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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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Dracut Senior High School (Auditorium)
1540 Lakeview Avenue
Dracut, MA 01826

Tuesday, August 11, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for Scoping
Meeting, pursuant to notice, at 7:00 p.m., Eric Tomasi, the
moderator.

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

2 MR. TOMASI: First of all I want to go ahead and
3 say good evening and thank you on behalf of the Federal
4 Energy Regulatory Commission. I want to go ahead and also
5 introduce myself. My name is Eric Tomasi, I am the Project
6 Manager who works directly for FERC and I will be preparing
7 the Environmental Impact Statement for the Northeast Energy
8 Direct Project that is proposed by Tennessee Gas.

9 And the Docket Number for this Project is
10 PF14-22. I work in the Office of Energy Projects at FERC.
11 I also have several people here tonight that are working
12 with me and they pretty much integral to the set up for
13 tonight's meeting as well as developing the Environmental
14 Impact Statement. Most of them work for the Department and
15 first I would like to introduce one of them at the front
16 table -- she's an engineer at the Office of Energy Projects
17 and works with me.

18 We also have a working directive partner, we have
19 Oliver Puhl at the table here, We have Wayne Kicklighter,
20 Peter Marsey, Darcy Metzler, Jen Ward and Noland Elsaesser
21 and I apologize for messing it up. And I apologize to any
22 of those who are speaking tonight I will mess your names up
23 and I will apologize in advance.

24 Now I want to go ahead and also state that we
25 have a couple purposes for tonight's meeting, a couple of

1 purposes. Now obviously we are here tonight basically to
2 gather the information both so that we can put together
3 analysis for this project. Now there are a few things that
4 we have to do here and obviously you can see up on the
5 screen here to my right -- we have to gather issues for the
6 analysis.

7 Now obviously I want to stress that we are going
8 to do our own very distinct analysis of every single aspect
9 of this project. We are going to do as thorough of a job as
10 we possibly can, but one reason to come out here is to
11 actually get and identify new environmental issues. I was
12 in the field a little bit today and I am going to be back
13 again in the future looking at the location of the Dracut
14 Compressor Station as well as some of the laterals. I will
15 be back up in the area as well, looking at both alternatives
16 in the proposal in the future.

17 But what is really important is to get
18 information from the public and I don't mean to do our job
19 -- my job for me but what I know is that you live here, some
20 of you have lived here your entire life, some of you have
21 for several generations lived here. I want to know
22 basically what is important to you, number one and with the
23 current route as proposed by Tennessee Gas, what is it about
24 it that could be improved.

25 You know are there things that we are missing,

1 things that you don't see in the environmental reports?
2 Those are the sort of things that it is really important for
3 us to know and so that's one of the major reasons why we are
4 here tonight. Another reason obviously you can see is
5 explaining the FERC review process. There is a huge amount
6 of work that goes into all of these projects and we are
7 still pretty much in the early stages of this and I am going
8 to go ahead and talk to you for a little bit about where we
9 are, where we have been and what we are going to go forward
10 in the future.

11 And then obviously provide an opportunity for
12 public input. Now a lot of the concerns that people have is
13 that well I only have 3 minutes to speak, I only have 4
14 minutes to speak, I can't get all of my information out, you
15 know. I can't tell you all I have to. Well that's why we
16 want to look at your written comments as well.

17 I know for a fact that most of you who are really
18 passionate about opposing this project or even for this
19 project for instance, are not here to give me all of your
20 information in dribs, I know that. That's why I will stress
21 to you that when you come up and give your speech, if you
22 haven't been able to get through it, give it to us so that
23 we can put it into the full text of your speech in the
24 record so that we have it, okay?

25 Now again, this goes right into this next slide,

1 what other ways are there to comment -- obviously as I said
2 you know, you can comment here tonight, that's important.
3 Also you can even send your comments through the mail,
4 there's a comment form on the table out front that you saw,
5 there is also that you can mail them directly to the FERC as
6 well and there is also you can go through our e-library
7 system. The e-library system at FERC.gov and you look at
8 the e-comment at the e-library there's a way to go ahead and
9 upload your comments.

10 Either direct letters and there is also a quick
11 comment format which is just a real quick -- you just type
12 out a real quick message or using the sort of the written
13 comment, the e-library to upload an entire letter, an entire
14 document, an entire multiple research papers if you want, we
15 have had people do that in the past so you can upload as
16 much or as little information as you feel that you need.

17 In addition I do want to point out because it has
18 come up a couple of times. If you are concerned about
19 giving us too much information -- and what I mean by that is
20 if you know for instance a cultural resource on the land or
21 you know, perhaps there is an endangered species habitat on
22 your property, I want to go ahead and let you know that
23 there is a way that you can actually go ahead and file that
24 as privileged so that not everybody would see that.

25 I would see that, but the general public would

1 not see that. I do want to point out that anything you file
2 that is privileged I can't still use in the document
3 publically but you can still give me the information so that
4 we can make sure you can avoid those resources, that's
5 really what we are striving for now.

6 Another avenue for public comment is the comment
7 period after the draft environmental impact statement. Now
8 this is not the only meeting that we are going to have up in
9 the area. Obviously we have had other scoping meetings you
10 know, which occurred and will have a little more after this
11 in New Hampshire, but we will also come back after we issue
12 the draft environmental impact statement for another set of
13 meetings.

14 Now what those meetings are going to be for is
15 for you, the public, as well as agencies or anyone else to
16 tell me what you thought about the environmental impact
17 statement and how you think it could be improved so there
18 are many avenues which you can provide us input and I want
19 to go through the procedure tonight.

20 Again I want to re-iterate that written comments
21 are given the exact same weight as verbal comments. If you
22 cannot speak here tonight, if you don't wish to speak file
23 the letter, it is exactly the same as if you had spoken
24 tonight. Now because one of the things that we do here
25 tonight you might see me speaking to the gentleman in front

1 of me right now. He's the court reporter, he is hired by
2 Ace Federal, we have a contract with Ace Federal.

3 Now what they would do they are going to take
4 down every single word that is spoken today at this meeting
5 and make sure that it gets into the public record. Now
6 within a few weeks this document will be in the public
7 record in this docket so that you can go ahead and review
8 every single thing that was said here. So I want to make
9 sure that all of this information that was said will be in
10 the public record and it will be just as if you had written
11 it.

12 But again feel free to include as much detail as
13 you wish in written comments. Now one thing I want to point
14 out and there is obviously a rare tradition in the
15 northeast, you know town public hearings and this is not a
16 public hearing and this is not really a public forum where I
17 can discuss the merits of the case, this is me coming out
18 here and getting information from you so that we can develop
19 the project.

20 I can't really discuss the merits of the case.
21 If there is some time after everyone is done speaking which
22 we will see, I can answer some questions after we are done,
23 but you know, my main job here tonight is to make sure that
24 everyone gets the opportunity to speak on the record.

25 Now obviously we have heard some cell phones go

1 off already and so I would like to remind everyone to please
2 go ahead and turn off your mobile phones. You probably saw
3 that there is another microphone up here in the front that's
4 where the public is going to be giving their comments and
5 everyone when you came in you were given a number and it's a
6 little card with a number as we go through that and make
7 sure you come up and give your comments.

8 Now I want you to know that I will allow and have
9 allowed, and will tonight allow elected officials to speak
10 first. Maybe about 10 or 15 elected officials to speak
11 first, they are going to go first because they represent
12 more than just themselves, they represent communities or
13 towns or in some instances an entire state.

14 Another point is I know we keep harping on this
15 but if you have a letter that you want to put into the
16 record, you know, give it to us in hard copy and if you have
17 it with you here tonight try to summarize your points
18 because you only have 3 minutes, it is going to go by much
19 quicker than you think it is going to, so try to summarize
20 and see if you can get done in the time.

21 Again don't interrupt the speaker. Now I am
22 going to stress that a little more tonight than I would
23 otherwise because I know there is a lot of passion here
24 tonight, there's also people here supporting the pipeline.
25 Even if you do not agree with the people who are speaking

1 please respect their right to speak for 3 minutes. Everyone
2 is going to have a chance to speak so let them speak even if
3 you don't agree with them, give them their 3 minutes.

4 Now also this evening a lot of emotion so people
5 are going to want to clap and cheer and that's fine, I have
6 no problem with that, but just remember the longer the
7 cheering and clapping goes on, the less people we are going
8 to be able to get to by the end of the tonight. Because we
9 don't necessarily this venue all night, we have until a
10 little after midnight, and I will stay here as long as it
11 takes but when they tell me to shut it down we have to shut
12 it down.

13 And again any interruption of any of the speakers
14 is only going to disrupt and restrict other fellow citizen's
15 ability to speak tonight. Now this is basically all of you
16 know about the project, this is some of the project
17 information and as you well know there is a compressor
18 station here and you know, in this town, in the town of
19 Dracut as well as both the main line as well as the delivery
20 lines.

21 As I mentioned I was out in the field today
22 looking at some of these lines, driving through the
23 communities taking a look at what is there and we are going
24 to be back and you will also note of course that on July
25 24th Kinder Morgan did file a new set of draft resource

1 reports that filled in some of the gaps which we marked.
2 Obviously we are quite aware that not all of the information
3 is yet available from the company on all of the impacts.

4 We will be preparing another large -- I suspect,
5 a very large data request that we are going to send to the
6 company, identifying data gaps that we want to see. So and
7 one of the things that you might have seen them compressed
8 as well as this July 24th meeting, sorry -- filing that they
9 did reduce the size of the pipeline to some extent. They
10 reduced the amount of gas that they would be delivering from
11 2.2 billion cubic feet per day to 1.2 billion cubic feet per
12 day.

13 And they reduced the size of the line from
14 Wright, New York to Dracut, the main line from 36 to 30
15 inches in diameter. You will note however that the
16 Lynnfield lateral did increase in size from 20 to 24 inches
17 and that does affect this community so make sure you are
18 aware of that. And of course the compression station in
19 Dracut, you know that is an issue which we are going to be
20 looking at to see how to minimize those impacts at the
21 particular station as well as alternatives.

