampshire
5 residents depend on ground water for the drinking water
6 supplies only 1 in 5 New Hampshire homes currently use
7 natural gas.

8 Kinder Morgan/Tennessee currently has 1 New
9 Hampshire anchor shipped, Liberty Utilities signed up to buy
10 its gas from Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline. Why would
11 the FERC approve of plundering 71 miles of New Hampshire
12 land, rivers, ground water, animals and plants when there
13 are other approved pipelines that will use existing
14 infrastructure and could easily provide gas to Liberty
15 Utilities.

16 Why would FERC gamble with our environment for
17 something that is not needed by our state? Thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up 28 Diane Hewitt.

19 MS. HEWITT: Good evening, my name is Diane
20 Hewitt spelled H-e-w-i-t-t. I'm a resident of Groton,
21 Massachusetts. My property is included in NED's original
22 pipeline route within 20 feet of our home. My son and his
23 wife recently moved to a home in New Ipswich, New Hampshire
24 less than 2 miles from the proposed compressor station.

25 I'm a member of several non-pipeline or against

1 the pipeline organizations as you can imagine. As many
2 others have already mentioned let me say again how
3 disappointed our family is that these scoping meetings are
4 even proceeding. FERC has steadfastly refused to heed the
5 urgent request of our legislature, our congressional
6 delegation, our state-wide environmental groups, our
7 municipalities and thousands of citizens to postpone these
8 comment sessions for at least 60 days after the release of
9 the amended resource report, it is a travesty and these
10 should be null and void proceedings.

11 But since we are here I would like to ask FERC
12 how it intends to conduct a thorough analysis of the air
13 quality impacts and the greenhouse gas emissions related to
14 both the construction and the operation of the pipeline. We
15 know that the Kinder Morgan proposal will have significant
16 and negative impacts on air quality and a complete and
17 comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impacts on air
18 quality including all the related facilities such as
19 compressor stations, metering and venting stations is
20 absolutely required.

21 Specifically I am requesting that you study and
22 document the following information: 1. Research the local,
23 state and federal air quality standards that must be
24 compiled and the monitoring requirements and ongoing testing
25 protocols to determine compliance during both the

1 construction and operation of the pipeline.

2 Provide a detailed description of the air quality
3 modeling that will be conducted and provide maps of the
4 areas that will be impacted from the emissions from the
5 pipeline, compressor stations, metering and venting
6 stations. This should include both pre and post pipeline
7 studies which are conducted under different meteorological
8 conditions.

9 Please review and incorporate into your work the
10 great study by the southwest Pennsylvania Environmental
11 Health Project on the health impacts of compressor stations
12 dated 2/24/15. Identify all the hazardous pollutants that
13 will be emitted and the air quality monitoring and testing
14 that is proposed to be completed on a daily, weekly or more
15 frequent basis at the compressor venting and meter stations.

16 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

17 MS. HEWITT: During the operation of the facility
18 to protect our health and safety. Study and devise a
19 reporting structure and a rapid response system on these
20 emissions so that local, state and federal officials are not
21 only aware but can respond appropriately to unhealthy and
22 dangerous conditions.

23 Finally conduct an analysis of the greenhouse gas
24 emissions expected to be generated by the construction and
25 operation, quantify the impacts on the project to the

1 state's climate state initiatives and greenhouse gases,
2 thank you.

3 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up 29, Christie
4 Bradshaw? Christie Bradshaw 29? Okay moving on, number 30
5 Louise Delehanty and you are going to be the last speaker
6 and we are going to take a 10 minute break and come back so
7 go ahead.

8 MS. DELEHANTY: So my name is Louise L-o-u-i-s-e
9 Delehanty D-e-l-e-h-a-n-t-y and I would just like to talk
10 about some details or the lack of details I found in the new
11 resource report. First of all the areal map showing my
12 residence the map was at least 6 years old and I live in a
13 55+ community of seniors, active adults and people work,
14 some people retired, some people moved here but anyways this
15 is an old map I had seen it before but now it had temporary
16 work stations and additional temporary work stations and
17 anything that would be needed to construct a pipeline.

18 However, this map doesn't even show my home as
19 being built yet. This is a map at least 6 or 7 years old
20 and it's a 24 unit, 55+ community and it doesn't show maybe
21 half of the units having been built yet on this land and the
22 name on the map, Winterberry Road is not even correct, they
23 have us as Brady Lane, there's another Brady Lane. I don't
24 know if I mentioned I come from Pelham, New Hampshire, as a
25 side I'm on the Conservation Commission but this is more

1 personal.

2 This is not attention to details. If they can't
3 get the name of the street right, if they can't have an
4 up-to-date map, this is supposed to be an aerial map, this
5 past January and February it doesn't even show snow. It
6 should have showed, it should be white all over, with 6 or 7
7 feet of snow.

8 Now my other thing is there is no detail, forget
9 the devils is in the details with that. My next point real
10 quick is people are talking about hazardous materials.
11 Skimming all over the new resource reports I was reading
12 about asbestos cleanup. Asbestos is a by-product of some of
13 the tools and working materials used to install the pipeline
14 and this is how Kinder Morgan and Tennessee plan to protect
15 you from hazardous materials.

16 They are going to be put in barrels.
17 Non-corrosive hazardous materials will be in plastic
18 barrels. Corrosive materials will be in metal barrels. The
19 corrosive ones will have a pallet beneath them to catch
20 anything that drips. These are Kinder Morgan's own words in
21 the resource report.

22 A minimum of a 3 inch wide paper will say
23 hazardous materials, danger. A minimum of 3 inches okay.
24 And also they are going to treat and post, check your wells
25 but if the wells are found to be contaminated from this

1 hazardous material in some way they are going to give you
2 potable water. Now I would like to see them go all over
3 Pelham or all over any of the other communities and bring in
4 water, potable water, like what are they going to get,
5 bottles in Palm Springs, something like that?

6 Last of all like the gentleman said my husband
7 and I, this is our retirement home and that means that not
8 in my backyard, this isn't our backyard. When he says
9 people don't want it in their backyard it is because it is
10 our retirement home, when they deforest around us like the
11 other gentleman said, we won't be alive to see it grow back
12 so we won't have the joy of having our retirement home and
13 being in this environment that we love right now, thank you.

14 MR. TOMASI: Okay thank you very much.

15 MS. DELEHANTY: Oh real quick, I don't want to
16 forget this but endangered species in Pelham nobody has
17 brought them up, but actually these sightings have been
18 reported to the New Hampshire Fish and Game. We have
19 blanding's turtles, we have northern black racers and we
20 have the northeast cottontail and these have been spotted
21 and documented so tell FERC about them.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, thank you we are going to
23 take a real quick 10 minute break, please be back by 9:40 so
24 we can start again.

25 (Whereupon the meeting recessed to reconvene in

1 10 minutes.)

2 MR. TOMASI: Okay if everyone wants to come in
3 and take a seat we are going to go ahead and get started.
4 We are going to get started here. Right now we are on
5 number 31, Debra Huffman.

6 MS. HUFFMAN: Good evening I'm Debra Huffman
7 H-u-f-f-m-a-n and I'm speaking on behalf of the 60 members
8 of the Friends of Horse Hill Nature Preserve. My written
9 comments address many of the environmental concerns and
10 alternative solutions you have already heard but there are
11 several concerns that are unique to Merrimack and to Horse
12 Hill that I would like to bring to your attention.

13 Merrimack is identified as the site of the
14 proposed metering station and we are concerned about leaks.
15 In a written response to questions from the town of
16 Merrimack, Kinder Morgan said and I quote "if a leak is
17 detected that does not represent a safety concern and is
18 classified as a non-hazardous leak, an appropriate repair
19 plan would be developed. Example of a non-hazardous leak
20 that would not require a system shut down would be a valve
21 packing that can be tightened to stop the leak."

22 We are requesting that the air and water
23 surrounding the proposed metering station be evaluated
24 before, during and after construction and operation for a
25 minimum of 1,000 feet around the station site. The metering

1 stations proposed location is next to the Merrimack River
2 and this is a source of particular concern to be addressed
3 in detail in the EIS.

4 As for Horse Hill, the proposed route crosses our
5 trail system in several locations and that raises many
6 concerns. For example we use tractors to maintain the
7 trails and we are told that this will be a problem. We
8 allow hunting on Horse Hill and we wonder if that will be a
9 problem. We are concerned about monitoring for use of
10 chemical defoliants and corrective action that will be taken
11 if agreements with property owners are not adhered to
12 regarding chemical defoliants.

13 Please insure that the EIS addresses all of these
14 issues in detail. We are concerned about impacts of erosion
15 on the protective soil above the pipeline. Use of the
16 trails by hikers, bikers, horses and ATV's causes severe
17 erosion in certain areas, particularly in the power line
18 corridor. Please insure that the EIS includes specific
19 details describing monitoring, policing, and specific
20 corrective action that will be taken to address erosion
21 issues.

22 Erosion is a concern for several reasons one of
23 which is the impact of temperature on the pipeline. Please
24 insure that the EIS includes detailed information specific
25 to New Hampshire such as extremes of temperature, expected

1 maximum depths of frost, impact of frost heaves on the
2 pipeline.

3 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

4 MS. HUFFMAN: Finally we are concerned about
5 impacts on public support for conservation land donations
6 and purchases. The taxpayers of Merrimack voted to spend
7 over 4 million dollars of their hard earned money to
8 purchase Horse Hill Lake to preserve in 2002 and they
9 continue to contribute to its ongoing maintenance. If the
10 federal government can grant the right for a corporation to
11 cut through the middle of a nature preserve, digging a
12 trench through such a delicate eco system, will votes be as
13 inclined to fund future purchases in the name of
14 conservation? This is a concern that reaches far beyond New
15 Hampshire, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up we have number 32
17 Joe McGuire.

18 MR. MCGUIRE: Hi Joe McGuire, M-c-G-u-i-r-e, I'm
19 from the town of Mason and I'm a stakeholder, I'm opposed to
20 the pipeline. The NED Pipeline is planned to cut over 55
21 million square feet of forest as it traverses through our
22 farmland, there are many individual examples of acer
23 saccharum, also known as sugar maples as well as sugar
24 bushes that will be effected by this project.

25 A sugar bush is any group of sugar maples that

1 are planted in close proximity to each other for the purpose
2 of harvesting maple sap, the raw ingredient used in the
3 manufacture of maple syrup and related products. Maple
4 syrup is a primary agricultural product in the state of New
5 Hampshire.

6 As FERC develops the Environmental Impact
7 Statement for the NED Pipeline please identify how you will
8 consider the following attributes associated with the
9 removal of either an entire sugar bush or a portion of the
10 sugar bush for the entire pipeline route.

11 Since the economic vitality of any sugar bush is
12 based on the closest of trees to each other, in order to
13 facilitate economically more feasible sap harvesting, the
14 continuity of operations, please be sure to personally
15 examine on foot the impact to each and every sugar bush on
16 the NED Pipeline route.

17 Removing the middle of the sugar bush for example
18 can more than double the operational costs of running the
19 remaining two isolated pieces of the sugar bush as the
20 harvesting process will need to be duplicated for each
21 section. In many cases it will not be feasible for these
22 costs to be borne by the operator and chances are that the
23 entire sugar bush will cease production.

24 Please be sure to conduct these studies with the
25 landowner and sugaring operator present as well as a state

1 employed forester and representative of the New Hampshire
2 Maple Sugar Producers Association. Please also identify the
3 process by which Kinder Morgan will replant the sugar maples
4 for each and every instance where sugar maples will be cut
5 in order to have the most successful replanting young trees
6 must be harvested and transplanted from the same sugar bush
7 that they are going to be replanted in.

8 The transplanting process takes a full year or
9 the transplanting process will be a failure. Please also
10 identify how the economic impacts for every sugar maple cut
11 will be handled to provide just compensation for the sugar
12 bush operator. Any trees replanted will not yield
13 marketable crop for at least 40 years. After that the sugar
14 maple trees have a lifespan of up to an additional 360 years
15 providing agricultural products for many generations to
16 come.

17 Additionally the species is moving north due to
18 climate change. In addition please identify how Kinder
19 Morgan will maintain the easements without the use of
20 chemical herbicides, which potentially will render entire
21 crops unusable by humans. In addition please identify for
22 the entire pipeline route how you will prevent either
23 non-native species of trees, or non-sugar maples from
24 replacing the sugar maples that are cut.

25 In addition tourism, especially during the fall

1 foliage season is a much needed and valuable industry in our
2 state. The sugar maple which is a representative species in
3 New England is known for its bright fall colors. Removing
4 large swaths of these trees will detrimentally affect any
5 tourist related business in operation now or planned for the
6 future that relies on the spectacular fall beauty.

7 Please identify each and every example through
8 personal, physical inspection and review of any instance
9 where the removal of sugar maples has a negative impact to
10 related tourist or potential tourist business, thank you.

11 See I have more time. So there was a gentleman
12 who spoke ahead of us who said he wanted to have all the gas
13 identified that was coming through the NED Pipeline, to have
14 it specifically you know, identified where each unit of gas
15 was destined for and I would also like to see that expanded
16 to include the AIM and Spectra Pipelines in Massachusetts
17 because it has been kind of a shell game going on where we
18 say oh no, the gas on this pipeline is not going to be
19 exported, the gas on the other two pipelines is for
20 Massachusetts so between all 3 pipelines I think we want to
21 see that accountability for all of the gas on all 3
22 pipelines is going, thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Next we have number 33, Maria I'm
24 not going to try to pronounce that I apologize.