22 And I guess I should have updated the slides,
23 since I said it, updated them on Friday, there was actually
24 a couple of Fridays so I apologize for that. Now this is a
25 product map, this is the eastern side and I want to talk to

1 you a little bit about who FERC is and what we do. I'm not
2 going to get way into the detail but we are actually what's
3 called an independent agency and we regulate the interstate
4 transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil.

5 Now when I say independent agency, what does that
6 mean? Well that means that basically our decisions are made
7 by the Commissioners are not reviewable by the President or
8 Congress, they are reviewable by the courts so that's
9 something that you need to be aware of and also as I
10 mentioned the FERC can review proposals and authorize the
11 construction of an interstate natural gas pipeline, storage
12 facilities, LNG terminals by natural gas I should say, as
13 well as licensing the inspection of hydro-electric projects.

14 Now one thing we do not do is we do not regulate
15 either local distribution, nor do we regulate exploration or
16 drilling so fracking, other well-drilling, we have no
17 authority to regulate however, we will look at the
18 cumulative impacts of the pipeline as well as other projects
19 within the area. And so I want to stress that because we do
20 have a responsibility to look at those impacts.

21 And I guess that brings to why do we have this
22 responsibility well because we are a federal licensing
23 agency, we have a responsibility under the National
24 Environmental Policy Act or NEPA and we actually have to
25 consider all the potential environmental impacts from any

1 project that we review. And so that is my job. My job is
2 not to approve the pipeline my job is not to deny the
3 pipeline. My job is to write the environmental impact
4 statement, to review the proposal that Kinder Morgan has
5 given us and then also look at reasonable alternatives for
6 that pipeline.

7 And that is what I want you to understand, that
8 is what I will be doing. What my job is, like you, I take
9 that environmental impact statement and the recommendation
10 to mitigate the impacts as well as any other recommendations
11 and I give that to our five Commissioners and they vote on
12 if this project should or should not be built.

13 They give what is called a Certificate of Public
14 Convenience and Necessity which means that they have
15 determined whether they choose to approve it and it is
16 publicly need so ultimately this is their decision. My job
17 is just to given what the environmental impacts of that
18 project would be and recommending mitigation methods.

19 Now I talked a little bit about the current
20 status of where we are at. I told you about the recent
21 filing for the resource reports and we will go ahead and do
22 a request for them to fill in those gaps. The company --
23 we're still in what's called the pre-filing stage, it is
24 still relatively early. In fact the company has not planned
25 to give us an active formal application until October of

1 this year and after that point we still have close to a year
2 until the environmental review will be completely done.

3 But even though we don't have an formal
4 application now, we are going to get more information as
5 this process goes along. Now you might think well, hold on
6 a second doesn't the scoping period, the comment period end
7 after this month? Good point -- now let me tell you
8 something is that even though the scoping period will end
9 for the formal comments, we will still take comments from
10 anyone throughout the entire process and we will address
11 those comments throughout the entire process, whether we get
12 them in the formal comment period or not.

13 Whether you file comments before the formal
14 comment period or if you file comments after the formal
15 comment period, we will address those. I want to make sure
16 that that is absolutely clear.

17 And obviously after we get through the EIS
18 process we will issue what's called a draft environmental
19 impact statement and after that draft, as I said earlier, we
20 will be back out here again for an additional set of
21 meetings to get comments from the public. And of course
22 just like now you can file your comments on that draft EIS
23 to be able to address all.

24 They are a little different, comments that you
25 provide in this phase we will address without identifying

1 you specifically, whereas if you file after the draft
2 environmental impact statement is issued, you will basically
3 see your letter and then our response to it right next to it
4 and then an appendix so that's how that would work.

5 So here's the map which you are very much aware
6 of, the map of the project, and there's a western portion
7 and as I said we have I think at last count earlier today we
8 had a little over 3,600 comments on the record on this
9 project which is a very, very large amount of comments for
10 just about any project that I have ever seen.

11 And we have a lot of concerns which the public
12 has identified. These are some of the comments, obviously
13 the public has identified their concerns and they have
14 expressed an interest in the current session today, to
15 develop alternative energy and so that's one of the things
16 that we want to tell you, to hear your concerns, and that's
17 something we need to do as well as concerns regarding
18 export.

19 And again, I heard today as well even though this
20 isn't necessarily a rural community, a lot of the -- it
21 appears to be a very pretty and very nice community and it
22 has qualities which are very rural in a certain way and we
23 understand that this can disrupt that nature and so we want
24 to make sure that you know we address the concerns from the
25 public and see what we can do to minimize their concerns as

1 much as possible or minimize the impacts actually.

2 Obviously we have developed some high density
3 residential areas that is also necessary. This area has you
4 know both farms and it has very dense residential areas so
5 we understand that we need to address both of those concerns
6 as we go through a community such as this. As I mentioned
7 earlier cumulative impacts as well as the issue of you know
8 transporting gas that's from fracked -- unconventional
9 fracked that's something that we will have to address and we
10 will look at it.

11 Obviously private well damage, something we get a
12 great deal of concerns about from the public and is
13 something that we will address and have addressed in all of
14 our documents. And of course very specific to this area
15 there is compressor station noise and air emissions. Not so
16 much that they are planning to use electric units at the
17 Dracut station but there are concerns about emissions and
18 blow down emissions and these are things we will be looking
19 at.

20 So I told you a little bit of the process anyways
21 but next slide -- now one things that I want to point out is
22 that even after we issue the FEIS as I mentioned, that is my
23 recommendation or my team's recommendation to the
24 Commissioners on how to minimize the impacts for the
25 proposed project. We are still a long way from that and

1 obviously the Commission will make that final decision and
2 then that decision will be issued in what's called their
3 Certificate Order.

4 And that's where they lay out their rationale and
5 their reasoning for approving or denying the project. Now I
6 talked a little bit about the EIS and this is on another
7 slide and one of the things that I really didn't talk about
8 before is we are required to do a hard look and that's a
9 legal term, is that we need to, not just -- we can't just
10 like essentially say, "Oh yeah this might not be a big
11 impact", no, everything that you bring to my attention or
12 the team's attention, we need to take a hard look at.

13 We can't just very cleverly write it off, we have
14 to make sure that we analyze it because this is as it says,
15 a part of that, this is an analytical document so we need to
16 make sure that all the science that goes into the analysis
17 makes sense and is clear to the public.

18 This isn't just a document to our Commissioners
19 it is also a document to the public. We need to make sure
20 that you understand it, not just the Commissioners and as I
21 mentioned before the EIS will address all of the comments,
22 both things that are mentioned here tonight as well as have
23 been identified in written form, both specific and
24 cumulative.

25 Now again we are about ready to go ahead and

1 start bringing up speakers. I want to remind everybody that
2 you know when we call your number, come up to the
3 microphone, please be aware of what number we are on, again
4 there's lot of people here so if we are are on number say
5 20, 21, 22 you might want to start getting up and getting
6 ready.

7 Also try to speak clearly, as I mentioned we do
8 have a court reporter here tonight and I want to make sure
9 that you can spell your name for him so that he can get that
10 correctly. There will be an enforced time limit and that
11 will be 3 minutes. Now the rule is not to say that the
12 elected officials have more time but for the public it is 3
13 minutes per person and I'll hold the little light there when
14 it's time.

15 There's going to be a little stop-light here so
16 that it can help you see when your time is running out. It
17 will be green while you are speaking and when it turns
18 yellow you have 30 seconds left and then when it turns red
19 that means your time is up. I will try to remind everybody
20 when there's 30 seconds but as I said, please do not
21 interrupt the speaker because I want you to show respect to
22 fellow citizens, I want everyone to have a chance to speak
23 tonight okay.

24 And again, please don't interrupt the speaker,
25 there will be people here tonight that you do not agree with

1 and I want to make sure that everyone can give their
2 comments in 3 minutes, okay.

3 The first elected official on our list is we have
4 speaking on behalf of Senator Warren we have Ariel Vega.

5 MR.VEGA: Well thank you for inviting us and
6 welcoming us here. I apologize the senator couldn't make it
7 but I am here for her. First of all I would like to thank
8 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for holding these
9 scoping meetings and for taking into consideration the many
10 important viewpoints on the proposed project, both for and
11 against.

12 I think everyone in this room can agree that high
13 energy costs are an issue here not just in Massachusetts but
14 throughout New England and therefore I think it is critical
15 I think that these pipelines are well and safe and that
16 citizens of Massachusetts have adequate time to review and
17 make sure that they are safe and that they have an adequate
18 time to review the FERC licensing procedure.

19 I know we mentioned earlier this evening that
20 FERC is planning on taking on comments even after the public
21 comment period so FERC, our office is urging that FERC
22 actually extend the public comment period past the date of
23 August 31st. It would allow time for additional communities
24 to either revise environmental resource report filed on July
25 24th and an extension would also allow for the completion of

1 Attorney General Maura Healey's ongoing study on the
2 electricity reliability needs of Massachusetts.

3 So again it is our hope that you know residents
4 will be impacted -- that are impacted by this project will
5 be given ample time to consider all available options before
6 the comment period is closed. So again, thank you I don't
7 want to take up too much time because there is a lot of
8 people here that want to speak but I just wanted to let you
9 know that we are here and we are listening to all of your
10 comments as well as FERC's responses as well so thank you
11 for having me and I hope that it goes well.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next speaking on behalf
13 of Congressman Niki Tsonges, Katie Enos.

14 MS. ENOS: Good evening, the Congressman regrets
15 that she is not able to be here this evening so I am the
16 Congressman's Chief of Staff and Russell Pandres who is my
17 colleague is also here on behalf of the Congressman to
18 deliver this statement from her so I would like to read her
19 statement now:

20 First I would like to thank you for hosting this
21 scoping meeting in my District today and I hope it is the
22 first of several opportunities for constituents I represent
23 to provide their input. I recognize FERC's challenging
24 responsibility to ensure that our energy system is reliable
25 and to minimize natural resource degradation in the face of

1 a quickly changing energy market.