25 MS. SZMAUZ: Hi, I'm Maria Szmauz S-z-m-a-u-z. I

1 live in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Kinder Morgan's
2 previous resource reports 20,000 or more TBD's or
3 incomplete. Working 9 to 5 to pay for our land that Kinder
4 Morgan wants to take by eminent domain to most likely export
5 LNG leave us no time to comprehend the 6500 pages released 5
6 days ago. I would respectfully suggest that these scoping
7 meetings are premature and are failing to ensure the NEPA
8 process.

9 In New Hampshire we take the beauty, health and
10 conservation of our land seriously. We preserve land. We
11 have a huge tourism industry. NED is probably the most
12 substantial infrastructure project in southern New Hampshire
13 in decades. Co-location with power lines should be called
14 co-locations with homes and farms and businesses because
15 electro-magnetic interference dictates the taking of an
16 additional 150 feet or more of each abutters Greenfield
17 land.

18 Much of this is conservation land. New Hampshire
19 conservancy documents show NED goes through 44,270 feet or
20 8.38 miles of it which is about 10% of the route however
21 these do not include -- these maps -- the nearly half mile
22 of private conservation land with deeded conservation and
23 restrictions on it in my town.

24 Land with over 150 acres of heavy forest with a
25 huge range of wildlife, much wetland and homes where primary

1 deeds mandate no commercial or industrial use of this land
2 whatsoever and heavy restrictions including no clear
3 cutting, no permanent structures and on and on and on.

4 What mitigation are we to have as Kinder Morgan
5 violates our primary homeowner deeds? You cannot mitigate
6 by preserving land elsewhere instead this land is where our
7 homes are. Who will want to provide a conservation easement
8 in the future if it is so easily violated? This goes
9 against our town's master plan and will jeopardize future
10 donations of conservation land across the state. How can
11 you mitigate that?

12 It also jeopardizes our own future use of our own
13 land. Heat will keep snow melted for skiers, pesticides
14 will keep it open. Previously we were allowed to farm this
15 land. It will restrict hunting for which it is greatly used
16 now but mostly my greatest concern is that it will
17 jeopardize both our water and our safety.

18 Water as the route will require blasting
19 throughout and bedrock granite contains arsenic, there's a
20 lot of arsenic in our town and in our area. And this land
21 is mostly forest, it connects with hundreds of acres of
22 preserved forest nearby. In a fire --

23 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

24 MS. SZMAUZ: Thousands of acres will burn and our
25 EMS will not stand a chance of fighting it. Homes and

1 animals and industry would be lost. Kinder Morgan has an
2 atrocious safety record, both including accidents and best
3 management construction practices. PHMSA admits that each
4 inspector is responsible for enough pipe to circle the globe
5 and a 2 million dollar penalty doesn't really hurt a
6 multi-billion dollar company. How can you guarantee the
7 safety of our forest and homes and how can you mitigate our
8 sleepless nights.

9 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up ma'am, thank you.
10 Next is number 34, Jay Cimken, number 37 Stephanie Scherr,
11 sorry.

12 MS. SCHERR: Good evening Stephanie Scherr,
13 Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Those of us opposing the Kinder
14 Morgan NED Pipeline want you to halt the scoping hearings
15 and restart the process giving landowners the full 60 days
16 they are allowed. The thousands of To Be Determined labels
17 in Kinder Morgan's latest report is unacceptable. Routes
18 have been changed leaving no time for landowners to
19 understand what is happening to them as Kinder Morgan's
20 people swoop in on them like vultures trying to negotiate
21 deals.

22 These calculated moves on the part of Kinder
23 Morgan do not go unnoticed nor without response. When
24 Kinder Morgan uploaded their latest draft of the
25 environmental report on Friday afternoon leaving just days

1 to sort through the enormous document for scoping,
2 landowners called FERC. Their calls were met with
3 incredibly rude, disrespectful, condescending responses.
4 This re-enforces that you support pipeline projects at any
5 and all costs with no regard to those who will be impacted
6 and whether they want or need your services.

7 The following comments were made by FERC employee
8 Sara McKinley and Marcia Lorensky at the Land Owner help
9 line. Sara told one caller compressor stations are just big
10 chemical plants, there is no pollution I don't know what you
11 are worried about. I have worked on gas pipelines for FERC
12 for over 30 years and never heard the term blow down. You
13 have been sold a bill of goods, you need to get off
14 You-Tube. Then she hung up. This was the second person at
15 FERC to tell her blow downs don't exist.

16 Sara told another caller "You and your folks can
17 take as long as you want to process and digest this
18 information. You do not need a FERC scoping your FERC
19 comments sent in to us are the same as testifying. Kinder
20 Morgan pushed your buttons and there is no need for your
21 buttons to be pushed."

22 A caller who spoke to Marcia stated, "Not one of
23 my questions have been answered, she's beating around the
24 bush. She wouldn't stop talking until I told her it was my
25 turn to talk now. She tried to tell me that there would be

1 no tariffs on our electric bill, that the noise wouldn't be
2 that interruptive and that any information that I may get
3 from protest groups is biased. Is your information biased?
4 Marcia told another called that she talked to Kinder Morgan
5 on the phone, they are wonderful people. They don't want to
6 hurt anyone. She said that she would be working until 7
7 o'clock tonight donating her time to FERC, talking to people
8 to make them feel better. She was told that she shouldn't
9 be so upset."

10 Believe me this kind of response doesn't make
11 anyone feel better. The FERC game is rigged to promote old,
12 outdated, filthy energy technology. Seal the leaks in
13 existing pipelines and send Kinder Morgan back to Texas. We
14 value clean air, clean water, wildlife, scenic vistas,
15 outdoor recreation, state parks, conservation lands,
16 historic ponds and small town culture. The injustice of
17 shoving this pipeline through rural communities does not sit
18 well with us, rural lives matter.

19 We have clean energy solutions already in use
20 exploding in popularity. The energy field waiver source
21 already possesses the skills to transition to safer,
22 healthier, clean energy jobs with great futures. I call
23 upon Governor Hassan and all of our state representatives to
24 have the vision to boldly move New Hampshire forward,
25 promoting choices that will proudly put New Hampshire in the

1 lead, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: I want to respond really quickly
3 here. If anyone has any problems with any staff that they
4 speak with at FERC, be they in another division, another
5 office entirely, please contact me. Let them know that you
6 want to speak to the project manager, Eric Tomasi. I will
7 be able to give you answers, I will not condescend, I will
8 be straight with you because that is really what my job is.

9 Whether you may like the answers or not, I will
10 tell you what I know at that time.

11 MS. SCHERR: But those are the numbers that are
12 available and that is the response that people are
13 receiving. It is intimidating, it's bullying and
14 unacceptable.

15 MR. TOMASI: And again I apologize for anything
16 that you might be offended and again if you don't get the
17 answers you get from the Landowner Help Line or you don't
18 get it from anyone else at FERC please contact me directly.
19 You can call the external affairs office and they will
20 transfer you to me it's not a problem. Many of you have my
21 phone number, it's not a problem anyways, okay.

22 Oh yes, the last speaker was Stephanie Scherr,
23 S-c-h-e-r-r is that correct?

24 MS. SCHERR: Correct.

25 MR. TOMASI: You can just call FERC and they will

1 give it to you. I mean many people have it, it is not that
2 big of a deal, but as it is just calm down, wait, wait,
3 wait.

4 MS. SCHERR: Your phone number sir.

5 MR. TOMASI: Yes sure.

6 MS. SCHERR: I would like to pass it on to people
7 that spoke to Sara and Marcia.

8 MR. TOMASI: Absolutely. Well actually why don't
9 you just wait until we are done and I will give it to you
10 then.

11 MS. SCHERR: I don't want to wait until you are
12 done, I'm tired. Thank you so much.

13 MR. TOMASI: Again like I said I want to
14 apologize if people aren't getting the answers from any
15 other FERC employee please let them know you want to speak
16 with me, the Project Manager, Eric Tomasi and I will work
17 with you directly. So anyways the next commenter is number
18 40, Thomas Hopec? Is Thomas here? Next, I'm not going to
19 spend a lot of time calling each person. Number 42, Doug
20 Wittback?

21 Okay is anyone here, 42, 43, 44, or 45? 42 is
22 not here, okay 43.

23 MS. BAILEY: Hello my name is Jordan Bailey I
24 live at 6 Skyline Drive, in Brookline, New Hampshire. I'm a
25 volunteer on the Brookline Conservation Commission and I

1 also represent them on the Brookline Pipeline Task Force.

2 In Brookline a total of 15 parcels will be
3 impacted by pipeline including 6 parcels that have been
4 purchased by the town's Conservation Commission at a cost of
5 over \$571,000 and totally over 163 acres. The Town of
6 Brookline has engaged qualified experts to assess the
7 potential impacts of the pipeline project.

8 We ask that the record reflect if such resources
9 have been retained. As the results of these studies are
10 finalized we reserve the right to utilize them and request
11 to Kinder Morgan, its affiliates as well as FERC, NHSUC and
12 other agencies.

13 Secondly I wish to advise FERC that at
14 Brookline's annual town meeting on March 11, 2015 voters
15 overwhelmingly passed several warrant articles related to
16 the proposed pipeline. The following were passed: Number
17 1, should the town of Brookline vote to oppose approval of
18 the Northeast Energy Direct Project because the proposal is
19 inconsistent with the town's goal of protecting and
20 preserving aquifers, drinking water, including community and
21 private wells, wetlands, streams and other bodies of water.

22 In addition the proposal to extract water to use
23 in drilling or other operations whether from a body of water
24 or well is inconsistent with the town's goal to protect such
25 waters.

1 Number 2, shall the town of Brookline vote to
2 oppose approval of the Northeast Energy Direct Project
3 because the proposal is inconsistent with the basic tenant
4 of individual property rights whereas if approved Tennessee
5 Gas Pipeline Company, LLC shall have the power to force
6 private property owners to give up rights under eminent
7 domain proceedings in order to create a new corridor for the
8 installation of the pipeline project.

9 Number 3, shall we impose a moratorium on any
10 interstate pipeline projects within the town of Brookline?
11 The moratorium became effective immediately upon the vote
12 and include, but was not limited to, land acquisition,
13 surveying, tree removal or any physical alteration of any
14 land within the town of Brookline intended for pipeline
15 construction or development.

16 A fourth article appropriated funds to assist the
17 town in opposing the pipeline project. Again all 4 articles
18 passed overwhelmingly, thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. 44? Is 44
20 here, 44 Christine St. George?

21 MS. ST. GEORGE: My name is Christine St. George,
22 S-t. G-e-o-r-g-e. I live at 13 Lordon Lane in Brookline.
23 Considerable blasting is expected for the construction of
24 the pipeline. In May, 2014 prior to the announcement of the
25 proposed route, Brookline passed a blasting ordinance. We

1 request the ordinance be followed by Kinder Morgan and its
2 affiliates, including the pre and post blasting surveying of
3 all structures within 500 feet of any blasting.

4 My second request is specifically for Section J
5 of the alignment sheets in Brookline, New Hampshire. Given
6 the crossing of Route 13 with a traffic count approaching
7 10,000 vehicles per day, the nearly 20 buildings intended
8 for human occupancy and numerous building lots actively on
9 the market within the potential impact circle, I would
10 request FERC study whether the area between Station 783 plus
11 62 and 820 plus 00 could be reasonable designated as a high
12 consequence area as allowable under the applicable area of
13 Title 49 of the Code of the Federal Regulation Section 192
14 and thus included in the applicant's Integrity Management
15 Plan if the project is approved.

16 My third request involves road crossing. The
17 proposed pipeline would cross 3 different types of roads in
18 Brookline, one is a state road, a second is a paved town
19 road and the third is an unmaintained Class 6 road. Each of
20 these roads will experience heavy logging trucks. As a
21 result I request that FERC require construction techniques
22 that will ensure the ability to handle heavy logging trucks
23 on all road crossings in Brookline including any Class 6
24 roads.

25 Also on June 10th Kinder Morgan had an open house

1 in Brookline, New Hampshire. The representatives there said
2 that this pipeline was just a bridge -- a fuel bridge for
3 that -- within 10 to 15 years of renewable energy coming
4 into, you know, using it for electricity and what not.

5 So what my problem is, is if it just a "bridge"
6 of 10 to 15 years, why would we go through the expense of
7 putting in a pipeline, destroying all of this property and
8 all the natural resources just for 10 to 15 years, thank
9 you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Next number 45
11 Melanie?

12 MS. LEVESQUE: Yes, good evening. My name is
13 Melanie Levesque. I am a member of the Brookline Pipeline
14 Committee.

15 MR. TOMASI: Could you spell your name please?

16 MS. LEVESQUE: Oh sorry, L-e-v-e-s-q-u-e. I
17 should be used to that. So I am a member of the Brookline
18 Pipeline Committee and also a former State Representative
19 for Brookline, Mason and Hollis, New Hampshire. I live at 2
20 McDaniel's Drive in Brookline, New Hampshire. We are
21 concerned about the impact of the pipeline on property
22 values for our community members that are co-located with
23 the planned pipeline, you may refer to them as pipeline
24 abutters.

25 First, we request that Kinder Morgan be required

1 to provide tangible, substantiated data regarding the impact
2 of similarly sized gas pipelines on local property values.
3 An assessment of the potential impact on property values in
4 each town along the pipeline should be clearly detailed.

5 My second comment involves electricity rates.
6 One of the alleged benefits of NED is reduced electricity
7 rates. We have trouble understanding how a pipeline that
8 does not serve existing power generation plants will aid in
9 reducing electricity rates. In other words, we clearly
10 understand that the gas from the pipelines will be used for
11 heat, not electricity.

12 To assist in quantifying the benefits of NED, we
13 request that Kinder Morgan and its partners be required to
14 provide the results of a study that evaluates the cost
15 benefit analysis of the specifically proposed pipeline for
16 electricity prices in New Hampshire, similar to what was
17 done in a study in Maine.

18 The study should also consider the potential cost
19 impact of the project on tax on rate payers. In addition
20 provide quantifiable figures on the predicted reduction in
21 electricity prices as a result of the pipeline and over what
22 period of time. Such an analysis can then be weighed
23 against the significant personal and environmental impact of
24 this project.

25 In addition and in closing as a former State

1 Legislature and a member of the Science Technology and
2 Energy Committee, I am deeply concerned about the role of
3 the Federal Energy Regulation Commission. It seems that an
4 agency titled as such should not only be to approve
5 pipelines, but to heavily consider the impact on our
6 environment, our communities, our conservation land, our
7 energy needs and promoting a responsible 21st Century energy
8 strategy, one that promotes renewable, sustainable,
9 efficient and necessary energy projects, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Number 46,
11 Sebastian?

12 MR. BARTHELMESS: Yes, Sebastian Barthelmess,
13 B-a-r-t-h-e-l-m-e-s-s.

14 MR. TOMASI: All right let's get the timer
15 started.

16 MR. BARTHELMESS: Okay, I got mine going too. I
17 live in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, only feet away from the
18 proposed compressor station. With my 3 minutes here, for
19 the few that are left could everyone stand up and raise
20 their hand if they are too tired to at this point.

21 MR. TOMASI: Please speak into the mic.

22 MR. BARTHELMESS: Could everyone stand up that is
23 in opposition to the pipeline at this point or raise your
24 hand. Excellent, okay you can sit down now, thank you I
25 really appreciate your support here. And those opposed that

1 are still here could you raise your hand? I'm sorry that
2 are in favor of the pipeline.

3 I think that speaks for itself. I have only two
4 questions for you in my limited time. First of all Eric, I
5 actually called you twice when I was in D.C. two weeks ago
6 and I visited the FERC Office at 8 o'clock in the morning.
7 I have a cell phone number and I have no response yet and
8 it's --

9 MR. TOMASI: I was actually out of the country
10 for two weeks, there's nothing I could do about that.

11 MR. BARTHELMESS: All right but any kind of
12 response would have been much appreciated even --

13 MR. TOMASI: I was completely incommunicado for
14 those two weeks.

15 MR. BARTHELMESS: Okay I would like to point your
16 attention to for the record the Notice of Intent to prepare
17 and Environmental Impact Statement that you handed out as we
18 entered the building.

19 On page 6 on the second paragraph it says right
20 at the end, during scoping we are specifically soliciting
21 comments on the range of alternatives for the project. I
22 have been here the whole evening and I have heard very
23 little for alternatives. Now you mentioned that FERC
24 regulates gas, oil and utilities, electric I'm guess, okay.
25 So would solar I'm guessing, I'm proposing on the record

1 that you would look into what it would take to displace the
2 same amount of energy for solar, hydro, in your
3 Environmental Impact Study, is that too much to ask?

4 It looks like you are going to be soliciting
5 these comments on the full range.

6 MR. TOMASI: That's correct.

7 MR. BARTHELMESS: So you will investigate things
8 outside of natural gas?

9 MR. TOMASI: Just complete your comment.

10 MR. BARTHELMESS: Okay that's actually my comment
11 and my question. So you will research those things outside?

12 MR. TOMASI: We are going to be looking at a
13 range of alternative analysis including you know, basically
14 we have already asked the company to look into other aspects
15 of it, including no action alternatives, system alternatives
16 and other things. We are going to be looking at the range
17 of them, if you want a more expanded analysis like you said
18 again putting it on the record like you have just done is
19 the thing you need to do.

20 MR. BARTHELMESS: Okay that's it, I'll give you
21 back the 30 seconds.

22 MR. TOMASI: Next number 47 Carol Lang?

23 MS. LANG: Hello, my name is Carol Lang, L-a-n-g,
24 I live in Merrimack, New Hampshire. I have a number of
25 concerns regarding this proposed pipeline. Unfortunately

1 when this meeting was announced it wasn't clear whether we
2 were going to be allowed to address all of our FERC concerns
3 or restrict ourselves to strictly environmental concerns, so
4 it made it a little difficult to prepare for this. So in
5 the future some guidance in advance would be helpful.

6 Given the other proposed increases in sources of
7 natural gas for the Northeast, for instance the Spectra
8 Northeast Utilities Pipeline, there isn't even enough demand
9 that I can see to justify this additional pipeline. In
10 addition we have seen this past winter energy use was
11 regulated much better than the prior winter to that and I
12 think a lot of this was because of the prior experience,
13 the resources were allocated better and supplies of LNG were
14 stockpiled as a buffer against the few extremely cold days
15 when the peak demand would be.

16 So there's a lot of things that can be done to
17 mitigate the current situation. I have a number of concerns
18 but the safety record of these pipelines and Kinder Morgan
19 specifically, and I have concerns that these are all
20 relatively small towns. Our emergency response teams are
21 not equipped to deal with a major disaster which more than
22 likely could certainly happen, it happened before in other
23 areas.

24 I'm really questioning -- to me I think this
25 whole thing has put the cart before the horse. Before

1 everybody was all wound up, worrying about this and trying
2 to you know, come up with the justifications for positions,
3 the need would have been much, much more adequately analyzed
4 to see if this is even necessary, I seriously doubt that it
5 is.

6 I have lived in Merrimack for several decades I
7 chose to live here because of the quality of life of this
8 area. I feel the project would seriously degrade that
9 quality of live, the rural character would be irreversibly
10 altered, property values would decline, our environment
11 would be negatively impacted.

12 If this pipeline were truly critically necessary
13 maybe I would accept those changes but since New Hampshire
14 exports approximately half of its natural gas to other
15 states --

16 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

17 MS. LANG: I have a hard time justifying this
18 proposal. I will leave the rest of my remarks in the
19 written comments I gave you prior to the start of the
20 meeting, thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: You have more time if you wish, you
22 have some more time, thank you. Next number 48 Gary
23 Elsworth.

24 MR. ELSWORTH: Good evening, my last name is
25 E-l-s-w-o-r-t-h. If the Spectra Pipeline can expand in its

1 current footprint, why in the world would you ever permit
2 Kinder Morgan to build another pipeline? Why cause all the
3 damage to New Hampshire?

4 Another question I have is how often are the gas
5 lines in the country tested? Who does the testing of the
6 gas lines? To cause less environmental impact to New
7 Hampshire, don't build the pipeline, we don't need it. If
8 you must have this gas line for the purported need, why
9 don't you have it in another state, in MASS Pike, right
10 through Dracut? Why go through all of New Hampshire which
11 is not going to use the gas, we don't need the gas and we
12 export the electricity, send it down to MASS Pike, there's
13 no schools, no homes, to worry about.

14 And one last thing is why should any pipeline in
15 the country be left in the ground when it is finished being
16 used? Why aren't they pulled out? Why aren't the lands
17 reclaimed? Leaving this hazardous pipeline in the ground
18 for 20, 30, 40 years it breaks down, how is that good for
19 the environment, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next 50, Patricia
21 Martin, Patricia? 51, Stephen Spaulding?

22 MR. SPAULDING: Stephen Spaulding, S-t-e-p-h-e-n
23 S-p-a-u-l-d-i-n-g. My comments are in the form of a list of
24 question that FERC and our elected officials and everyone
25 around has a moral duty to ask and answer. I'm going to

1 read real quickly.

2 Do you support implementation of policies
3 designed to promote development and use of clean,
4 sustainable energy technologies? Do you support
5 implementation of policies designed to promote conservation
6 and a greater efficiency in energy usage? Do you believe
7 that policy should favor non-polluting and renewable energy
8 technologies over fossil fuel-based technologies?

9 Do you consider natural gas a sustainable energy
10 source given that the supply is finite? Do you consider
11 natural gas a clean energy source after taking into account
12 its full environmental impact at all stages from extraction
13 to combustion?

14 Do you accept the near unanimous judgment of the
15 scientific community that climate change is occurring, is
16 caused by human activities and is an eminent serious threat
17 to the well-being of human beings and other species?

18 Do you agree with the scientific consensus that
19 moving away from reliance on fossil fuels is essential if we
20 are to avoid the worst impacts of climate change?

21 Many proponents state that the NED Project is
22 needed to lower energy prices in New England whereas many
23 proponents state that, many opponents believe that New
24 England consumers would see little benefit.

25 Do you believe that a guarantee of reduced

1 electric rates for energy consumers in New England should be
2 a pre-requisite for approval of the NED Project? If the NED
3 Pipeline were to fulfill the stated objective of lowered
4 energy prices, do you believe this outcome would impede
5 development of clean, sustainable energy technologies and
6 encourage increased consumption of natural gas?

7 Even if the NED Project is approved and completed
8 without delay, it will bring no gas to New England until
9 late 2018. In many parts of the United States and the
10 world, energy from renewable sources is already cost
11 competitive with natural gas. Do you believe that advances
12 in other technologies during the interim might make natural
13 gas relatively less advantageous from a cost standpoint?

14 If the price of fossil fuels reflected the true
15 costs of the environmental damage they cause, do you believe
16 such fuels would remain economically competitive? Are you
17 confident that the economic benefits promised by the
18 project's advocates outweigh the environmental, social and
19 opportunity costs of completing it?

20 Support for expanding the gas infrastructure
21 strongly implies support for increased fracking. Studies
22 suggest that near fracking sites water and soil are
23 contaminated, seismic activity increases, and residents
24 suffer elevated rates of cancer and other diseases. Do you
25 believe that fracking poses a threat to public health?

1 Given the scale of the NED Project, its
2 environmental and aesthetic impact and the need to grab
3 powers of eminent domain, do you feel the project should be
4 allowed to proceed only if it is clearly demonstrated to be
5 the best way to address the region's energy needs?

6 Do you believe that the NED Project has been
7 clearly demonstrated to be the best way to address the
8 region's energy needs? I know my answers, I know the
9 answers of everyone else in the room, which the possible
10 exception of the FERC representatives, thank you, my full
11 text has been given too.

12 MR. TOMASI: Next, Jim Ogonowski?

13 MR. OGONOWSKI: Hi, I'm Jim Ogonowski of Dracut,
14 Massachusetts. O-g-o-n-o-w-s-k-i. I am a 30 veteran of the
15 United States Air Force and the New Hampshire Air National
16 Guard. I'm also a farmer. My family has been farming for
17 over 112 years in Dracut. Based on what I can surmise from
18 the latest routing, our farm is the single most impacted
19 parcel of land on the entire 418 mile route.

20 I am here to tell you our farm is not for sale
21 and it is not free for the taking. We have a proud
22 tradition of farm and we have a proud tradition of
23 preserving open space. Two parcels of our other farm lands
24 have already been preserved as open space. One with the
25 assistance of Senator Ted Kennedy, in memory of my late

1 brother John who himself, a veteran, a farmer, was the pilot
2 of American Airlines Flight 11 that was murdered on
3 September 11, 2001.

4 Additionally my late brother's 100 acre farm is
5 preserved as open space. The one parcel we have never saved
6 is the one parcel my dad purchased in 1948 when he returned
7 from the Army Air Corp at the end of World War II. This
8 member of the greatest generation said to me who do we need
9 to protect our farm from, we own it?

10 I'm here to tell you the answer is Kinder Morgan.
11 Not only does our farm land get the 30 inch main line that
12 comes into Dracut where it is supposedly ends, we then get 2
13 lateral pipelines across our farm over 7500 feet of pipe on
14 one parcel of land.

15 It gets worse, we are the abutters of a massive
16 compressor station right next door. Take a look at the
17 route when it goes from Massachusetts -- from New Hampshire
18 into Massachusetts, most of the way it is traveling on an
19 easterly direction. When it gets to Dracut it turns to the
20 west, crossing farmland to place a compression station in a
21 residential neighborhood.

22 Dracut borders on New Hampshire, this plan
23 borders on insanity. The people of New England are well
24 education and we deserve better. Don't let a Texas company
25 come to New England to take our land to make a profit by

1 sending gas overseas.

2 I'm here tonight representative my family. This
3 30 year veteran of the U.S. Military is asking for your
4 assistance. I ask you to preserve and protect our property
5 and reject this pipeline.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much, the next number
7 54, Stephen Matthews.

8 MR. MATTHEWS: Stephen Matthews, p-h in Stephen,
9 two t's in Matthews. I'm here speaking for myself, I'm
10 involved with the task force in the New Ipswich Selectman
11 and my representation of the Municipal Coalition so I have a
12 fair bit of experience with this just lately, more than
13 enough.

14 For the gentleman from Londenderry who was
15 worried about coming home and finding survey stakes on his
16 land, this was discussed with a local Chief of Police and
17 the point was made once you can't remove those or move those
18 stakes, there is no actual law to stop you adding further
19 stakes.

20 I was going to talk about compressor stations
21 here tonight but there is a lot of people who have already
22 done that, and I want to get down to more basics. And the
23 basics in this case is that this is a for profit project
24 that is being pushed through by a for profit company using
25 eminent domain which was designed to make things for the

1 good for people. This isn't for the good of the people,
2 this is for Kinder Morgan's pockets.

3 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir.

4 MS. JUCHNEVICS-FREEMAN: Wendy
5 Juchnevics-Freeman, J-u-c-h-n-e-v-i-c-s hyphen
6 F-r-e-e-m-a-n. I currently serve as the Chairman --

7 MR. TOMASI: We'll have more time, don't worry.

8 MS. JUCHNEVICS-FREEMAN: Seriously, you guys have
9 it already, J-u-c-h-n-e-v-i-c-s hyphen F-r-e-e-m-a-n. Got
10 it?

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

12 MS. JUCHNEVICS-FREEMAN: All right, I currently
13 serve as the Chairman of the New Ipswich Zoning Board of
14 Adjustment so I understand our zoning laws. I am an elected
15 member of our Budget Committee. I understand what New
16 Ipswich can afford and can't afford and a Service Chairman
17 of the New Ipswich Pipeline Task Force and I will tell you
18 that we have spent a lot of time getting ready for tonight
19 and for tomorrow night where I will speak on behalf of the
20 Selectmen.