2 Constituents and businesses across Massachusetts
3 have trouble absorbing the increasing cost of energy and
4 there is agreement that the best solution to New England's
5 energy issues would be through careful, long-term planning
6 and significant public input. Meetings like this begin to
7 provide the public with that opportunity.

8 I also appreciate the opportunity to continue my
9 office's dialogue with FERC and to share directly with you
10 some of the foremost concerns brought to me by my
11 constituents, hundreds of whom have contacted me about this
12 proposal. Concerns that I share and believe must be taken
13 seriously by the regulators reviewing this proposal.

14 As I am sure you will hear tonight there are many
15 concerns for the impact that this proposed pipeline will
16 have on the environment and the surrounding ecology. My
17 constituents and I have worked hard to preserve our diverse
18 and historic Massachusetts landscape and I value this long
19 determined effort shared by so many of the communities that
20 I represent so that future generations can enjoy our
21 treasured landscape well into the future.

22 We must protect our historic farmland as it is
23 rooted in New England's character, heritage and economy,
24 being both an important source of income to local families
25 and integral to the historic New England landscape.

1 Environmental protection should be held to the strictest
2 standards with this proposed project. We know how precious
3 and vital our wetlands, state and local conservation land,
4 threatened and vulnerable species, and watersheds are to our
5 own quality of life and the ecology surrounding us, a lesson
6 hard learned in New England's industrial past.

7 We have made significant progress cleaning up our
8 rivers and restoring habitats. To see this work regress
9 would be devastating. Questions such as does drilling a
10 pipeline crossing rivers such as the Nashville River,
11 currently being vetted for wild and scenic status by the
12 Department of Interior agitate pollutants?

13 How will farmers be compensated for loss of
14 future crop production and how temporary is minimal impact?
15 These questions should be thoroughly explored. Home owners
16 are understandably concerned with how the pipeline might
17 affect the individual property values. A house is an
18 investment for one family and for future generations, as
19 pipelines and compressor stations are sited near residents
20 how will homeowners be compensated for the potential loss in
21 property value even if their property is not directly
22 impacted?

23 I have heard the very reasonable concern that
24 property owners, both directly and indirectly impacted by
25 the construction and route of the pipeline may see the value

1 of their property decrease only to see the gas ultimately
2 moving through the pipeline exported overseas with no
3 benefits to the communities serving as its host.

4 How is the community compensated for loss in
5 property value, especially when they are not serviced by
6 natural gas but are simply hosting a portion of the main
7 line? How will FERC know the company has made every effort
8 to avoid utilizing eminent domain? How will public need be
9 determined if there is the slightest potential to export
10 natural gas?

11 Residents are also concerned with the public
12 safety risks from potential accidents, a reality we must
13 confront with honesty and transparency. While remote
14 technology has improved dramatically in the last few
15 decades, can residents living near a remotely-manned
16 compressor station feel at ease? What measures will be
17 taken to ensure that disruption of the ground while
18 drilling, blasting and laying pipe will not negatively
19 affect the wells that so many of my constituents depend on
20 for drinking water?

21 Will there be constant monitoring of the ground
22 water and residential areas that depend on wells? Do we
23 understand the long-term impacts of living in proximity to a
24 compressor station? I have also heard concerns regarding
25 the process with which this project has proceeded.

1 Contact with local town officials who are best
2 able to identify local concerns has not gone as smoothly as
3 desired. For example, local officials were not the first
4 parties contacted, but instead discovered an energy company
5 was proposing to build a massive infrastructure project from
6 their own constituents. There have also been many concerns
7 with the speed with which the public meeting has been
8 scheduled without providing complete resource reports in
9 advance.

10 For example in the most recent release thousands
11 of "to be determined" were noted throughout the report as is
12 the case with very large infrastructure projects, there will
13 be constantly changing information and this process is in
14 the early stages, however I fail to see how my constituents
15 can comment as informed citizens with so many unknowns.

16 Additionally I would like to ask that FERC
17 consider reviewing the numerous natural gas pipeline
18 processes, pending or approved in the New England region in
19 a holistic manner to ensure that we are not over-building
20 our pipeline infrastructure for domestic need.

21 As a country we have made a commitment to
22 building a renewable future and not reducing the
23 competitiveness of solar, wind, hydro-power and other
24 alternative sources in favor of additional pipeline
25 infrastructure. Accordingly would FERC consider a no-build

1 option, instead considering the option to repair our
2 existing pipeline infrastructures and for our region's
3 energy needs?

4 Also knowing that the Massachusetts Attorney
5 General's office has conducted a study to determine regional
6 pipeline infrastructure need to be released in October of
7 2015 I ask in advance that this study be given consideration
8 in FERC's decision. I respectfully request consideration of
9 these questions raised by my constituents closely and
10 carefully before deciding and I would like to request
11 additional FERC scoping meetings to be held in the early
12 months of fall in locations that have not yet hosted scoping
13 meetings to give my constituents further opportunities to
14 provide input on this project.

15 Thank you again FERC for holding these scoping
16 sessions and providing me with this opportunity to present
17 the concerns that my constituents have brought to me. I
18 look forward to your responses and to continuing this
19 dialogue on behalf of the 3rd Congressional District,
20 sincerely Niki Tsongas, Member of Congress.

21 MR. TOMASI: And I want to call up in advance, I
22 don't actually know -- there is a State Senator here
23 tonight, I don't actually know your seniority so I am going
24 to call the first one who signed up, that is Kathleen
25 O'Connor Ives, state senator?

1 MS. IVES: Thank you very much my name is
2 Kathleen O'Connor Ives, I'm the State Senator for the First
3 Essex District which includes the communities of
4 Newburyport, Amesbury, Salisbury, Merrimac, Haverhill and
5 North Andover. It's notable that in a city of the few and
6 the current proposal of Kinder Morgan will include the
7 lateral line directly impacting he residents from the city
8 of Methuen.

9 Kinder Morgan came before the Metheun council on
10 June 13th to make a presentation and I raised concerns at
11 that convening as well that include the following. I am
12 extremely concerned about public safety during the
13 construction stage of the project. I am also concerned
14 about the question which was posed regarding the time for
15 fire response in the event of an emergency from a trained
16 fighter who expressed very grave concern about the response
17 from Kinder Morgan because that response time was too long.

18 From my understanding there is no direct benefit
19 to the Methuen residents for this impact. There are no
20 guarantees or reductions or even a maintained energy cost.
21 The only certainty that the residents of Methuen have are
22 public safety burdens and reduced property values. In term
23 when it comes to environmental impact statement, it is my
24 understanding that the purpose of the scoping sessions is to
25 develop an environmental impact statement and to consider

1 the idea of avoiding, minimizing or mitigating the impacts
2 on the environment.

3 The only way to logically avoid environmental
4 impacts is to recommend to your Commissioners that no action
5 be taken because there is no realistic way to mitigate all
6 of the environmental impacts that you have already
7 described. Some of the concerns that you listed on that one
8 slide, one slide long of environmental impacts only begins
9 to be the tip of the iceberg in terms of the ripple effect.

10 Now this line is going to be impacting residents
11 in terms of this construction but residents in outlying
12 districts have grave concerns related to the support of
13 fracked gas and the impact it will have on the water quality
14 and environmental degradation to our entire nation.

15 It is my sincere hope as well that these scoping
16 sessions are not simply an exercise in futility where the
17 will of the public is discounted and disregarded. The
18 public's concerns need to actually impact the process.
19 Actually consider some of the flaws of this proposal and
20 respect the will of the public.

21 I think with a background myself in environmental
22 law I appreciate your discreet role in creating a draft
23 environmental impact statement and creating multiple
24 opportunities for public input but I do know that these
25 scoping sessions are happening in the peak summer season and

1 I echo Congressman's Tsongas's desire to have future
2 opportunities available to people that might not be
3 available at this peak time, because when the
4 recommendations are made in the draft environmental impact
5 statement, our residents are going to be left with your
6 decision indefinitely and we take that responsibility very
7 seriously to give them every opportunity to voice their
8 concerns in this project, like I said at the onset has no
9 direct benefit to the residents of the Commonwealth only
10 burdens, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Senator Barbara L'Italien?

12 MS. L'ITALIEN: I'm just going to move this a
13 little bit, it is a little awkward just looking at you with
14 this audience behind me so, great, my name is Barbara
15 L'Italien. I am a state senator and I represent 4
16 communities, 3 of which would directly be impacted by the
17 proposed gas pipeline here in Dracut, in Andover and in
18 Tewksbury. I was here about a week ago talking with the
19 state and the Facility Siting Review Board.

20 Thank you for being here. I am deeply concerned
21 about this pipeline proposal and how it may impact the
22 communities, not only of my district, but throughout
23 Massachusetts. I share many of the concerns that my
24 constituents have questioned how the pipeline will impact
25 homeowners, home values and the community at large due to

1 permanent easements for construction and operation of the
2 pipeline, permanently altered land features as a result of
3 the pipeline construction, increase risks of air and noise
4 pollution from the pipeline and compressor stations and
5 other facilities.

6 The possible use of eminent domain during the
7 construction process and the lack of discussion regarding
8 what constitutes just compensation for taking like this and
9 how and when land owners will be compensated.

10 I am also concerned about impacts on the people's
11 ability to get home-owner's insurance, what their rates are
12 going to be, and I actually I guess being an elected
13 official, had an opportunity to speak with someone from
14 Kinder Morgan this week and they stated that there would be
15 no adverse impacts on people's ability to keep their
16 home-owner's insurance, no change in the rates, no change in
17 their home-owner value and I know you look primarily at
18 environmental impact but that really concerns me.