21 But tonight I stand before you as a private
22 citizen, a small business owner, a farmer actually, some of
23 the people in this room have actually bought pork and
24 chicken from me. What I am concerned about tonight in
25 particular is our drinking water in the town of New Ipswich,

1 but more specifically my drinking water in that the proposed
2 pipeline is going to go through 3 stratified drift aquifers
3 in the town of New Ipswich.

4 My well draws from one of these stratified
5 aquifers. Now what we know about our ground water in New
6 Hampshire is that it resides between the bedrock fractures
7 and between particles of soil, sediment and loose rock that
8 tie on top of that bedrock.

9 The upper boundary of the underground area that is
10 completely filled with water known as the water table is
11 only 10 to 20 feet below the land surface.

12 Our ground water quality is influenced by the
13 bedrock and the overburden material moves through and can be
14 greatly influenced by land use. As you know, stratified
15 drift aquifers -- are you really going to read your phone
16 while I'm talking?

17 MR. TOMASI: I'm just looking at the time.

18 MS. JUCHNEVICS-FREEMAND: The stratified drift
19 aquifers are very high-yielding water sources. If we ever
20 did need a public water source in New Ipswich it would
21 likely be one of these stratified drift aquifers that the
22 pipeline is proposed to go through.

23 We are different from other parts of the country
24 in that our ground water -- our aquifers are shallow and the
25 ground water is limited by our climate change and geology.

1 We also have radon and arsenic, which are naturally
2 occurring and because of these facts we consider these
3 aquifers high consequence areas and we hope that you will as
4 well.

5 So because of this we would like to look at the
6 quality of the pipe that is used, identify the wells that
7 are drawing from this aquifers and we would like to have
8 them tested for both natural occurring as well as
9 contaminants prior to construction as well as quarterly
10 after construction. And I would be glad to let FERC on my
11 land to test my well.

12 But you know the big thing we talk about NEPA
13 here, to ask us to identify what needs to be avoided,
14 mitigated, minimized or compensated for without the adequate
15 resources and the time to do so you are not doing anybody
16 any good and you are just assuring that New Ipswich is going
17 to suffer harm from this and likely my farm as well.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up 56, Paul
19 Sullivan.

20 MR. SULLIVAN: Good evening my name is Paul
21 Sullivan, S-u-l-l-i-v-a-n. I'm an abutter to the proposal
22 at 3 Autumn Street, Windham, New Hampshire, Segment J, Mile
23 Post 34.80. In December of 2000, an executive from
24 Tennessee Gas testified before the New Hampshire PUC and
25 stated there are few, if any human endeavors which can be

1 undertaken without some impact to the environment.

2 While I vehemently oppose this proposal I find
3 explanations, analysis riddled with double speak
4 misrepresentation and outright lies. I do agree with
5 Tennessee Gas on this point, there will be an impact to the
6 environment -- an environmental impact that will leave a
7 permanent scar on the face of this state.

8 I would like to raise two questions during this
9 hearing -- the first pertaining to the lack of documentation
10 on wetland and watershed areas. It should be noted that
11 this neighborhood is included in the stratified drift
12 aquifer and also part of the upper Beaver Brook Merrimack
13 River Watershed.

14 Referencing the Tennessee Gas maps of January '15
15 at mile marker 34.8 an unnamed stream links a series of
16 ponds and drains to Beaver Brook at mile marker 34.9. No
17 wetlands are delineated on the Tennessee Gas maps but a
18 simple review of the town tax map shows a wetland, watershed
19 protection district along the western edge of Autumn Street,
20 including most of lot 19-B, 919. Construction protection
21 district violate town ordinances written for the protection
22 of the private wells in a natural habitat.

23 The second issue pertains to the aesthetics and
24 the environmental damage. When this neighborhood was
25 developed 35 years ago the power line right-of-way had

1 already been established. The bill to preserve the natural
2 buffer of trees to the right-of-way as the development took
3 shape. Now comes Tennessee Gas who will remove the natural
4 buffer, opening of this comparable to that of the lunar
5 landscape -- no trees, no brush, no buffer, just an
6 unimpeded view of the electrical right-of-way.

7 And it's not just the abutters being affected by
8 this but residents even across the street who once had a
9 view of majestic trees will now have unimpeded views of
10 power lines and towers. While these two issues have direct
11 impact on the neighborhood one fact needs to highlight my
12 statement. That is as of this date Tennessee Gas cannot
13 point to a spot in the ground and tell my neighbors this is
14 where the pipe will be placed.

15 Segment J uses construction techniques, road
16 configurations, sub-score 05 and sub-score 06 which would
17 cause a clearing near the 45 feet or 85 feet from the center
18 line of the pipe. This is bad enough but the fact is we
19 don't even know where the pipe is going to be placed to
20 start with.

21 In its release this week of the Environmental
22 Construction Plan for New Hampshire, Tennessee Gas is
23 proposing that it will locate the pipe 5 feet outside the
24 right-of-way, but in two paragraphs later the loophole
25 exists where it states that adjustments may result in the

1 center line of the pipeline to be located within the
2 existing power easement just outside within 5 feet or
3 greater than 5 feet.

4 In other words we are allowing Tennessee Gas to
5 put the pipe wherever they want. Members of the Commission
6 you are asking us to offer specific environmental comments
7 about the pipeline yet you don't hold Tennessee Gas in the
8 same responsibility to offer specific, tangible route.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next number we are at
10 57, Liz Fletcher.

11 MS. FLETCHER: Hi, my name is Liz Fletcher that's
12 F-l-e-t-c-h-e-r. I'm from Mason, New Hampshire. Please
13 undertake in depth studies of the "No Build" alternative,
14 analyze how much natural gas New England actually uses and
15 needs. Take into account other existing and proposed
16 natural gas infrastructure, including LNG and all other
17 pipelines proposed for New England.

18 Please determine the least impact alternatives to
19 meet the need with emphasis on minimizing environmental and
20 community disturbance. Please include analysis of the
21 energy efficiency investments that contribute to New England
22 energy supply as well as sustainable energy sources such as
23 solar, wind and bio-mass. All these studies should be
24 conducted by neutral, third party experts in the energy
25 field, not Kinder Morgan or Tennessee Gas.

1 The "No Build" alternative deserves in depth
2 position consideration, "No Build" is the best alternative
3 for that. Thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we have 58,
5 Caroline Zuk.

6 MS. ZUK: Good evening, thank you Commission and
7 staff for the opportunity to speak. My name is Caroline
8 Zuk, last name is spelled Z-u-k, team leader of the Dracut
9 Pipeline Awareness Group in Dracut, MASS, I reside in
10 Dracut.

11 I'm a graduate of Wentworth Institute of
12 Technology and have worked as a regulatory engineer. I
13 presently own and operate Sage Farm farm in Dracut,
14 Massachusetts, a third generation family-owned farm abutting
15 the Ogonowski property and we are under the U.S. Department
16 of Agriculture's agriculture preservation restriction.

17 We grow vegetables, we feed people. We recognize
18 farm land to be a national food resource and we don't want
19 it tainted. Emissions, airborne toxic contaminants, undue
20 noise levels, increasing utility easements, loss in property
21 values, tariffs, displacement of wildlife habitats and
22 displacement of waterways and the risk of catastrophic
23 events weigh heavily on our minds.

24 Most of us still don't have a clear picture of
25 what Kinder Morgan is proposing as information keeps

1 changing. To better understand our concerns, we invite
2 regulators to put on hiking shoes and come take a closer
3 look. Visit our populated areas and neighborhoods,
4 citizens, local farmers, Sage Farm, Ogonowski farm and
5 places of assembly such as St. Francis Church, slated to be
6 ravaged by what is perceived to be an industrial invasion.

7 We have an existing aging gas pipeline
8 infrastructure in Dracut in need of attention on Mathune
9 Street which Kinder Mortgage is not proposing to update.
10 When will the noise and odors from the existing metering
11 station on Mathune Street be resolved? Somebody needs to
12 visit this facility. Why aren't we funding renewable energy
13 solutions instead? Are we really examining the long-term
14 cumulative effect on our communities and on our environment?
15 I don't think so. We don't need this, 3 new metering
16 stations, 4 laterals, a large compression station in the
17 middle of our town of 30,000 people.

18 Dracut doesn't need this, we are not designed for
19 this. Please tell Kinder Morgan goodbye, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 60, Steve
21 Turell, moving on 61, Ron Minor.

22 MR. MINOR: It's actually Don Minor, 82 Peasley
23 Road, Merrimack, New Hampshire. I could see the light so
24 you don't have to tell me when 30 seconds is up. 3.8 miles
25 of this pipeline is going to run through my town, I'm an

1 abutter to one of those miles. I own a farm. I supply
2 meat, I do beef, pork, lamb and chicken. I sell a great
3 deal of this to a lot of my customers right here and they
4 have now since left.

5 I have got a huge problem as far as the
6 guidelines that Kinder Morgan is adhering too. I have two
7 dates for you. January 29th at 2:24 PM, 5/22/15 at 2:42 PM
8 -- Kinder Morgan surveyors were on my property twice with no
9 permission at all and it's been crystal clear they didn't
10 even know my name.

11 Do you know Mr. Hartman? Jim Hartman? Yeah, I
12 have talked to him several times. It's been crystal clear
13 after 5/22 that was a Monday, the following Sunday while I
14 was -- they come when I'm at a farmer's market conveniently.
15 That following Sunday two other people with Texas plates
16 were taking pictures on my side of the road, claiming to be
17 tourists I guess. Peasley Road if you see it's an old barn
18 right there, not really a photogenic option but they are
19 kind of taking these things to the extreme to get what they
20 want okay, that's not a good neighbor.

21 I have only seen a couple letters saying we are
22 going to be good neighbors and this and this. I have seemed
23 to receive more information from your office than I have
24 from Kinder Morgan, they are not accessible, they are not
25 and there is no information. We were at a meeting in

1 Merrimack over 500 people, maybe I exaggerated, 500 people
2 showed up and questions that were asked or I asked directly
3 were what gauge pipe am I going to get?

4 Well it's determined on population. I'm in a
5 rural area so I guess I'm getting a number 1 pipe, 1 - 2 I
6 don't know, I'd like a 3 how's that if it is going in. I
7 have another question, what percentage of the property
8 owners, their land would have to be taken by eminent domain
9 to raise a red flag for you to say no, is there a number on
10 that?

11 MR. TOMASI: Not that I'm aware of no.

12 MR. MINOR: So 60% might open your eyes pretty
13 good on that.

14 MR. TOMASI: Those sort of considerations are
15 done by the Commission.

16 MR. MINOR: I thought you were FERC, you said --

17 MR. TOMASI: I represent FERC but the
18 Commissioners I should say, the Commissioners make decisions
19 on those. My job is to do the Environmental Impact
20 Statement, I'll add more time of course, but they make those
21 sort of decisions, I pre-disclosed that.

22 MR. MINOR: Okay so we will shoot for 60% you
23 know, so everyone can participate and you know, do that.
24 Again on my farm I have a septic system, my well is actually
25 27 feet from the property line, my well which supplies water

1 to all my animals do you want me to go through the numbers
2 -- okay.

3 So it doesn't just affect me, it affects all my
4 animals, my livelihood, my family's I guess food. I'm used
5 to the power lines underneath there that are going to
6 disturb and I have been told that they are going to
7 re-locate me, I don't know how that's going to happen, how
8 many animals and put it back the way they found it, anyway,
9 thank you for your time.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are at number 62 Rob
11 Chesebrough.

12 MR. CHESEBROUGH: Chesebrough,
13 C-h-e-s-e-b-r-o-u-g-h. Is this thing on?

14 MR. TOMASI: Yes, yes.

15 MR. CHESEBROUGH: All right it is a distinct
16 flavor that you guys do't listen at all. NED is the worst
17 choice for New Hampshire, it does not solve our energy needs
18 but the FERC isn't listening. Over 3,000 comments opposing
19 NED have been filed on FERC under Docket PF14-22, but FERC
20 isn't listening.

21 13 New Hampshire towns passed resolutions banning
22 this pipeline but the FERC isn't listening. 54
23 Massachusetts towns banned this pipeline, but the FERC isn't
24 listening. 2 New York towns passed resolutions against this
25 pipeline, the FERC isn't listening.

1 Kinder Morgan claimed a massive 2.2 billion cubic
2 foot pipeline was needed to solve a New England energy
3 crisis. Residents, representatives and organizations across
4 New England researched this claim and determined it to be
5 false, but FERC isn't listening.

6 After two years of growth in New England, Kinder
7 Morgan now claims we need a pipeline half that size. Now
8 it's closer to 1.1 billion cubic feet, but FERC isn't
9 listening. Energy conservation has reduced the need for NED
10 but FERC isn't listening. Energy efficiency has reduced the
11 need for NED but the FERC isn't listening.

12 Energy market reform has reduced the need for NED
13 but FERC isn't listening. Utilization of LNG for peak
14 demand has reduced the need for NED but the FERC isn't
15 listening. Renewable resources coming online have reduced
16 the need for NED but FERC isn't listening.

17 Other existing infrastructure expansion proposals
18 will better serve New England's electricity needs but the
19 FERC isn't listening. Now I ask FERC to please listen and
20 study a few things. Cost -- Tennessee Kinder Morgan has not
21 proven that 500 dekatherms per day increasing natural gas
22 supply for heating fuel would substantially lower price of
23 electricity, despite their claims of addressing an energy
24 crisis. Please study and report the savings per household
25 should NED be constructed.

1 The savings per household if tariffs are approved
2 to pass on the costs of a multi-billion dollar NED Pipeline
3 onto its ratepayers -- please study the cost per household
4 should the NED Pipeline not be constructed.

5 Next let's look at the need. The NED Pipeline is
6 proposed to be constructed through New Hampshire to supply
7 Liberty Utilities with 150 dekatherms, I'm sorry they
8 reduced that to 100. Please determine if there are other
9 pipelines existing through or proposed which will have less
10 environmental impact than the NED supplying Liberty
11 Utilities.

12 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up sir.

13 MR. CHESEBROUGH: Thank you.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 63, Don
15 Johnson.

16 MR. JOHNSON: Okay Johnson, J-o-h-n-s-o-n. My
17 wife and I are direct abutters to the power lines that makes
18 us in the planned path of the proposed pipeline and we will
19 lose property to their proposed easement. In 1988 we
20 purchased our house knowing the back property line was a
21 power line easement. The power companies maintained the
22 line, never removed any tall, heavy forested back trees and
23 now plan on building a larger, taller power line but I would
24 still maintain my forest, to protect my property from any
25 negative impact at all and they have never used chemicals to

1 clear the line, Kinder Morgan and will they say the same
2 thing.

3 The proposed pipeline will destroy my buffer
4 between the power line and my property. Kinder Morgan at
5 many meetings has said that they replant trees, help hide
6 the area cleared and they do that, are they going to plant
7 me a couple of dozen hundred, 150 foot tall trees? I don't
8 think so. What's the Commission going to do to protect the
9 environment, my environment and my neighbor's environment
10 and property?

11 My town, my state will gain very little from this
12 line. Okay I will be stripped of my scenic and protective
13 back forest, forbidden from putting so much as a shed, I may
14 have to move my current sheds if the line goes through. Who
15 will compensate me for the diminishing property value on a
16 daily basis, inheriting the potential lethal attachment to
17 my property and my way of life?

18 Also many years ago my well went dry. A well was
19 put in the back of the property. Kinder Morgan's pipeline
20 will necessitate total removal of that well. I had that
21 well checked regularly and the water is always well within
22 U.S. specifications with nothing but a set in filter on it.
23 How is my environment property value and quality of life to
24 be protected if this pipeline goes in? All right.

25 You people are evaluating a proposed project that

1 claims it is for the common good, but you are potentially
2 condemning hundreds of families for years of financial
3 burden and diminishing quality of life along with tremendous
4 environmental impact.

5 Throughout this process Kinder Morgan has shown
6 vague pictures, there were times years old, one of the
7 pictures they showed was 5 years old, they didn't even have
8 a whole set of condominiums on it in Windham when it ran
9 through and now they are changing the game just days before
10 you meet with us with another 6,000 some odd pages. All
11 right, they put in their right-of-way, no business would
12 allow this and no power line company is going to allow that.

13 Coming out with what they will do, now it is a 30
14 inch line, maybe it is a 36 inch line. You are responsible
15 to protect the environment and the American citizens, I'm
16 part of the environment. You need to get in the field and
17 see what the impact will have. You also need to turn around
18 and not trust Kinder Morgan. Kinder Morgan is a very big,
19 very rich, very smart for profit company, all right.

20 Everything they are doing is well planned. You
21 got that 2 days ago, 3 days ago, 4 days ago, because that
22 was their plan, thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next up number 64,
24 James Martell? James Martell 64? 65? 65? 66? 67? 68?

25 MS. PAQUETTE: Hi my name is Diane Paquette

1 P-a-q-u-e-t-t-e. I'm from the village of Salem, New
2 Hampshire and the reason I say that it's a village is
3 because my home is not directly affected by the pipeline but
4 when one person in a village is affected all villagers are
5 affected.

6 There are people in Salem, New Hampshire that
7 could not be here tonight, including the Chairman of the
8 Board of Selectmen and the Town Manager, they will talk to
9 you tomorrow night in Milford. The reason I am here is
10 because there are -- I didn't plan an environmental speech
11 but I do have a damage speech for you, the collateral
12 damage.

13 The collateral damage is all the people in the
14 room right now, their homes, their families, all the people
15 who can't be here tonight to speak to you. When you
16 purchase your home it is your largest investment in your
17 life. You put your family in it, you raise children in it,
18 you have everything in it. One thing you do put in your
19 home is your piece of mind, what's being taken away from
20 these people in this room and the people who can't be here
21 tonight that are affected by the pipeline is their piece of
22 mind.

23 They cannot go home and night and worry about
24 being happy in their homes, I'm getting off my speech, let
25 me go back here. Okay so these are the things that they are

1 worried about. They are worried that they are simply a
2 conduit for the project, a pass-through and that is true.
3 This gas is going to be exported out of the country.

4 If Kinder Morgan tells you something different
5 they are lying to you. This is a pass-through project, they
6 are not receiving the direct benefit of the gas but they are
7 getting all of the collateral damage to their properties.
8 They are worried about the construction and destruction of
9 their properties as the pipeline is constructed on, around
10 and in some cases, right through their properties.

11 There are people in Pelham and Dracut that I have
12 spoken with that the pipeline is going to be within 100 feet
13 of their house. I mean think about that with your homes,
14 100 feet. They are worried about their children in harm's
15 way during construction near their properties. They are
16 worried about access to their homes and neighborhoods during
17 construction.

18 They are worried about having to move sheds,
19 garages, pools, gardens, or having pipelines in the center
20 of their properties. They are worried about being in the
21 thousand foot zone called the incineration zone. Pay
22 careful attention to those words incineration zone. Those
23 people, if a pipeline explodes, will not even have a chance
24 to call and say goodbye, they will be incinerated.

25 Where else am I here -- they are worried about

1 living near a compressor station, by the way I believe the
2 compressor stations are unmanned. I have been told that
3 twice by Kinder Morgan representatives. They are manned
4 remotely in Texas. I mean I don't have to talk about that
5 you can figure that out on your own, that's a problem.

6 You know that's a problem, you know it depends.
7 They are worried about living near compressor stations where
8 lights shine all day and night and loud pigging sounds from
9 the pipes are constant in the area surrounding the station
10 and their properties.

11 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

12 MS. PAQUETTE: Okay sorry, vote no, thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Again those people who weren't able
14 to finish their speech please bring it up to me so that I
15 can put them in the record. Next is 66, 67, I'm sorry I
16 apologize, 67, 68?

17 MR. MONTGOMERY: My name is Huck Montgomery,
18 that's H-u-c-k last name is M-o-n-t-g-o-m-e-r-y and I'm here
19 representing the New Hampshire Building and Construction
20 Trades Council, we are a labor organization and we represent
21 more than 2,000 working men and women in the construction
22 industry in New Hampshire and actually more than 80 working
23 families here in the city of Nashua and I'm really here
24 tonight just to ask you folks, FERC to do your job and
25 listen to the folks in this room.

1 I think everybody here has really valid concerns
2 and hopefully you all can be very diligent and listen to
3 those concerns and find ways to mitigate the issues that a
4 lot of people do have with some of the proposal and make
5 sure that we can find a way to actually get TS ultimately
6 and build projects like this.

7 It's very important to our members from a jobs
8 stand point, we have heard that this project could create as
9 many as 520 jobs in the construction sector for New
10 Hampshire workers and that impact would just be incalculable
11 for our membership. Right now the construction industry in
12 New Hampshire has been taking a beating since the Great
13 Recession, it's down more than 30% and it's really only
14 begun to recover and it really makes sense from our
15 standpoint to find ways to build more infrastructure
16 projects in the state of New Hampshire.

17 Certainly from the job creation standpoint but we
18 do believe wholeheartedly that the need for new supplies of
19 energy in New Hampshire is critical in order to bring down
20 rates, electric rates, energy rates in general are very high
21 in this part of the country and in order to create more jobs
22 and help working families we really need to find ways to
23 bring those down.

24 I will say that the folks that my membership,
25 from the energy building trades are among the best at what

1 they do, that's what they do, they build pipelines, they
2 build infrastructure and we look forward to working with the
3 company, to working with stakeholders, to working with FERC
4 to make sure that any projects that get built in New
5 Hampshire they are built safely.

6 That the craftsmanship on a project like this
7 would be top notch and everybody could count on that
8 commitment from our membership but you know I hope that FERC
9 and the other stakeholders and the folks in this room are
10 willing to work with us to find a way to move forward that
11 respects local property owners, respects the people in this
12 room and also solves some really touch problems with energy
13 supply and not to mention creating lots and lots of really
14 good jobs for working men and women in New Hampshire, thank
15 you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up we have 71 moving
17 to, 71? 72? 73? Okay.

18 MR. RUSHTON: Good evening, my name is David
19 Rushton, R-u-s-h-t-o-n. I live with my wife in Windham, New
20 Hampshire and I thank you for this opportunity to speak of
21 our project that I oppose. My property is in close
22 proximity to the planned pipeline, I am not an abutter.

23 I live close enough so that it will be
24 significantly devalued but more importantly I live with the
25 constant fear associated with being in an area of high

1 consequence should there be a problem with the pipeline.
2 Direct abutters and those of us in my situation are being
3 asked to shoulder the expense and stress of this project
4 while a private company reaps the benefits.

5 Realistically, any short term benefits to this
6 region will be far exceeded by sacrifices of relatively few
7 of us, most of us here tonight will make. In the long term
8 temporary construction jobs will go away quickly.
9 Depreciating pipeline assets will eat away at promised town
10 revenue.

11 Safety issues will grow as the pipeline ages and
12 the inevitable exportation of this gas delivered by the
13 pipeline will lead to large market pricing increases
14 negating the potential, financial gains. Our collective
15 dependence on non-renewable energy resources will continue
16 unabated, all the while our environment will continue to
17 suffer in all the ways that you have heard of tonight.

18 What should you do? Well first of all you should
19 hold Kinder Morgan accountable. And how can you do that?
20 First, during this pre-filing period they are required to
21 communicate with stakeholders, identify areas of concern and
22 attempt to resolve those issues. It seems to me that they
23 forgot the last step, making no attempt to resolve any
24 issues, they are dictating the issues.

25 It is your duty to require that they work making

1 an honest attempt to resolve all the issues. Unfortunately
2 most of the issues we presented tonight cannot be resolved
3 easily if at all. In a true governmental methodology it
4 would be necessary to brush most of those under the rug and
5 I expect you will.

6 You should at least require them to work on those
7 issues which can be changed, which can potentially be
8 resolved, and there are many issues that can be resolved,
9 can be debated and can be changed, but they are making no
10 attempt.

11 One more significant issue that bothers me most
12 -- why is Kinder Morgan not negotiating with the power
13 companies to truly co-locate pipeline within the power line
14 assessments? Specifically, in the sections from Londonderry
15 to Dracut contains a 350 foot right-of-way that can easily
16 consolidate power lines and have plenty of room for pipeline
17 and not affect property owners.

18 Can you require them to at least negotiate with
19 the power company in good faith and if not, why not? Thank
20 you for your time.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. 74? 76? 77?

22 MR. COWAN: Good evening my name is Rich Cowan
23 C-o-w-a-n. I live just over the border in Dracut,
24 Massachusetts and serve on the Steering Committee of Dracut
25 Pipeline Awareness. Infrastructure projects can be

1 important but infrastructure should not be build which costs
2 3 to 10 times as much as other infrastructure projects which
3 accomplish the same goal and deliver the same energy.

4 Our town with a population of over 30,000 would
5 bear a disproportionate impact due to the proposed 3 meter
6 stations, a compressor station with blow down stacks and the
7 branching out of 4 proposed laterals, several of which have
8 no known customers. It appears that we are the destination
9 of the main portion of the pipeline for the obvious reason
10 that East Dracut is the end of the bi-directional Maritime
11 and Northeast Pipeline.

12 That pipeline extends all the way to down east
13 Maine and Goldboro, Nova Scotia, the site of two facilities
14 to liquefy and export LNG. At the beginning of this meeting
15 Mr. Tomasi described some of the changes in the recent
16 resource reports released at the end of last week. As Eric
17 stated, Kinder Morgan did reduce the proposed size of its
18 main line from Wright, New York to Dracut, from 2.2 million
19 dekatherms to 1.3 million dekatherms or DTH.

20 Kinder Morgan touted the reduction of the
21 diameter and the capacity of the New Hampshire and western
22 MASS portion of its project in press releases so that many,
23 including FERC would notice. What Kinder Morgan failed to
24 say, what they slipped into the latest resource report
25 without any public notification whatever, was an expansion

1 of project facilities in Dracut.

2 First the 20 inch lateral which threads the
3 needle between Pelsar Road and Sesame Street was expanded to
4 24 inches in diameter. This is the second expansion of that
5 lateral in 7 months and adds over 50 homes to potential
6 impact radius areas for that lateral.

7 Second and most ominously, the Maritime's meter
8 station on Wheeler Road intended to send gas north to the
9 Canadian Maritimes was increased in capacity from 120,000
10 dekatherms to 500,000 dekatherms, an increase of over 400%.
11 I would like to request the following:

12 First that Mr. Tomasi and other FERC managers
13 when describing the decreased capacity of the main lines at
14 future scoping sessions, also let the audience know about
15 the increased capacity of the lateral infrastructure in
16 Dracut.

17 Also revealed in the July 24th report under the
18 project description section and secondly that FERC require
19 Kinder Morgan to fully explain the reasons for the upsizing
20 of the Dracut project facilities even when the incoming
21 pipeline entering Dracut from New Hampshire was reduced in
22 size.