19 Because again as my predecessor's had mentioned,
20 all of these people sitting here are going to live with this
21 probably with the largest single investment of their life,
22 their home.

23 MR. TOMASI: I want to point out something that
24 we will be doing what's called a socio-economic analysis and
25 one of the things that we have heard over and over again was

1 concerns about property values and also insurance. That is
2 one of the things that you know I take very seriously and we
3 are going to have a look at that and if that means it is
4 going to add additional work internally to try and figure
5 out what those would actually be we are going to do that.

6 MS. L'ITALIEN: Yeah, the person that I asked --
7 the person that I asked was genuinely surprised that I would
8 ask that question and I have to believe that there is a
9 place that you can gather that information. So my district
10 is home to many multi-generational family-owned farms, some
11 located here in Dracut. For these individuals their
12 livelihoods depend on the ability to raise and sell crops to
13 individuals and vendors.

14 A pipeline could have a serious impact on local
15 food sources because pipeline construction on or around
16 whole fields may severely deter farmer's abilities to tend
17 the land and maximize their profits and in fact there was a
18 very well-spoken farmer who I hope gets up tonight from
19 Dracut that will speak to this I hope later on.

20 As the proposed route continues to shift many
21 questions are left unanswered. Property owners need
22 properly analyzed pipeline impact on neighborhoods as newly
23 drawn maps indicate additional neighborhoods impacted by the
24 pipeline route. These residents should be afford equal time
25 and opportunity to analyze the pipeline proposal and ask

1 questions of Kinder Morgan company representatives.

2 And again I will echo what Congressman Tsongas
3 said and Senator O'Connor Ives said, I know you mentioned it
4 in your opening but I really can't stress enough that I
5 think we need to have more scoping sessions, they need to be
6 not just in Dracut and not just additional New Hampshire,
7 but there will be reps following me that are coming here
8 from Danvers because of the lateral there and I feel that
9 you should be adding more sessions along the lateral.

10 So I'm also concerned about how this pipeline
11 could negatively impact some of our areas protected
12 agricultural spaces. Some of the lands in the path of the
13 pipeline include local habitats, water supplies, vegetation
14 and recreation spaces protected by private conservation
15 trusts. More than a hundred land parcels located in the
16 path of the pipeline are protected by Article 97 of the
17 Massachusetts Constitution. Their current use for the
18 public would be threatened by possible invocation of eminent
19 domain during the pipeline construction.

20 Some of my district's farms are currently
21 protected by the federal open space laws and agricultural
22 preservation restrictions. I share the worries of my
23 constituents over how toxins may impact local food supplies
24 and fertile lands.

25 I worry that the pipeline may also negatively

1 impact local water sources and waterways. Kinder Morgan
2 plans to use methods of horizontal directional drilling when
3 constructing the pipeline under wetlands or major water
4 bodies like the Merrimack River.

5 It's important to know how this construction will
6 impact downstream communities such as Lawrence, Haverhill,
7 Newburyport which all uses the Merrimack River as its
8 primary water source. We need to know if construction and
9 operation will disrupt river sediments from pass milling and
10 farming activities and how that could impact downstream
11 water supplies.

12 This project requires constant monitoring to
13 address concerns about how blasting and drilling will impact
14 local wells and wetlands. With changing Kinder Morgan
15 reports it is difficult to generate an accurate
16 environmental impact statement. We need to know more
17 information about impact on air quality, archeological
18 resources, socio demographic populations, and natural
19 resources.

20 We need to fully understand how possible effects
21 of construction such as water displacement will impact local
22 communities. One of the things that was not listed on the
23 board, when you listed all the concerns that you are going
24 to take a look at is public safety. I share many of my
25 constituent's concerns about how possible type line failures

1 during construction propose a safety risk to individuals and
2 properties -- the potential impact radius of 861 feet from
3 main lines, 633 feet for the length of the lateral according
4 to the formula published by the Federal Pipeline and
5 Hazardous Material Safety Administration.

6 A main line with a 30 inch diameter natural gas
7 pipeline with a high pressure of 1460 PSI would travel
8 through Dracut and by comparison local pipelines are usually
9 100 PSI. Lateral lines would pass through Andover and
10 Tisbury in my district, including the Lynnfield lateral
11 which was original proposed at 20 inches and as of July 24th
12 was mentioned increased to 24 inches.

13 I have additional concerns related to the 23,000
14 horsepower compressor station in Dracut. Will it be
15 controlled or monitored remotely which poses a serious
16 threat if something goes wrong? We need to know who will
17 respond immediately to any of the issues at the compressor
18 station, how long would that take?

19 It is essential that Kinder Morgan addresses
20 public safety concerns with elected officials, homeowners
21 and safety response teams before FERC approves the proposal.
22 Again I mentioned I asked a question of the Kinder Morgan
23 folks this week in Boston about all of this and they
24 couldn't answer me as to what the chain of command was and
25 what the training structure was and how folks would be

1 trained in public safety, who would pay for that et cetera.

2 There are still a lot of questions that are not answered.

3 Incidents-related problems with the pipeline have
4 the potential to overly burden the public safety of
5 infrastructure. Lingered questions and concerns include if
6 something goes wrong with the pipeline or compressor meter
7 stations, what is the detailed public safety response plan
8 and the rest of the issues with the least amount of negative
9 consequences?

10 If something does go wrong, are local public
11 safety teams expected to respond and how will they be
12 trained to adequately and safety respond to such incidents?
13 We have at least within this town public safety is really
14 stretched quite thing. This town, because it doesn't have a
15 very strong industrial tax base struggles every single year
16 to balance their budget, every year to meet the costs of
17 their schools, their transportation, their public safety --
18 those are all very real concerns for me, how they would
19 respond if this compressor station in particular have a
20 problem.

21 As you will see tonight this pipeline proposal
22 has generated much concern among state officials, boards of
23 selectmen, town meetings, local businesses, activist groups
24 and individual homeowners. More time is needed to fully
25 analyze the possible impacts of this proposal before FERC

1 issues its decision.

2 Since Kinder Morgan continues to alter details of
3 the pipeline and this was mentioned, has many things yet to
4 be filled in, it is difficult to generate accurate studies
5 related to impact and public safety, individual properties
6 and local environment. Therefore FERC's public comment
7 filing deadline of August 31st is too soon for citizens to
8 have an opportunity to comment on the most recent plan
9 revisions.

10 I do believe we need more scoping sessions here
11 and with the most recent revised resource reports issued on
12 July 24th just a little over 2 weeks ago, it is difficult
13 for community members to fully comprehend the most
14 up-to-date details of the proposal. Again I would like to
15 say there need to be scoping sessions happening in
16 communities impacted by the Lynnfield lateral and in
17 Tewksbury.

18 My immediate concern, but certainly anyone
19 affected by laterals in their area need to be our concern
20 here in Northeast Massachusetts. It's necessary for these
21 densely populated communities to have an opportunity to
22 raise their concerns. The pipeline has the potential of
23 dramatically impacting our communities and add increased
24 pressures to public infrastructure, it's necessary that
25 Kinder Morgan address concerns related to home values, the

1 environment and public safety before FERC makes its final
2 decision, thank you very much.

3 MR. TOMASI: Again I want to apologize and I
4 don't know the level of seniority for the you know, the
5 Massachusetts House of Representatives, so the first person
6 that signed up was Theodore -- again I'm apologizing,
7 Theodore Speliotis. And again I want to remind you to
8 completely spell your name for the court reporter.

9 MR. SPELIOTIS: Thank you very much. For the
10 record my name is Ted Speliotis, this is spelled
11 S-p-e-l-i-o-t-i-s. I live in the town of Danvers,
12 Massachusetts and I represent the communities of Peabody
13 and Middletown as well, all 3 are affected by the Lynnfield
14 lateral coming from this area to stopping in Danvers, MASS.
15 I'm here -- first I would like to thank Senator L'Italien
16 for raising the question of being able to have an additional
17 hearing in my particular area of the lateral. It would be
18 very helpful for folks.

19 We have one of the most endangered rivers in the
20 nation and it happens to serve as our drinking water, the
21 Ipswich River. It actually dries up in the summer, that's
22 how frightening it is and because of a whole myriad of
23 federal regulations it would make a lot of sense to use the
24 Merrimack River but water basins are what they are and they
25 almost doesn't even seem explore-able when we discuss them.

1 So that's an important consideration. We have
2 quarries in the area, we have neighbors immediate abutters,
3 but I think what's most important for me to raise to you in
4 a 3 minute span is something that perhaps my constituents
5 can't raise to you. Or are not likely to as much -- and you
6 are familiar with the ISO New England and their projections
7 I imagine, and I don't know if you happen to see their main
8 report.

9 They projected and this was their words, "that
10 there will be no roads in electric need between now and
11 2014" because of the conservation work we have been doing in
12 this state and in this region, it is really remarkable. If
13 you look at our environment, if you look at our efforts and
14 solar and wind and water, you would have seen zero in 2008.

15 If you look today you see not a huge amount, but
16 867 megawatts, but to show you what's happening in my little
17 district, just the other day we opened a new power source in
18 the town of Danvers funded by a local sports entity. A
19 sports entity, indoor sports that is perhaps the largest in
20 the country that is chosen to provide 1.3 megawatts of power
21 they are going to supply all of the electricity for their
22 facility and 2% of all the homes in Danvers.

23 250 homes -- but it doesn't stop there. We have
24 a live yacht club that has done the same thing, we have had
25 other commercial entities that have done this and they are

1 viewing it purely through the efforts of the Commonwealth
2 and the credits that we are offering.

3 So it's near, it's financially feasible to have
4 it and it's being recognized by the ICO and I'm asking you
5 when you are looking at these laterals especially, why, why
6 do we need that lateral? And I really question it. I'm
7 here and you talk about seniority. I don't know if there is
8 anybody more senior, I have been doing this my entire life
9 and I supported every single pipeline up to this point.