23 MR. TOMASI: 30 seconds.

24 MR. COWAN: Its apparent contradiction begs the
25 question does Kinder Morgan really intend to downsize this

1 project or is their press release just a ruse, thank you?

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. For those of you who may
3 not know we will be having additional scoping meetings in
4 Massachusetts. Generally I didn't talk about the Dracut
5 facilities because we were not in Massachusetts. I will
6 certainly talk about those changes when we do go to eastern
7 Massachusetts in a couple of weeks. Fair enough. Next
8 commenter 77? 78?

9 MR. CARROLL: John Carroll, C-a-r-r-o-l-l,
10 Nashua. Some time back the Nashua Telegraph said that some
11 of the executive proposing this project are the same people
12 whose financial manipulations brought on the ENRON collapse.
13 That raises a question in my mind as to whether these
14 proponents have either the proper sense of priorities or the
15 management skills to build and maintain this line according
16 to established safety standards.

17 I urge the Commission to inquire into this
18 question with the same attention that it has given to the
19 environmental aspects, the need for the transportation
20 capacity and the financial viability, thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir, 79? 79? 80? 80?
22 Anyone from 81 through 85 please raise your hands. Okay,
23 anyone through 91, is anyone here, we got one, sir? Over
24 here to the right what number are you, okay so 90 come on
25 up.

1 MR. MCGOUGH LIN: Good evening, I'm Paul
2 McGoughlin, I live at 22 Birch Lane, Pelham, New Hampshire.
3 The electric easement is directly behind my home and the gas
4 pipeline is proposed to be right in my woods. Most of what
5 I had planned to say has already been said and said better
6 by an 11 year old. So let me go on to a few other things.

7 As a former Conservation Commission member, I
8 listened to a lot of promises from developers. I also saw
9 what happened. I would ask that if the Commission okays
10 this project that they require Kinder Morgan to set aside in
11 advance adequate funds for the remission of the problems
12 that they will cause rather than to see a repetition of the
13 history of the building of the western railroads where the
14 companies went through constant bankruptcies to avoid their
15 financial responsibilities.

16 As a former history teacher, I would go back to
17 the Declaration of Independence, background England imposed
18 small taxes to stamp back the Tea Act, they were really
19 trivial economically but politically they were enormous.
20 Why -- because they were imposed without the consent of the
21 people.

22 Here tonight Kinder Morgan is attempting to get
23 the power of eminent domain, the project would be absolutely
24 impossible without eminent domain. They know they couldn't
25 get us to sell to them. Now, on the consent of the people

1 in eminent domain there are times when an odd property must
2 be taken. If my town wants a school, yeah they can take it.

3 If the Air Force needs a radar station, yeah they
4 can take it. Does Kinder Morgan have any right to take my
5 land why? What benefit do they show to the people of New
6 Hampshire for my being able to breathe, being able to have
7 safe water, being able to see the trees?

8 Gentlemen, I know you have heard a lot of emotion
9 tonight. There is outrage, there is rage, there is fury in
10 this room. Most people have been polite and restrained,
11 sometimes the emotion comes out, but these things are
12 extraordinarily important to people where they live, thank
13 you for listening to us and please turn this down.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. 91? 92, 92 right
15 here? Okay 92.

16 MR. FERREIRA: Sir, James Ferreira
17 F-e-r-r-r-e-i-r-a. I live in Merrimack and the first thing
18 I want to address is Horse Hill Nature Preserve which was a
19 563 acre property with approximately 60 acres of wetland.
20 It was one of the biggest projects that Merrimack undertook
21 in 2002 to secure this land.

22 On this property the endangered species include
23 but are not limited to, the northern muppet frog, the
24 brandings turtle, the spotted turtle, the wood turtle, the
25 eastern box turtle, the northern black racer which is rare

1 and protected, the great, great blue heron, rare, uncommon,
2 the coopers hawk, the red shoulder hawk, which also is rare
3 uncommon and has special concerns throughout this country,
4 the bald eagle, which represents American right?

5 These are just a few, so I own 7 acres of land 5
6 of which is affected right dead smack with this pipeline. I
7 have built in Merrimack 3 years ago, my house isn't even on
8 the property maps that Kinder Morgan is proposing. How is
9 my house 3 years old and not on their proposed route? It
10 makes no sense. We need updated maps. They need to inform
11 us, no one from Kinder Morgan has even contacted me to date.

12 So let's talk about Kinder Morgan, specifically
13 about the history of accidents and I will give you a
14 document where all this research was done. In Texas along
15 they have had 36 significant incidences resulting in
16 fatalities, hospitalizations, fires, explosions, spills.

17 In the U.S. since 2003 Kinder Morgan and its
18 subsidiaries have been responsible for at least 180 spills,
19 evacuations, explosions, fires, and fatalities in 24 states,
20 some notable, not even included in this are in Canada.

21 On November 9th, 2004 just outside of Walnut
22 Creek, California a back hoe struck a pipeline, OSHA in
23 California cited and fined Kinder Morgan \$500,000 for its
24 role that could have been completely preventable but they
25 marked their pipeline incorrectly, that's one of many

1 examples.

2 Kinder Morgan energy partners Petroleum Products
3 Pipeline also in 2005 found to be leaking gasoline in Summit
4 Creek near California. Approximately 300 gallons were
5 spilled before anything was ever noted or corrected. In May
6 of 2005 Natural Gas Pipeline of America, 30 inch diameter
7 pipeline exploded near Marshall, Texas sending a giant
8 fireball into the sky, hurling 160 foot pipe up into the
9 air, into the grounds of an electrical power plant, 2 people
10 were hurt, 40 evacuated, the cause was stress corrosion and
11 cracking.

12 If there's one in between me I can stop and start
13 ---

14 MR. TOMASI: There'll be some time for people to
15 come up and speak again so if you want the next person to go
16 then we will go ahead and come back to other people.

17 MR. FERREIRA: It's up to these guys, I want to
18 be respectful.

19 MR. TOMASI: Well why don't you just stop here,
20 we are going to come back to everyone and let everyone come
21 up and speak again if they want, I want to get to the last
22 person. Number 94? 93, okay.

23 MR. MOLONEY: My name is Dave Moloney I am the
24 Chairperson for the Energy Pipeline Awareness Network.
25 Moloney M-o-l-o-n-e-y. I wasn't planning on speaking

1 tonight so I have handwritten notes, I'll have to give them
2 to you later.

3 What I would like to know is or what study will
4 the FERC draw on to ensure that Kinder Morgan produces
5 honest customers with honest contracts that do not
6 deliberately undercut market prices so they can reap future
7 benefits in markets outside of New England to include
8 potentially future export markets?

9 Why this is important is because the FERC is
10 supposed to ensure that rate payers are not left with
11 stranded costs on a pipeline that it approves or buried
12 costs that find their way into the pockets of pipeline
13 companies at the expense of the community they are supposed
14 to serve. What study will the FERC use or conduct to ensure
15 that the combination of stranded costs and undercut prices
16 do not leave rate payers on the hook for private profits of
17 multi-million dollar companies and the benefits of those who
18 have not been asked to bear the cost.

19 Here's the problem. We have Mid-Atlantic Gas
20 capacity freeing up, creating the potential for 700 million
21 cubic feet per day. We have with the addition of a gas
22 compressor on the Constitution Pipeline, possibly twice that
23 capacity, we have the Algonquin Incremental Market Project
24 with 450 million cubic feet per day, the Atlantic Bridge
25 Project which is now aggregated to the Access Northeast

1 Project with upwards of 1.2 billion cubic feet per day.

2 We have CT expansion project which could provide
3 laterals to western Massachusetts. We have the SoNo we have
4 the Concord lateral which could be expanded to provide
5 service for New Hampshire. We have the SoNo Project on the
6 Iroquois which is not at capacity by the way which could
7 bring gas up through Canada and onto the PNGTS Pipeline for
8 service in all parts of mid and northern New England.

9 All of these by the way on existing row without
10 destroying any significant Greenfield project environmental
11 hazard. One competing project actually claims to provide
12 fuel reliability and price stability in the electric market
13 and that would be the Access Northeast Project which is
14 built for that.

15 The Kinder Morgan Project designed and contracted
16 for heat load can be 30 inches or it can be 30 feet in
17 diameter and when winter peak occurs, and electric
18 generators on interruptible contracts have nothing to draw
19 upon because the contracted volume has been reserved for
20 heat load, no gas will be available to ensure gas
21 reliability or price stability for generators. Generators
22 will continue to resort to spot market supply and
23 speculators looking to capitalize on the spread between
24 current prices of gas and the panic price of gas as peak
25 demand markets are further squeezed will have nothing.

1 I request that the federal government sue Kinder
2 Morgan for damages to rate payers for false advertising when
3 their pipeline, if built, does not demonstrate the false
4 claim of a fuel reliability or price stability solution for
5 the electrical market. It will not, it does not. Until
6 they produce a long-term power generator contract on this
7 project they won't and they can't help the electric market.

8 Why does the FERC not hold itself accountable to
9 permit projects that look at all of the energy needs of a
10 reason and all of the delivery vehicles available to
11 delivery that energy from energy efficiency demand response
12 cost competitive renewables, LNG which is completely
13 under-utilized and other pipeline project proposals that can
14 cover the same thing, NED will become an export project.

15 It will have the luxury of being an export
16 project by the time all of those projects are fulfilled and
17 seen to fruition. We ask that you do not segment the
18 capacity and energy needs of New England. Segmentation is
19 something that the FERC is supposed to control, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, back to number 94.

21 MR. FERREIRA: So James Ferreira again,
22 F-e-r-r-e-i-r-a. Continuing Kinder Morgan's stellar track
23 record on explosions and leaks -- in 2006, November 11th, a
24 sub-contractor on Kinder Morgan's Rockies Express, the RE's
25 Pipeline outside of Cheyenne, Wyoming struck an existing gas

1 pipeline causing a rupture explosion. Two months after this
2 explosion FERC, you guys, threatened to shut down the
3 project if REX didn't improve its poor compliance record.
4 Why was the project not shut down? Why are you still
5 letting them operate? All questions everybody in this room
6 would like to know.

7 On November 27th, 2006 Kinder Morgan Plantation
8 Pipeline in Charlotte, North Carolina released about 4,000
9 gallons of gasoline from a Plantation Pipeline company
10 because of a blocked delivery valve. A town had to be
11 evacuated, a town.

12 In 2007, on July 24th the Trans Mountain Pipeline
13 operated by Kinder Morgan Canada released over 250,000
14 liters of crude oil, 70,000 of which flowed into a Burrard
15 inlet requiring a 15 million dollar cleanup. Again, where
16 are people regulating this? Where does it stop?

17 In 2008, September 23rd, a Kinder Morgan Pipeline
18 exploded and burned more than 10 hours in Pasadena, Texas,
19 one person died, another injured. The cause of this
20 significant event was corrosion to their pipelines and this
21 is just one of 18 significant accidents that this class from
22 2004 to 2013 -- how many people have to die before the
23 pipelines go away?

24 In 2011 in New Jersey Kinder Morgan had a leak
25 and a fire during maintenance work on March 14th, on April

1 4th also in New Jersey, violations, civil penalties proposed
2 compliance order from the State of New Jersey after
3 inspection, Kinder Morgan had to pay a penalty of only
4 \$63,000. They are making billions off of this pipeline and
5 we are fining them \$63,000 where's the justice in that?

6 The union workers that spoke earlier, not
7 everybody is bad, but 1 in 4 pipeline have an issue, 1 in 4
8 people in this room could be affected.

9 On November 16, 2011 in Ohio, a well field on a
10 Kinder Morgan Tennessee Pipeline, a 36 inch diameter one
11 specifically, leaving a blast crater 30 feet across and 15
12 feet deep. Three homes were destroyed by the fire, the leak
13 was caused by displacement produced by a landslide. This
14 was later determined because Kinder Morgan didn't understand
15 the topography of that area.

16 In 2012 in California, an El Paso natural gas
17 pipeline relief valve and pipe support failed, causing an
18 explosion and damaging the Mohave facility causing complete
19 obstruction of a cherry orchard.

20 And I'll leave you with this. In 2013 on May 8th
21 Kinder Morgan in Crockett, Texas had a fire that caused over
22 7 million dollars in property damage. In 2009 alone the
23 Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration sited
24 Kinder Morgan for violating safety standards regarding the
25 distance between natural gas pipeline and a high consequence

1 area such as a school, a hospital -- the pipeline is too
2 close for safety, operation if a leak occurred.

3 That committee sited them failing to maintain,
4 update maps, showing pipeline locations, failing to test
5 pipeline safety devices, failing to maintain proper
6 fire-fighting equipment, failing to inspect its pipelines as
7 it is required and is subject to, failing to adequately
8 monitor its pipes for corrosion levels.

9 Close examination of this committee's findings
10 found that Kinder Morgan's onshore gas transmission pipeline
11 show fall and infrastructure 45% of the on-shore graphs
12 commissioned pipeline significant leaks. Failures of the
13 pipeline, a cracked well account for another 28.3% of pipe
14 leaks, internal corrosion made up almost 17%.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We do actually have one
16 person listed, whether they are -- I'm not sure if they are
17 hear or not, number 95, Evelyn Taylor, oh there you go,
18 thank you.

19 MS. TAYLOR: Hi, my name is Evelyn Taylor and
20 it's T-a-y-l-o-r. Hi, I'm very tired but I will try to
21 control myself but it is going to be tough. So one of the
22 things important to protecting the environment is to protect
23 the pipeline and very sadly and very upsetting this evening
24 was we were reminded that people do drive planes into things
25 like buildings, oceans, mountains, maybe pipelines, maybe

1 compressor stations. So I want to know -- I want you to
2 find out and prove to us that Kinder Morgan who can't even
3 get a map straight, has the ability and access to
4 intelligence to begin to monitor and do it properly for
5 terrorist activity, that's one thing on my mind.

6 By the way I live in New Ipswich and I'm in the
7 half mile circle and as a kid I was exposed to DDT and I had
8 half of my thyroid removed and the surgeons at MASS General
9 said, "oh yeah in your age group there's a big spike from
10 above-ground nuclear bomb testing."

11 Now I don't think the United States is at war
12 with itself, but compressor stations and pipelines bring
13 biological hazards and explosions similar to small atomic
14 bombs with radiation.

15 Another question I have. I think I read there
16 are millions of miles of pipelines so I have to question
17 with millions of miles of pipelines, why is this burden
18 placed upon us? Since I found out about this the night we
19 had the meeting at Macedic High School with Kinder Morgan, I
20 have lost a lot of sleep, I got a lot of stress, I have
21 spent hundreds of hours of all my spare time researching
22 this.

23 I have written hundreds of little cards and
24 letters to FERC, to the FERC and others so the only reason I
25 could think of why we are here is because FERC always says

1 yes and my question to you is what is so hard about saying
2 no, it's only two letters.

3 That's all.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Has anyone not spoken
5 that wishes to speak? Sir, come on up.

6 MR. MOONEY: My name is Dan Mooney. I'm a
7 resident of Dracut, Massachusetts, the pipeline runs behind
8 our home, the Linnfield lateral actually. You know really
9 we have 4 or 5 pipelines and I think that the area could be
10 designated there are houses in that area there are over 30
11 or 40 that are within the potential impact radius so I think
12 that area is a high consequence area. How do we get that
13 designated as high consequence area?

14 What is involved in that? Is that something that
15 -- I think I would like to have FERC look into that and
16 determine if that's true. We will give you -- when you get
17 to Dracut we will give you the maps and the coordinates and
18 that sort of thing.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir, I believe someone
20 else just came in who hasn't spoken before and wanted to
21 speak, 67, have you spoken yet sir? Okay do you mind this
22 person had a number and had to go out.

23 MR. HOLMAN: Hi, how are you guys doing? My name
24 is Chris Holman, I'm a Selectman in Fitzwilliam, New
25 Hampshire. More people may know me as CJ the DJ. I signed

1 in and I went to a concert and I came back. Thank you for
2 still being here. It's nice that you guys have the money to
3 be able to afford to stay out this late.

4 Unfortunately our towns don't. I'm from a town
5 where I was elected about a year and a half ago and in that
6 time I have learned a lot of things that I never expected.
7 I see lawsuits come through, just last year we had the state
8 say that we couldn't regulate quarrying in our town. So
9 people could be blasting and taking out rock at any time.

10 Well you can imagine to our chagrin months later
11 when we hear that there might be a gas pipeline coming
12 through. Blasting, gas pipeline and both kind of outside of
13 our reach of what we may or may not do anything with. Two
14 weeks after we found out the pipeline was coming through
15 just on a small town perspective, our first town
16 administrator gave her notice. She passed away a few months
17 later, so small town realizes the person who is our
18 communication hub in our town, so we have lost this during
19 the process of working with you guys.

20 Yeah, sorry I have a loud voice I'm a DJ. My
21 family has been on the same street for a couple hundred
22 years. This street is the road you guys are going to come
23 down. We have a pond on one side of our property and a pond
24 on the other, we are the headwaters in four different
25 directions. All of our dams break towards other towns so

1 the dirty water won't come our way but I still care for our
2 neighbors. I mean the town of Troy just turned 200 this
3 past weekend and I would like to see them make it to 205.

4 I think that it's a hard situation when you hear
5 that oh yeah there's a need for this for electricity, for
6 bills, while the reality is in New Hampshire we produce 50%
7 more electricity than what we actually need. It is MASS and
8 Connecticut that need it and if we need to do state politics
9 I think we need to think about it. Maybe the pipeline needs
10 to back to Gasachusetts I mean I hate to say it I don't want
11 to put anything bad on my neighbors than on myself but if
12 they are going to be the gasholes, so in the meantime
13 environment history.

14 We don't have the money, we have like a
15 Libertarian government where a lot of it is not put into
16 knowing what our resources our and I would love to see a lot
17 of research done before we do this. My sister works for a
18 Fish and Game with endangered species. We don't know what
19 is on the 43 properties in Fitzwilliam that they are going
20 to go through but I do know that this town property they are
21 going through has a big aquifer. We don't even know how big
22 that is.

23 I see the light is blinking and I haven't been
24 here for anybody else talking so I guess I'm up.

25 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up but you can go for a

1 little bit longer.

2 MR. HOLMAN: I appreciate that. One of the
3 things we started this year is a prime wetland survey and
4 that is going to help us be able to look at our resources
5 with a little bit more depth. But just in terms of with the
6 wetlands that's a couple year process and that's an
7 expensive one.

8 You have CEO Mr. Kinder who puts more money into
9 Kinder Morgan than what we do in our 10 years in our town.
10 It would be nice if we had some of this money coming back
11 and looking at okay if there is going to be 43 properties
12 logged, what's going to happen with all the stuff between
13 this, you know if there is ash wars which may come into our
14 area and we can't sell our wood what do we do.

15 I mean there's all these possibilities of evasive
16 species and other things that may happen. I don't see where
17 this is good for my town. I mean they talked about \$900,000
18 worth of possible taxes. Well the properties that I know
19 they are affecting add up to \$150,000. That's 150,000 that
20 these families have been paying for generations right next
21 to my own family and I think I owe those people the respect
22 to fight for their properties even if this doesn't go
23 through my home, that's why I am here.

24 Thank you very much for your time, I hope you
25 guys will look at this and realize that this is not a good

1 thing for New Hampshire. It's not really a good thing for
2 New England and for anybody who cares about the environment
3 but you know if you are going to do it I hope you do it
4 right and you let us know what we are going to lose in the
5 process.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Sir?

7 MR. FLETCHER: Yes, I'm Garth Fletcher,
8 F-l-e-t-c-h-e-r from Mason, New Hampshire. Just I'm sorry
9 -- just a procedural sort of issue. I understand FERC's
10 sort of disinclination to be judgmental in any way but I
11 have noticed that for instance in the original Kinder Morgan
12 contacts, they said this is a federal project and a number
13 of letters were written to FERC pointing out, no this is not
14 a federal project, this was a private for profit company
15 project.

16 You know later on there were just a series of
17 misstatements. The whole co-location routine where Kinder
18 Morgan very skillfully sort of implanted the idea that oh
19 there's no more property going to be taken, this is
20 co-locating into the existing right-of-way to the point
21 where our Governor and our federal representatives were
22 actually suckered into believing that and it took a fair
23 amount of effort, in fact not just the union leader of our
24 state newspaper had an article written that swallowed that
25 line.

1 A whole number of letters were written into FERC
2 saying your applicant is misstating the facts. Kinder
3 Morgan went around the towns in our area
4 showing the picture of a compressor site in Pelham. Nice
5 little rural backed by pine trees, a little tiny building
6 and said well this isn't exactly what we are talking about
7 but this gives you some idea of what a compressors station
8 might involve.

9 And in fact it was later tracked down that this
10 was a utility building off to the side of the Pelham
11 compressor and the Pelham compressor was an order of
12 magnitude smaller than what was being proposed. And I
13 submitted an article to FERC with pictures detailing this.
14 The list goes on and on.

15 The report in March was supposed to be followed
16 by a report in June and I think you guys scheduled your
17 scoping based on that time. Things slipped a little bit and
18 in fact Kinder Morgan came in 5 weeks late. This has been
19 pointed out ad infinitum to you.

20 The common thread is that your applicant is free
21 to lie, to distort, to misstate, to manipulate and despite
22 being reported to FERC, FERC never seems to take any action.
23 Why not? Why would FERC not just say, "Look this
24 application is incomplete and unaccepted, go back and redo
25 it?" Why would FERC not say, "Look this July report is 5

1 weeks out of schedule so we are just going to have to extend
2 scoping for 5 weeks." But it seems that your applicant can
3 do anything that they want to and it doesn't cost them
4 anything, it just costs all the rest of us.

5 So that's my procedural issue, I think FERC for
6 whatever it's uncomfortable with, being decision-able if you
7 will, does certainly have the power to maintain standards
8 and if FERC is not going to maintain standards, no one is
9 going to maintain standards and it is absolutely corrosive
10 and it would take -- and I suggested this way back when at
11 the co-location time, saying look if you just said the FERC
12 that it is unacceptable -- I mean to Kinder Morgan, this is
13 unacceptable, you better redo it you are going to send out
14 notifications to everybody that's an impacted property.

15 No, no, this is not a federal project, this is a
16 commercial project. That would give a little bit of pause
17 to the legal eagle's inside Kinder Morgan about how fast the
18 ones they pull can be. So that I think is part of your job.
19 You are supposed to establish standards for making sure that
20 true information, accurate information is presented to you,
21 is presented to the public and you have been falling down
22 terribly on that.

23 It was very, very disappointing so please
24 consider doing your job.

25 MR. TOMASI: Well hold on first. The pre-filing

1 process I want to point this out. I pointed it out to all
2 of your communities where I had meetings the last couple of
3 days. The pre-filing process, when the company enters it
4 that is purely voluntary, they are in a voluntary process
5 and they can remove themselves from the pre-filing process
6 at any time they wish and simply come in as a full
7 application.

8 So that's one of the things -- the point of the
9 pre-filing process as I mentioned earlier is to get out
10 early and sort of get the information out there. So that's
11 part of it and frankly I would have rather when Kinder
12 Morgan said they originally went for June, you know we want
13 the most complete research reports that we could possibly
14 have and so we noticed that as of the surveys and many of
15 you might be following along in the record and seeing in
16 fact that the notes that we put in the file documenting sort
17 of where they are in survey status, that sort of stuff so we
18 want this complete.

19 And again I talked about this in the meeting
20 earlier and I want to reiterate this is that the research
21 reports are not complete at this point, we understand that
22 and we understand the concern about that in the public.
23 However, you can file your comments, we still have a year
24 and a half of this process to go through so it's not like
25 this is going to happen overnight.

1 So once the application is in we still accept
2 comments on the research reports and in fact the entire
3 project. So don't feel that you have to get your comments
4 in right now. We accept comments throughout the entire
5 process. Obviously you want the entire research report so
6 you can comment on it I understand that but I want to point
7 out the fact that you can comment on a project after the
8 research reports, will we of course ask from Kinder Morgan
9 dozens if not hundreds of more questions to flush out the
10 report.

11 We will be doing their own studies and the fact
12 of the matter is we do take a lot of these concerns of the
13 public very seriously. I have talked to several people in
14 this community and other communities as well about the
15 things Kinder Morgan has done and some of the issues that
16 came up today I will be taking back with me and I will be
17 talking to Kinder Morgan about some of these issues that
18 both have been brought up in this meeting tonight as well as
19 told to me privately.

20 And we took all the concerns very seriously but
21 some of the concerns regarding access and those sort of
22 things we want to talk to the company and make sure that
23 they are doing the right thing and basically essentially
24 take them to task for some of these concerns that you have
25 and people have said where they don't have access and that

1 sort of stuff so however, having said all of that, you know
2 pre-filing is a purely voluntary process and they could
3 simply remove themselves from it and the problem with that
4 is when they just come with the application, that is a fully
5 formed application and we want to be able to change the
6 route which use alternatives are really in the process so
7 that we can get that line moved early to the point where the
8 community and the local town that's going through it are
9 happier with it.

10 Later in the process it is much more difficult to
11 move.

12 INAUDIBLE QUESTION FROM AUDIENCE:

13 MR. TOMASI: The question was you know there's
14 been a lot of questions about maps and maps being out of
15 date, stuff like that. One of the things that you would
16 have noticed in the last recess report questions is we went
17 through all the maps and said these maps are out of date,
18 these maps have errors. We will get and go through with a
19 fine-tooth comb all of these things that have been filed.

20 Again, even for us with a team with 20 or so
21 people that we have working on this project, we have --
22 there -- it takes a long time to get through this and we
23 will send the data request to the company, identifying all
24 of these concerns because frankly maps need to be much more
25 updated than that, we understand that.

1 I'm very concerned about that issue and we need
2 to make sure that we have the correct right-of-way. We
3 don't just vet it just using their maps, you know I know
4 where the map is in google maps and I can actually, looking
5 at the most imagery -- using the imagery data from google
6 sort of see it, outside of the stuff that they provide me.
7 So there is other stuff that we do internally to look at
8 these issues to try to find out what is accurate and what is
9 not accurate so.

10 But again, how do you point those issues out to
11 us? We try to get every single thing we can when it goes to
12 these documents but again no one is perfect. My team is not
13 perfect as much as we try to be but pointing those things
14 out, that's really good for us to know. Having said that
15 are there any other people who have comments that want to
16 get on the record, even if you have spoken before?

17 The gentleman here who raised his hand a couple
18 of times.

19 MR. TENHAVE: My name is Tim Tenhave
20 T-e-n-h-a-v-e. I have actually kind of a question,
21 procedural in some ways. We have rare and endangered
22 species plus we have our historical treasures that are
23 directly in the line that is the primary route. How can we
24 provide that information so that you can make proper
25 decisions but not allow poachers and other issues?

1 MR. TOMASI: This is a really good point and I
2 know a lot of the -- you can file when you look in the
3 E-library system where you file your comments, you can click
4 those little boxes that say privileged.