10 Why -- because I don't want coal. We have a
11 power plant in Salem that was coal-driven and no longer,
12 that's a plus. I didn't support Seabrook, the nuclear power
13 plant, stood up as the first elected official to oppose it.
14 This is the first time I am coming to you and saying look,
15 we have had enough, thank you so much.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. We have Linda
17 Campbell.

18 MS. CAMPBELL: Good evening, thank you for being
19 here this evening. I'm Linda D. Campbell, C-a-m-p-b-e-l-l
20 just like the soup and I represent the cities of Methuen and
21 Haverhill I the state legislature. I am also currently
22 serving as the acting chair of public safety in the house.

23 I will convey to you concerns that have been
24 raised by my community on the effect in my district. I want
25 to begin by disclosing that this pipeline does pass behind

1 my home but not through my property. First and foremost in
2 the city of Methuen, just down the road here there are
3 legitimate concerns regarding the environment property and
4 safety.

5 In Methuen this pipeline is very close to homes
6 and I emphasize very, within a few yards in many cases. It
7 traverses neighborhoods and driveways and primarily through
8 wetlands and conservation. Residents have legitimate
9 concerns regarding investments and mature landscaping which
10 they planted when the pipeline was originally laid. They
11 have concerns regarding property value.

12 I share the concern that this expansion may not
13 contribute to reduced energy costs and I do not accept the
14 premise that we can do nothing in government to insure that
15 this expansion benefits New England and Massachusetts
16 primarily. This seems to be a supposition and a proposition
17 that we are accepting automatically and I challenge that.

18 This expansion cannot be allowed to serve
19 primarily as an enhancement for export across the Atlantic.
20 This must be part of an overall strategy to contribute to
21 the reduction of fossil fuels and I don't see this as part
22 of the ongoing analysis to date. I also ask that you review
23 the impact that this project will have on local rivers which
24 are a source of drinking water for the city of Methuen and
25 others.

1 Again I want to thank you for being here this
2 evening and I hope that you will demand very specific
3 answers to many of the questions that will be raised here
4 this evening as Kinder Morgan plans are always evolving and
5 they are always changing. I have ask Kinder Morgan some
6 very specific questions and yet to receive answers. There
7 meeting times have changed substantially in my community
8 during the summer months on several occasions making it
9 difficult for us as citizens to attend these meetings.

10 I will provide testimony and for reasons that
11 were previously stated I ask that the comment period be
12 extended to the very minimal point that we allow the
13 Attorney General of Massachusetts to comment specifically.
14 Again I want to thank you for being here and I thank you for
15 your presence in our community and I hope that you will be
16 in other communities as well, thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next is Colleen Garry.

18 MS. GARRY: Thank you, my name is Garry,
19 G-a-r-r-y. Good evening and welcome to the town of Dracut.
20 Thank you for holding the scoping meeting here in the
21 community of Dracut, the community which will be the most
22 affected by the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline Project.

23 My name is Colleen Garry and I have had the
24 distinct honor and privilege of serving as the state
25 representative of the town of Dracut and Tyngsborough in the

1 Massachusetts House of Representatives for the last 20
2 years. I join with many of my colleagues in requesting that
3 more scoping sessions be held in the future since new
4 information was just released on July 24th by the company.

5 More time is needed to battle that information.
6 That being said I will go on with some of my comments. I
7 have learned that in the gas pipeline world, Dracut has
8 become the hub of it all. It certainly is the hub of this
9 project. Well for those of us who live and raised our
10 families in Dracut this is the hub of our universe. I
11 realize that your job is to evaluate the proposals, setting
12 aside a lot of the nimby not in our backyard arguments to
13 meet the energy needs of what you might call the greater
14 good.

15 Let me tell you a little bit about Dracut, you
16 said you were out there today. During the Revolutionary
17 War, Dracut sent more men and boys per capita to fight for
18 our nation than any other town in the 13 colonies. That's
19 Dracut people recognizing the greater good. We sit here in
20 a beautiful auditorium in a 60 million dollar high school
21 renovation project that raised our property taxes we did it
22 for the greater good of our children.

23 We invested \$803.00 of community preservation tax
24 dollars to help preserve 85 acres of farmland at the
25 Lezinsky Doomras and Savior Farms which actively grow

1 produce for our community and beyond for the greater good.

2 When other Catholic churches were closing, St.
3 Francis Parish was building that beautiful church on the
4 hill in the center of this proposal. Dracut parishioners,
5 giving of themselves for the greater good of their parish --
6 and finally this small community of 30,000 people with
7 little commercial and industrial base, each year raise over
8 \$100,000 in scholarships to the Dracut Scholarship
9 Foundation for the students graduating from Dracut High
10 School to go on to college, again giving what we can for the
11 greater good, our future.

12 So as you see, we as a community we understand
13 the greater good. We as a community has been an
14 extraordinary living example of sacrifices for the greater
15 good for 314 years, the greater good, we get it. What we
16 don't get is this project as proposed. It tears up an
17 entire section of our community. It puts at risk the
18 jeopardy, the air, water and noise pollution and a real
19 safety factor for a large wholly populated neighborhood and
20 those very farms that our community has invested in.

21 The compressor station proposed backed up right
22 into this residential neighborhood with its noisy blow downs
23 and chemical emissions. As you can tell our community has
24 an incredible heart and soul. What our community doesn't
25 have is the capability to handle an accident at that site.

1 We are under-manned in our fire and police departments
2 should there be an accident.

3 We are a small community. I respectfully request
4 that you painstakingly examine this proposal, that every
5 health environmental and safety concern, this is not a "not
6 in my backyard" argument. This is about the greater good,
7 the greater good of Dracut, thank you very much.

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up is Sheila
9 Harrington.

10 MS. HARRINGTON: Thank you very much. I am
11 Representative Sheila Harrington, H-a-r-r-i-n-g-t-o-n and I
12 am the representative for the 1st Middlesex District which
13 includes Groton, Pepperell, Ashby, Devens and Dunstable.
14 Presently there is a lateral from this pipeline that is
15 proposed to go through the town of Townsend. I have to say
16 that one of the things that gave me hope tonight was in your
17 introductory stage when you said that you were going to give
18 this a hard look, a really hard look.

19 I would ask that when you view this a hard look,
20 you don't just give it a hard look as to scoping where the
21 proposed pipeline should go, but whether we need it at all.
22 I would also refer you to a couple of things that I have
23 prepared for you to consider how the state is affected.

24 One of them is the position of our Governor,
25 Governor Charlie Baker who has said that he is committed to

1 diversifying the Commonwealth's energy portfolio to reduce
2 costs and ensure reliability for Massachusetts rate-payers
3 through a balanced approach, renewable energy investments,
4 increasing energy efficiency and expanding natural gas
5 capacity along existing routes.

6 Governor Baker has shown commitment by his new
7 hydro-electric power proposal but the existing routes
8 proposal that he has given here or suggested here, I don't
9 know if that has been fully vetted. I believe it's the
10 position of the Governor as well as many of the legislators
11 that there is no need for a pipeline, what we do need to do
12 and we are starting to do is look at other sources of clean,
13 renewable energy so that in the future no new pipelines are
14 going to have to be built in the Commonwealth of
15 Massachusetts, our power will be affordable and we are going
16 to be able to fuel this Commonwealth to a level that we will
17 fuel it now and beyond.

18 I would also say to you that the last couple of
19 years many of the legislators have met with the
20 representatives from Kinder Morgan and I know that at least
21 on one occasion with a group of legislators, a commitment
22 was made to follow the laws of the Commonwealth, both state
23 and local and most importantly to observe Article 97 of our
24 Massachusetts Constitution. I won't go very much longer
25 providing you have a lot of people to listen to tonight, but

1 I do think that it is important that you understand that
2 this was so important to the legislature for the
3 Commonwealth of Massachusetts that we amended our state
4 constitution.

5 And it says, the Article 97 of the Amendment to
6 the Constitution, "that people shall have the right to clean
7 air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise
8 and the natural scenic, historic and esthetic qualities of
9 their environment and the protection of the people in their
10 right to conservation, development and utilization of the
11 agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural
12 resources is hereby declared to be a public purpose.

13 Please observe our laws here in the Commonwealth.
14 We put a pretty high bar on our Article 97 takings. It
15 requires 2/3's of the legislature, it's that important to us
16 and we ask that it be that important to you, we ask you to
17 take that hard look to the necessity of this line at all and
18 look at what we have in new proposals for energy to meet our
19 future needs as well as our existing infrastructure, thank
20 you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Okay next up I think
22 that was the state representative, we have next Mr. Ron
23 Marsan.

24 MR. MARSAN: Thank you for being here this
25 evening. Ron Marsan, M-a-r-s-a-n, President of the Metheun

1 City Council, the Metheun City Council has recently passed a
2 resolution standing in strong opposition to the Kinder
3 Morgan Northeast Pipeline. We call upon Kinder Morgan to
4 take the necessary steps to avoid our community.

5 We feel that this larger, high pressure line that
6 will be in close proximity to many established neighborhoods
7 will bring into question the safety for our citizens and the
8 first responders in the event of a disaster. There will be
9 a significant disruption to our conservation of land, our
10 wetlands and areas of historic relevance, increasing the
11 width of the right-of-way will also and eventual decrease of
12 property values. We ask that Kinder Morgan seek alternative
13 routes and proposals that will not impact Metheun. Metheun
14 will get substantial risk with no direct benefit.

15 Once again the city of Metheun is the closest to
16 the Kinder Morgan Pipeline Project. The city will be
17 submitting documents proposing in opposition, thank you
18 again.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we have Mr. Steven
20 Tagmelis.

21 MR. TAGMELIS: That's Tagmelis, T-a-g-m-e-l-i-s.
22 Before I get started I just want to make an announcement, I
23 will also mention tonight there is a scoping session in
24 Lunenburg tomorrow night at the high school at 7 o'clock for
25 all of you that are concerned.