5 MR. TENHAVE: Yeah.

6 MR. TOMASI: Make sure that box is highlighted,
7 then it will be filed as privileged and therefore only FERC
8 staff, and you know staff can see that. We may also share
9 stuff especially about endangered species or archeological
10 issues, we may share that with the State Historical
11 Preservation Organization, the SHPO or the state you know
12 conservation agency, be it Fish and Game, be it Fish and
13 Wildlife those sort of things.

14 So you can file and anyone can file things that
15 are privileged, even though -- it doesn't have to be a town,
16 it can be an individual or a donor. If you want to file
17 something private you can file it as privileged in our
18 E-library or E-comment system however, one thing I want to
19 point out about filing stuff that's privileged is that
20 anything that is privileged we cannot disclose that in our
21 EIS, because it is in fact privileged.

22 So for us to use it in a document you know we
23 need it to be public however the details can be privileged
24 so what I would recommend is if you are concerned about that
25 you could file a public version and a privileged version.

1 One without location, one with, that would be my
2 recommendation.

3 MR. TENHAVE: All right so if Kinder Morgan
4 Tennessee is doing their own studies and uncover these kinds
5 of things couldn't we prevent them from disclosing items
6 that we aren't disclosing ourselves?

7 MR. TOMASI: The location of information
8 regarding endangered species, regarding you know specific
9 archeological sites are viewed, we require those to be filed
10 as privileged so those are usually filed as privileged. If
11 we do find something like that is not privileged we are
12 going to talk to the company about getting that re-filed as
13 privileged.

14 Any other comments? Ma'am. Okay.

15 MS. SZMAUZ: We in New Ipswich had an open house
16 after --

17 MR. TOMASI: Do you want to mention your name
18 again?

19 MS. SZMAUZ: I'm sorry, Maria Szmauz S-z-m-a-u-z.
20 We went to an open house for a question and answer period
21 with Kinder Morgan March 25th. It was a couple of days
22 after it became clear that New Ipswich was most likely going
23 to be the location of what we thought then was the hugest
24 compressor station around and Allen Fore was directly asked,
25 this is an information meeting with -- and I think you will

1 find if you talk to people across the state, answers were
2 not given at information meetings.

3 People went away with more questions than they
4 started with. We asked specifically to that team if New
5 Ipswich is going to get this 80 to 90,000 horsepower
6 compressor station, we have done our research we have seen
7 the research on the emissions and pollution, how is this air
8 quality going to be tested and when? How often and how?

9 They had no answer for us, not an answer. Looked
10 at the rest of the panel, nobody could give us one answer.
11 I'm sorry they should not be in business. That's what they
12 can give you at an open house, is that their business
13 building compressor stations and pipelines? They should
14 know this information, that's unacceptable, that's what we
15 told them but they never came back to us with any more
16 information.

17 So that put me on my crusade to find out more so
18 I started making phone calls and I wanted information on
19 comparable compressor stations of that size and quality. I
20 kept the phone log and called and called and called. That
21 was March -- finally April 18th, I made some contact
22 throughout it, some people misinterpreted my questions and
23 finally late in April I found out they had none, they had
24 none on the line that day and had never built any, but that
25 is where that ended.

1 Finally in June I got a phone call at work from
2 someone named Bill Thomas from Kinder Morgan and I did talk
3 to him for almost an hour about compressor stations, got a
4 lot more information, some of it very disturbing. I was
5 told that the only emissions tested at compressor stations
6 are the emissions from the gas that is used to burn or to
7 fuel the plant.

8 The natural gas that they are using to fuel the
9 plant. Bill Thomas told me blow downs are never tested,
10 that's inconscionable to me. I don't understand how that
11 could possibly be. He also then, this is mid-June, promised
12 me a lot of materials, air quality standards, federal and
13 state, information on the storage tanks that have peak
14 valves, because in my research I have seen that those are
15 things that leak quite often and cause pollution.

16 How often they will fill, how often they will be
17 taken away, et cetera. I was supposed to get more
18 information on that, never got it. Kept calling, called 3
19 times recently. Finally got them the other day and he said,
20 "Yeah I got your messages, that was it." I'm like well it
21 would have been nice to get called back and when I asked him
22 about the promised materials he said, "Well we decided not
23 to send that because we are working on the question and
24 answer page and it won't be out this week, we thought it
25 might be though, probably be out next week."

1 And I pinned him down and said so you are telling
2 me that the Air Quality Standards will be on this page and
3 he said yes. So I can't wait to see, and I also happen to
4 be the person who talked to Sara McKinley and was told,
5 "Never heard of blow downs what are they." And that's the
6 FERC so that makes me really nervous.

7 MR. TOMASI: Well first of all Sara McKinley is
8 in our Office of External Affairs, she's not a technical
9 person. Her job is to respond to comments on a
10 non-technical basis. But the thing is -- no I understand
11 that -- I understand your concerns but if you get answers
12 like that in the future that you are not happy with tell her
13 directly that you wish to speak directly with me.

14 I am the senior air quality person, I will be
15 able to answer questions as much as I can. At this point
16 again we still have a lot of questions out there but on any
17 issue, feel free if she is not giving the appropriate
18 answers talk to me.

19 MS. SZMAUZ: Well she fooled me because she
20 really did know the process well.

21 MR. TOMASI: Yes.

22 MS. SZMAUZ: So I bought into it. Kinder Morgan
23 also has now promoted themselves on the NED website about
24 the pipeline in which they say that they are going to be
25 delivering gas to New Ipswich and other small towns and then

1 there is a tiny little asterisk way down at the bottom that
2 says something else about you know in the future, in ten
3 years maybe when the pipeline is heavily depreciated.
4 That's not transparency and I don't think you guys should
5 let it happen.

6 You know all of those people that work at jobs,
7 we don't do the right thing we get fired. I think it's time
8 to get them out.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

10 MS. SZMAUZ: And I have one question for you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Okay.

12 MS. SZMAUZ: How many pipelines that have gone
13 into filing have been denied?

14 MR. TOMASI: The question was for those -- how
15 many pipelines have been rejected by the Commission.

16 MS. SZMAUZ: After filing.

17 MR. TOMASI: After filing. I think there's been
18 an LNG facility that has been rejected. To my knowledge
19 there was another facility some time ago that was rejected
20 because it didn't have customers, that was a pipeline. So
21 to the best of my knowledge one.

22 MS. SZMAUZ: That's very, very frightening to us.

23 MR. TOMASI: I understand.

24 MS. SZMAUZ: The other thing I know that you are
25 the environmental person and we think FERC is broken and we

1 feel like here we are, Kinder Morgan has billions of
2 dollars, the minute they propose this project they are
3 hitting every Chamber of Commerce in the area, giving money.
4 There should be a rule that they are not allowed to give any
5 money to anything that they didn't already give before the
6 proposed pipeline in that area, it's just not fair.

7 We don't have those resources. We are working
8 stiffs that work from 9 to 5, put our kids to bed and get
9 online to find out more research about this. Everything we
10 do is our nighttime job. We don't have a million dollars
11 to hire a Tiffany Eddy to give a good repoire for us in New
12 Hampshire and it is not fair. You are putting the burden on
13 us and that's not how this should be, we are on the
14 defensive.

15 MR. TOMASI: I understand. It's getting pretty
16 late so we are going to take just one more.

17 MR. LEWICKE: John Lewicke, that's L-e-w-i-c-k-e.
18 It will just take a few seconds. There agent at the state
19 house in front of witnesses told me that he would arrange to
20 meet me to talk about my property on the street in front of
21 my house. I have not heard word one. This is their
22 pattern. They do not respond. Their lies and no response
23 is Kinder Morgan's pattern, not the opposite, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: The gentleman over here I don't
25 think you had a chance to speak yet have you, do you want to

1 come to the mic?

2 MR. BRODEN: I can speak from here.

3 MR. TOMASI: Very, very loud because he has to
4 record it.

5 MR. BRODEN: Bob Broden, B-r-o-d-e-n. I sort of
6 feel like the plaque here, we live in Dracut, New Ipswich
7 now and Mason. You mentioned that one pipeline was denied,
8 but how many were approved so that I can get a ratio?

9 MR. TOMASI: I don't actually know that.

10 MR. BRODEN: 100? 1,000?

11 MR. TOMASI: I mean there have been many, many
12 projects that have come in front of FERC but some of them
13 very small, some of them very big, so anything from things
14 that are almost an automatic authorization like something
15 called a prior notice to large projects like this. But I
16 would say the thing that does happen is many projects that
17 come in don't ever get built. That may be a small
18 consolation but there are projects that do get made, start
19 through a process and then they will pull the project or the
20 market doesn't develop or you know the environmental review
21 becomes too difficult and they will pull out of the process
22 or even after it gets approved -- even if it were approved
23 by FERC there are projects that have never been built
24 because of various other factors.

25 Having said that I know that's not your main

1 question, but I don't know how many have been approved,
2 however again I have already told you the answer to how many
3 have been denied.

4 MR. BRODEN: But a lot of them aren't being built
5 and they are backing out themselves?

6 MR. TOMASI: Excuse me?

7 MR. BRODEN: A lot of pipelines are not being
8 built because the developer was backing out themselves?

9 MR. TOMASI: We have had numerous projects, in
10 fact I had a couple of projects myself where they came in,
11 they started going through pre-filing and they withdrew.

12 MR. BRODEN: So evidently they felt it wasn't
13 economically feasible but you guys --

14 MR. TOMASI: Well again every project is
15 different. Every company will remove themselves -- if they
16 do remove themselves from our process for whatever reason
17 they chose to remove it from. I know a couple of them that
18 I worked on that was not actually for economic reasons it
19 was other issues regarding environmental.

20 MR. BRODEN: Okay just like a lot of oversight in
21 this one because they are losing customers and it doesn't
22 look like it's feasible for them, might have them take that
23 into consideration.

24 MR. TOMASI: Give it a day like I said, like I
25 mentioned earlier. It is the responsibility of the

1 Commission. The Commission votes on whether it has --
2 whether to approve the project or not. We will do our best
3 to write the environmental document in such a way that
4 outlines all the various system alternatives, no-action
5 alternatives, all the alternatives that people have
6 identified here tonight as well as looking at all of the
7 socio-economic impacts that could have like housing values,
8 like traffic, just all the other socio-economic factors that
9 people are concerned about and talked about in this project.

10 We have time for one more question. Any other
11 people, come on up. Okay well we will do two, because we
12 have exactly four minutes.

13 MS. LIPOMI: I'm Lisa Lipomi and I'm from Dracut
14 and I will be talking at the Dracut meeting. L-i-p-o-m-i.
15 I usually have a problem with the mic. I am a chemical
16 engineer and I work for the Department of Defense. I have
17 monitored pipe gas lines remotely. I have monitored plant
18 facilities with hazardous chemicals et cetera, remotely too
19 so I kind of know a little bit about business. Not much
20 about pipelines until now.

21 I will talk about the environmental things and
22 Dracut but I just want to make people aware that I thank
23 everybody for coming and spending their time and money to
24 come here and everybody has been spending a lot of time
25 trying to education themselves real fast but I don't know if

1 everybody realizes this I started crying when I say the maps
2 that came out.

3 In our area there were 322 little blobs in this
4 circle that could potentially go up in a matter of seconds.
5 It included our fire department, on the rim is our water
6 tower, our police department, two churches, restaurants,
7 farms, conservation land, open space, cell tower, area
8 structures gone, our sewer pump station is gone. Who comes
9 up with things that look like this and this is where we must
10 put the pipeline?

11 I just really have a hard time with this and I am
12 not even getting into any of the environment things because
13 I will do that at another time, thank you.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, sir?

15 MR. PLAZA: My name is Nathaniel Plaza,
16 P-l-a-z-a. I own property out in Lanesborough,
17 Massachusetts and I have been in this process since last
18 year in December. I know New Hampshire has been way behind
19 the curve on this thing. Even our Selectmen, they had a
20 letter -- we went to them in March and they said oh we had a
21 letter a year ago, I said then why didn't you tell us about
22 it.

23 Well they said it was a state responsibility at
24 the time but they didn't know I had called the state the day
25 before and they said no it's a town responsibility. I think

1 it is a responsibility of all of our citizens that no matter
2 where you are in the state go a little further.

3 I have house lots for sale on this piece of
4 property and I confronted Mr. Fiore about this and I said
5 what am I supposed to do with these house lots? My realtor
6 said I won't be able to sell them now. Well he says someday
7 somebody will come along and buy them. And I said to him I
8 said well I have to pay taxes on these pieces of property
9 and I have got to sit on them while you make millions of
10 dollars through this pipeline.

11 Why can't we get a share of the gas that goes
12 through that pipeline? I mean they put up these cell
13 towers, they pay these towns or anybody who owns the land,
14 they pay them so much a month. Why should the gas company
15 be making all this profit on my property which I have paid
16 taxes on for many years? It's been in my family for
17 probably 90 years. I mean we should have some value put on
18 this for us and they you know, they continue to give us this
19 run around oh we are going to take care of this, we are
20 going to talk to you about your special circumstances.

21 I don't believe them. I have read some articles
22 on Kinder Morgan. They are putting a pipeline from British
23 Columbia to the coast and they are having civil disobedience
24 up there because Kinder Morgan is not advising the people of
25 what is going on.

1 As a matter of fact one of the people against the
2 pipeline he chained himself to an SUV of the surveyor's
3 vehicle so they couldn't move it. Now we are going to be
4 faced with the same thing with Kinder Morgan. They are
5 going to continue to befuddle all of us and what this thing
6 is all about, thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Again I want to
8 thank everyone for coming out and staying so late. For
9 those of you who are going to be in Milford I will see you
10 tomorrow evening and thank you again and have a safe ride
11 home.

12 (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned at 12:07
13 a.m..)

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