1 Okay my name is Steven Tagmelis and I am Chairman
2 of the Board of Selectman. I first want to thank the FERC
3 representatives that are here tonight for holding this
4 public scoping session and for listening and documenting the
5 voices of the people affected by the NED Project.

6 I am here tonight on behalf of the considered
7 citizens of the town of Pepperell who adamantly oppose the
8 Northeast Expansion of the Tennessee Pipeline Project. Last
9 night at our Pepperell Selectmen meeting, the Select Board
10 in opposition to the pipeline voted to support a resolution
11 to become an intervener in the Tennessee Gas Pipeline
12 Project.

13 Pepperell was one of the first communities to
14 oppose the pipeline with a non-binding resolution of the
15 town meeting and to take the initiative to start a Northeast
16 Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition which membership now
17 includes over 13 Massachusetts and New Hampshire towns and
18 cities.

19 I will now read for the record Pepperell's
20 non-binding resolution opposing the Northeast Expansion of
21 the Tennessee Gas Pipeline which was passed by unanimous
22 vote by 432 registered voters at the Pepperell's special
23 town meeting on June 3, 2014 and it goes:

24 "Whereas the proposed high pressure pipeline and
25 the lateral pipeline carrying natural gas may cut through

1 Pepperell and the neighborhood communities and move through
2 Dracut, Massachusetts, Nashua, New Hampshire and where the
3 pipeline contravenes currently. Massachusetts's commitments
4 to renewable energy and combat global climate change and
5 whereas the pipeline will transport natural gas obtained
6 through hydraulic fracturing, a drilling method well-known
7 for potential for ground water contamination, impacting air
8 quality and the harmful health effects of chemical
9 by-products among others and the high pressure gas pipeline
10 by its nature carries potential for leaking, rupture,
11 devastating explosion, causing untold damage for property
12 and lives and

13 Whereas said pipeline will destroy unknown amount
14 of forest, wetlands, conservation lands and farm lands and
15 would pass beneath the national rivers which require
16 maintenance with perpetuity of a 50 foot right-of-way, with
17 the possible use of herbicides and where a thick pipeline
18 would adversely affect property values, adversely affect
19 resident's livelihood and otherwise negatively impact the
20 integrity of the town's ecologic character, and

21 Whereas the cost of said pipeline will require
22 Massachusetts citizens to pay a utility bill tariff, the
23 loss of environmental cost not required by the Tennessee Gas
24 Pipeline making residents take the financial risk for the
25 risk of a private corporation and

1 Whereas our energy challenges are better
2 addressed through adjustments and energy conservation
3 measures as well as green renewable energy solutions,

4 Now, therefore, we resolve that the people of
5 Pepperell, Massachusetts, hereby call all of our selectmen
6 to stand in opposition to the Tennessee Gas Pipeline
7 Company's Expansion Pipeline Project and not allow -- and
8 stand in opposition to all civil projects that may be later
9 proposed, also oppose any pipeline carrying natural gas or
10 petrol drawn through fracturing within the borders of our
11 Commonwealth and

12 Finally, hereby instruct, which you are hearing
13 tonight, our state fellow legislators and executive branch
14 officials, to enact legislation and take any such actions
15 that are necessary to disallow such projects that go against
16 our commitments to life, the environment, the economic
17 well-being and safety and to legislative restricted energy
18 efficiency and further exploration of subsidies of renewable
19 energy sources.

20 And again that was passed at our town meeting on
21 June 3rd of 2014 and currently there are 72 Massachusetts
22 communities that have now passed non-binding resolutions so
23 there you are talking about thousands of citizens in the
24 Commonwealth of Massachusetts opposed to this NED Project
25 and that is a fact that should not be ignored, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Mark Andrews?

2 MR. ANDREWS: Hello I'm Mark Andrews, that's
3 A-n-d-r-e-w-s. I would like to thank all of the federal and
4 state officials that have brought so many points to this
5 discussion this evening and for your presence. I am
6 speaking tonight as a representative of the Northeast
7 Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition. Our Coalition is composed
8 of duly appointed representatives of the following
9 Massachusetts and New Hampshire municipalities, and there
10 just happens to be 13 as the representative before me point
11 out, just like the colonies.

12 The towns of Ashby, and members and residents of
13 these towns please stand, Ashby, Andover, Dracut, Dunstable,
14 Groton, Littleton, Pepperell, North Reading, Townsend,
15 Wilmington and Brookline, New Hampshire. This coalition is
16 comprised of elected members of boards of selectmen, town
17 leaders, city and town administrator's municipal staff. Our
18 mission is to gather knowledge and work collaboratively to
19 provide the representation and information with regard to
20 this issue, the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project proposed by
21 Kinder Morgan and its effect on our communities.

22 Over the last 14 months we have been working hard
23 on numerous issues and we are unified in our steadfast
24 opposition to the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline Project
25 and the overwhelming majority of our members have joined

1 once again as Steven pointed out, he's a senior partner --
2 I'm just a junior partner, of 70 plus towns in Chatham
3 County, Massachusetts, in New Hampshire and New York in
4 passing resolutions against the pipeline.

5 As others have mentioned the coalition is
6 tremendously concerned that the project is moving far too
7 rapidly. I think I recall a meeting in Andover during
8 school vacation week which is totally out of the question,
9 it should have been held at the convenience of people who
10 needed to be there and wanted to be there but they went on
11 vacation with their children.

12 On July 24th Kinder Morgan released updated
13 resource reports that remain willfully incomplete and for
14 the record there are an estimated 10,000 TBD's in regard to
15 that report. We understand that the preferred format of
16 this hearing is to submit questions to you for FERC's study
17 and consideration. In effect we are submitting all 10,000
18 questions for these TBD's in Kinder Morgan's resource
19 report.

20 All the municipalities and the members of our
21 coalition share significant concerns about the aspects of
22 this proposed pipeline as mentioned here this evening,
23 including but not limited to the impact of the construction
24 and operation of the pipeline of protected open spaces,
25 federal, state, rare and endangered species, as my state

1 representative Sheila Harrington pointed out on line 7,
2 water resources, forests and farm lands, we question all of
3 these issues going forward.

4 We share with the homeowners of our towns in
5 their collective concern about falling real estate taxes and
6 I know you mentioned sir your efforts relative to the
7 socio-economic reports that will be done. Take this into
8 consideration, there's not a town administrator or mayor or
9 city manager that doesn't go to sleep at night worried about
10 something called the overlay account.

11 In Massachusetts in Chapter 54 of the
12 Massachusetts General Law, we put aside money for local tax
13 payments in that overlay account. They are budgeted and
14 they take money away from as the state senator pointed out,
15 police, fire and our schools. And we have to do our best
16 estimate for what they might be. In that account, we also
17 have veterans exemptions and abatements for home owners and
18 businesses that might incur a fire, they might be out of
19 business for a certain period of time, this will put a
20 tremendous strain on municipal resources, make no mistake
21 about that.

22 Most importantly we are concerned about the
23 negative impact on the physical health and safety of our
24 citizens. While this is only a cursory reporting
25 reservations about the pipeline, please be assured that we

1 will be submitting extensive written comments to FERC and
2 hopefully the deadline will be extended.

3 Last I want to mention to you, the state
4 promotions something every legislator in this room, some of
5 them called green communities, was in the process of
6 becoming a green community and many of the 13 and many
7 across the state, there is over 150 green communities that
8 we have made a commitment locally in our municipal
9 buildings, school buildings, to save 20% of our energy costs
10 over the next five years.

11 That's where we should be heading, not with a
12 bigger pipeline. Finally I would like to specifically and
13 respectively request that you postpone the proceedings until
14 the late fall when the Massachusetts Attorney General Healey
15 releases her independent study and basically put forward
16 information that will help with the overall plan and
17 proposal that you will be undertaken.

18 As residents of Massachusetts we have
19 well-documented past experience, we are keenly aware of the
20 pit-falls and un-intended consequences of large projects
21 like this including famous dig dig. We respect and request
22 that you schedule additional scoping meetings to be held on
23 that information and be provided by Kinder Morgan so that we
24 can understand it and have better knowledge upon it.

25 We cannot collectively allow this project to go

1 forward. I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak
2 this evening. On behalf of the Northeast Municipal Gas
3 Pipeline Coalition, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Jeffrey Yull?

5 MR. YULL: Thank you. I want to thank the
6 Commission for having this hearing. As you can see there
7 are many people who are concerned. My name is Jeffrey Yull
8 and I am of the Methuen lateral pipeline. I am not going to
9 speak long because there are many people who have many
10 things to say and therefore there is a lot to listen to.

11 Residents of all communities involved are
12 extremely concerned and you heard through the public
13 officials but hopefully you will hear from the citizens of
14 all of the communities that are involved.

15 I would like to say that FERC has interstate
16 responsibilities which means it has national implications
17 but then it comes down to affect us locally.

18 The bigger question is what will be the impact on
19 the communities and that big question is what is the impact,
20 but it's not just the demand, the environment is sovereign
21 to each community here is at stake. Safety and negative
22 costs to each community, impact on local government, the
23 safety issue, the fire departments, we are planning on a
24 meeting with our fire department, it happens at whatever
25 meeting we have with Kinder Morgan. So we can understand

1 how they will respond and there is a big concern with that.

2 Private property rights, there may be an issue
3 with eminent domain. I don't think anybody likes the
4 government taking over their property just to supply their
5 prize the run their business. Article 97 as mentioned
6 earlier is there a certain of ours that we need for that to
7 be protected, and not over-run by the pipeline.

8 This pending tariff coming up which concerns us
9 because it is going to be a charge against the electrical
10 customers and the want the extra customers to pay for the
11 pipeline, there is a fairness issue involved there. And
12 then as mentioned by Mr. Andrews there's the impact on the
13 town overlay accounts where we have to -- the side, hold on
14 to the money and then we have to on a rainy day situation
15 use it, that puts a stress on us that is dramatic. I think
16 a key thing that I am concerned about with the Kinder Morgan
17 Pipeline is that the document that has been mentioned many
18 times already and which should be the documents submitted by
19 Kinder Morgan are incomplete with thousands of to be
20 determined dates.

21 I ask that you delay extending the scoping
22 hearings until the documents are more complete so experts
23 and property owners have adequate time to review them so
24 many unanswered questions can be addressed thank you very
25 much.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is Tony
2 Archinski.

3 MR. ARCHINSKI: Thank you very much good evening.
4 My name is Tony Archinski and I'm the Chairman of the Board
5 of Selectman for the town of Dracut. Thank you for coming
6 to our town to hear the legitimate concerns of our citizens,
7 especially those who will be most impacted by the
8 construction and operation of the proposed Northeast Energy
9 Direct Project.

10 I know that there will be many speakers tonight,
11 most of whom will probably be speaking in opposition to this
12 project for a variety of reasons. I will keep my remarks
13 brief and I will submit a more detailed testimony in
14 writing. I would also like to inform the panel that I will
15 be submitting a non-binding resolution voted on by the
16 majority of the Board of Selectman opposing this project.

17 As an elected official of this town I believe
18 that it is my duty to also inform you that it is my estimate
19 that 95% of my constituency is opposed to this project.
20 They believe that it is not necessary, that it would
21 endanger wildlife, it will ruin protected land, decrease the
22 value of their homes, degrade air quality, increased noise
23 pollution and set the table for a potential public safety
24 disaster that would wipe out whole neighborhoods, a disaster
25 -- a disaster that our small town of limited public safety

1 personnel would not be able to handle regardless of the
2 training.

3 I have not spoken to many people who think that
4 this pipeline is necessary or worthwhile so my 95% estimate
5 should be considered a conservative estimate. I have tried
6 very hard to look at this project in an objective manner. I
7 have tried not to become emotionally involved while
8 examining the facts, but how does one determine what the
9 facts are when we have a constantly changing, moving target
10 that has changed -- a target that has changed location,
11 route, diameter of pipe several times, supported by
12 thousands of pages of documentation -- documentation that
13 only the pipeline industry truly understands.

14 Phrases like burn radius and incinerator zone are
15 pretty scary words to these good American citizens who play
16 by the rules, who work hard to provide their families with a
17 home that overlooks rolling hills and beautiful farm land in
18 our rural town. No one is willing to trade the sound of
19 song birds for the sound of the 23,000 plus power compressor
20 --

21 Dracut has a long-standing practice of preserving
22 open space. It is evident by our participation in the state
23 of Massachusetts, 61-A farm preservation program and the
24 Community Preservation Act, which citizens in this community
25 pay an additional 2% assessment on their property tax so

1 that the town may purchase large tracts of land for
2 preservation, not for pipeline installation.

3 Most of the speakers tonight will tell you that
4 this project will affect their property, their farms, their
5 livestock, their neighborhoods, all based on incomplete or
6 unknown facts. For this reason alone I ask that your
7 Committee insure that the comment deadline be extended past
8 August 31, 2015 so that we may have sufficient time to study
9 changes that were made and submitted as recently as July
10 24th.

11 In closing I will say that I find that the
12 benefits of this pipeline to my constituents, does not
13 outweigh the risk and the negative impacts to our town. We
14 already have enough pipelines in this community, we have
15 done our share of satisfying public demand, we are not
16 interested in becoming the pipeline capital of the
17 Northeast, thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, the next speaker is Kathy
19 Richardson.

20 MS. RICHARDSON: Hi, good evening. As a resident
21 and selectman in Dracut the majority of opinions that have
22 been expressed to me have been against the pipeline project
23 or an overwhelming feeling of frustration that the project
24 is coming and there is nothing we can do to stop it. I do
25 want to thank you for coming and hearing our concerns and my

1 residents are very willing and able to stop this animal.

2 Most clear are my residents' concerns regarding a
3 decrease in their property values, safety issues and
4 residual effects to the agricultural activity of our rural
5 farming community. As a selectman I brought the need for a
6 resolution to oppose the pipeline to my fellow board members
7 and voted to uphold that resolution which Mr. Archinski gave
8 to you recently.

9 As a selectman I have been attending meetings of
10 the Northeast Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition for over a
11 year and a half on behalf of my residents. The information
12 that I obtained has helped me formulate the following
13 opinion.

14 Given the other pipeline projects that are in
15 process at this time which are less intrusive and have much
16 less in new green field construction, given the very
17 estimates of the life expectancy of the Marcellus shale
18 field, given the significant investments in conservation
19 land throughout the state, which this proposal will decimate
20 and given the green energy initiatives the state of
21 Massachusetts has embraced, it would therefore be my opinion
22 that the Northeast Direct Pipeline is not needed in Dracut
23 or anywhere.

24 I respectfully request that FERC look at all all
25 of the above factors, not only whether or not Northeast

1 Direct with their customers in their opinion to justify the
2 Northeast Direct Project. Additionally an extension of time
3 line for FERC is absolutely warranted. For instance, when
4 Kinder Morgan's new filings on July 24th, ten new towns were
5 listed as affected by the Northeast Direct however they were
6 not notified of the siting board meetings which are
7 allocated to them.

8 I do want to give you the environmental factors
9 that are moving in the gap, light pollution from the
10 proposed compression station is concerning -- especially
11 given the close proximity of the proposed site to the Dunlap
12 Sanctuary, East River Reserve, Dennis McNamara and new
13 entries at stand-able firing sites and extensive
14 agricultural lands around town. These fragile eco-systems
15 house owls, coyote, fox and raccoons and many other
16 nocturnal creatures.

17 Dot-org quotes "Cycles of light and darkness are
18 necessary for the production of plants, including food.
19 Bright lights at night can adversely affect livestock
20 breeding, foraging and sleep cycles as well as general
21 health and agriculture. Animals such as dairy cows and
22 chickens it is believed to decrease production and weight
23 loss that reduces agricultural revenues.

24 In environmentabout.com all the lightings cost
25 to us in terms of energy consumption is staggering. In the

1 U.S. alone excessive use of light at night wastes over 2
2 million barrels of oil a day. In the USA, over 5 million
3 birds migrate at night, died after becoming disoriented by
4 the lights and colliding with tall towers.

5 The breeding habits of turtles, toads, frogs,
6 salamanders have all been recorded as being damaged by
7 excessive light. Many species of bats are threatened by
8 suburban light as it creates no cove areas for them to
9 search for food or meals. Certain moths only mate on dark
10 endless night and it is the same with fireflies and
11 glow-worms.

12 There is also a concern that the sheer number of
13 insects it would kill by binding to the lights at night
14 present a great act of eco-systems, there is so many animals
15 and birds depend on that for food. In physics.-- said that
16 seemed to concentrate on wildlife looking for easy meals
17 from insects cachet around the lights. Such concentration
18 could lead to vast disease transmission of our predators,
19 and species not to mention the vast depletion of their food
20 source.

21 Studies demonstrated that only 10 to 15 minutes
22 of exposure to moderately bright light, include the twilight
23 levels can shift the circadian clock by 1 to 2 hours for
24 nocturnal animals so let's extrapolate that to the
25 compression station that is going to have lights on 24 hours

1 a day.

2 Those animals that do not highly hydrate properly
3 need more time to find food for their survival, lights at
4 night therefore decreases the number of hours that they have
5 to find food and lead to hungrier animals and where are
6 those hungry animals supposed to go?

7 Although the above cites examples of disastrous
8 effects of overlaying on the animals there are many studies
9 that site the negative effects on people such as insomnia,
10 headaches, and stress-related symptoms. Finally, Dracut is
11 being burdened with a very large compression station, three
12 metering stations and major line and 3 lateral extensions.
13 Dracut will be affected and significantly and it is unclear
14 at best as to how residents will benefit but it is very
15 clear to my residents as to how Kinder Morgan will benefit
16 and this is unacceptable.

17 In closing my question to you is simply this, is
18 it acceptable to expect rate payers to share the burden of
19 an expense of the pipeline that only manages a billion
20 dollar for profit company using eminent domain and a tariff
21 which is still under scrutiny, I think not, thank you
22 gentlemen.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. And I believe we have
24 one last elected official, Jim Keller.

25 MR. KELLER: Good evening thank you for the

1 courtesy of being here. I'm Jim Keller, spelled K-e-l-l-e-r
2 and Chairman of Salem, New Hampshire's Board of Selectmen.
3 Salem for those that don't know the current population is
4 like 30,000 and it swells to about 60,000 in the summer
5 time.

6 What I would like to read is a letter, a
7 resolution by the Salem Selectmen and some personal
8 commentary. The Town of Salem, New Hampshire was notified
9 in 2014 by Kinder Morgan that they were planning to
10 construct a third natural gas line -- third natural gas line
11 that will be located in the existing right-of-way where two
12 existing gas lines are located if possible.

13 Kinder Morgan's came up with the locations for
14 installing the third gas line in position to not be taking
15 of additional property. More recently in 2015 Kinder Morgan
16 changed the original route through the Commonwealth of
17 Massachusetts to a new route that passes partially through
18 Massachusetts and partially 71 miles through the state of
19 New Hampshire before turning to Massachusetts to terminate
20 at the gas line in Dracut.

21 This is before the application on July 24th.
22 This new route includes approximately 2 miles through the
23 town of Salem, New Hampshire for the Haverhill lateral.
24 Kinder Morgan also determined that they would replace one of
25 the existing lines, replace them with 2 new 20 inch gas

1 lines.

2 As a duly elected Board of Selectman responsible
3 for directing municipal government in the town of Salem, in
4 line with wishes of its residents, we have strong
5 reservations with the NED Project as proposed, specifically
6 as a judgment of the selectmen the proposed route through
7 Salem is poorly chosen with numerous adverse effects on our
8 community and must be changed so the pipelines don't pass
9 through the town at all.

10 The reasons for this judgment are set out below.
11 First, the character of the town -- the possibility of
12 expanding our right-of-way for the proposed natural gas
13 pipeline through conservation property, over important
14 natural resources, through existing residential
15 neighborhoods, by the way one of those is mine.

16 And far outside the borders of the town existing
17 commercial zoned areas conflict with the most recent master
18 plan. We have attempted as a town to address this situation
19 and the proposed route directly conflicts with the town's
20 master plan and with the desire of a majority of its
21 residents.

22 The current pipeline project proposed by
23 Tennessee Gas Pipeline and the company Kinder Morgan would
24 disturb and permanently diminish the quality of life in
25 existing residential neighborhoods because of the

1 significant construction through neighborhoods that because
2 of permanent clear-cutting and pipeline maintenance and
3 because of the potential seizure of privately owned land
4 through eminent domain.

5 Two -- unnecessary risk to wetlands surrounding
6 one of the town's most precious surface waterways, World's
7 End Pond, which is a pristine piece of town's conservation
8 property. It is also worth noting that New Hampshire is the
9 second most heavily forested state in the United States
10 behind Maine. The people of Salem, as in many other New
11 Hampshire communities, live here partly because of the
12 heavily forested environment, it is integral to the
13 character of the town.

14 The extent of the tree cutting required by the
15 pipeline construction will therefore permanently disrupt it,
16 especially in the residential areas and degrade New
17 Hampshire's flavor of semi-rural character we seek to
18 preserve. While the town of Salem is not opposed to new
19 commercial industrial development in order to broaden its
20 tax base it should not be done at the expense of our natural
21 resources, conservation properties and existing residential
22 neighborhoods that we propose in the exhibit for the record
23 which shares that.

24 Two -- the World's End Pond, the World's End Pond
25 is a 138 acre body of water which flows southwest and joins

1 the Spicket River. It's bottom is covered with a very thick
2 layer of cane vegetable matter. Around World's End Pond are
3 three parcels of the Rockingham Planning Commission radius,
4 high priority for the town that was purchased to preserve
5 and conserve. That recommendation is based on the soils and
6 the wildlife on the property.

7 These properties have also been identified in the
8 exhibit.

9 Three - public safety concerns. The town of
10 Salem shares in all of the concerns of the impacted
11 communities regarding a high-pressure gas transmission
12 pipeline passing through their community. These concerns
13 are made more acute by the close routes of passage through
14 residential neighborhoods. In particular, we are concerned
15 with its proposed impact in the neighborhoods including
16 Bounty Court Avenue.

17 Residents of these neighborhoods are concerned
18 for the potential safety risk of pipeline construction, with
19 the potential for a pipeline incident that could isolate and
20 trap residents, indoor residents -- access to them by
21 emergency vehicles and services.

22 It is difficult to see how the concerns of these
23 residents could be addressed by the currently proposed
24 pipeline.

25 Conclusion: The town of Salem and its Board of

1 Selectmen strongly oppose this currently proposed project
2 through the town of Salem, New Hampshire and its surrounding
3 communities. With the possibility of needing to impact
4 property outside of existing natural gas right-of-ways, the
5 proposed route is disruptive to the character of the town
6 and all of the residents, threatens unacceptable harm to the
7 eco-sensitive areas and represents irresolvable safety
8 concerns for at least some of the residents on or near the
9 proposed route.

10 Based on the lack of specific information
11 provided to the town by Kinder Morgan during the planning
12 process, it does not appear that Kinder Morgan has explored
13 alternative routes that would be less obstructive and have a
14 lesser impact on the environment. The Salem Board of
15 Selectmen is strongly in favor of increasing energy supply
16 in both availability and pricing to benefit more businesses
17 coming to the town and region but believes the Kinder Morgan
18 Project is too excessive for the town of Salem and the
19 region.

20 When Kinder Morgan is ready to re-think the
21 selection of the route through the town of Salem, the Board
22 of Selectmen would ask that Kinder Morgan engage the town in
23 the early planning process. The currently proposed
24 unsuitable route has generated much concern and certainly
25 for the residents of Salem. It would be preferable to

1 engage early the representatives of the town and present a
2 much more detailed project and put together an unsuitable
3 route with such concerns on the Salem residents and it is
4 signed by the Board of Selectmen.

5 Let me add this anecdotally through personal
6 experience. I had representatives of Kinder Morgan, I
7 should say agents of Kinder Morgan because they weren't
8 actually employees, put pamphlets on my door that said they
9 wanted to come on my property and do surveying before they
10 ever notified the town of Salem they were doing anything in
11 our community.

12 I then met with Kinder Morgan representatives and
13 was personally assured face to face with six individuals
14 that they would be transparent, share all information, send
15 a group of concerned citizen's emails with any updates and
16 really address the safety concerns the residents had, that
17 never happened.

18 Nor did they answer the questions about the
19 process regarding eminent domain, property values, safety,
20 or anything else. So what I share with you, and I
21 appreciate and we appreciate you being here, you have
22 immense responsibility for all of these folks and anyone
23 else in any communities that are impacted.

24 Your responsibility is to understand the impact
25 of this project on every single property owner along that

1 route. When one discusses impact, whether it be
2 environmental, socio-economic, there is nothing more
3 egregious than a homeowner not understanding whether they
4 will be able to live in that home 3 years from now or for
5 anyone to explain to them what eminent domain means, or what
6 a negotiation means.

7 So for those fans of Starterek okay, Kinder
8 Morgan can be perceived as the Board and they are trying to
9 -- I will share with you resistance is not futile. This
10 process is very important and I encourage you and FERC to
11 extend the commentary period, reach out to individual
12 landowners in some other mechanism and forum, because these
13 folks I can tell you, some of them are my neighbors -- they
14 do not understand what is about to happen to them and they
15 ask and they ask and they ask and they do not get answers.
16 And if no one helps them, if no one helps them they are out
17 left in the cold, so sir I challenge you to make that
18 happen, I challenge FERC to make that happen and we
19 appreciate anything and everything you can do to make sure
20 that this is done in a very detailed, thoughtful way, thank
21 you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are going to start
23 calling the numbers now, our first one is number 1, first in
24 line, McKenna Prenus come down and then whoever numbers 2
25 and 3, if they would come on down.

1 MS. PRENUS: My name is McKenna Prenus,
2 M-c-K-e-n-n-a P-r-e-n-u-s and I am from Pepperell,
3 Massachusetts. I was 13 when a Kinder Morgan representative
4 came to our door in January of 2014 and asked to survey our
5 land for the proposed pipeline.

6 We soon came to find out that the path of the
7 pipeline was going to cut through a piece of our 2 acre
8 property only about 100 feet away from both mine and my
9 brother's windows. Ever since then my family and countless
10 others both affected and non-affected have been using almost
11 all of their free time to fight this major corporation.

12 Now on the FERC website it states that the job of
13 FERC is to regulate and review proposals to build LNG
14 terminals and natural gas pipelines. But regulating
15 shouldn't mean that hard-working individuals lose their land
16 to a multi-billion dollar corporation. Regulating shouldn't
17 mean that people must pay a tariff to build the actual
18 pipeline and regulating shouldn't mean that they should have
19 to fight and defend what is rightfully theirs.

20 What I am wondering is how can a federal board,
21 compromised former energy industry executives, approve the
22 pipeline installation instead of destroying people's land?
23 Who is in charge here? Who are we the people relying on to
24 represent us? Who can we, the homeowners, the rate payers
25 rely on to represent our interests?

1 This is my generation's future. I have asthma, I want my
2 air contaminant free. Keep our air clean, keep our water
3 pure, keep our skies dark and our protected lands should
4 remain just that, protected.

5 With power comes responsibility and I would ask
6 you to listen to each of these people here tonight and as a
7 federal agency, represent us the people in this fight for
8 our rights, our freedom and our property regardless of where
9 this pipeline is proposed to be placed it is wrong. Even as
10 a teenager I know that. My 11 year old brother knows that.
11 If kids were allowed to hold positions in government I can
12 assure you that we would not be here tonight.

13 Review the issue of need, I know the difference
14 between right and wrong, do you?

15 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Caroline Zuk.

16 MS. ZUK: Good evening. First thank you for the
17 opportunity to speak honestly to a staffer, coming to a town
18 to hear our concerns -- my name is Caroline Zuk, last name
19 is spelled Z-u-k. As President of the Dracut Pipeline
20 Awareness group here in Dracut, Massachusetts I value this
21 town. I was raised in this town, I own and operate the
22 family farm, a 56 acre property under the agriculture
23 preservation restriction which produces thousands of
24 vegetable plants for local home gardeners, 100,000 ears of
25 corn and thousands of pounds of tomatoes and other

1 vegetables each season from April to November.

2 Many customers come to my farm stand for
3 untreated vegetables as they are dealing with specific
4 health issues. They tell me they experience improved health
5 when they consume my produce. Here in Dracut we have good
6 reasons to want to protect our land and our farmland.
7 Through the 70's and 80's Dracut worked hard to remove
8 industrial contamination from among us. Dracut joined the
9 fight to discontinue the use of DDT for removal of brush and
10 power line easements after farmers and neighbors observed
11 large numbers of dead birds everywhere.

12 Dracut pursued the closure of the Exxon facility
13 on Route 113 when scores of wells became contaminated with
14 hydro-carbons spiking the rise in cancer rates. My farm,
15 the Butzfield Penosky Farm, Saja Farm, which is slated to be
16 trenched with new gas pipelines -- the trenching operation
17 will happen across wetlands and waterways which flow into my
18 farm.

19 The proposed site of the 23,000 horsepower
20 compression station will be located less than 500 feet away
21 from my fields ready to spew into the air a toxic gas
22 cocktail on July 1st. I have a brain, I can't sell a
23 vegetable if there is something on it, I can't even sell a
24 vegetable if somebody thinks there's something on it.
25 Perhaps data from baseline studies of existing air quality,

1 water sampling could provide a guideline to see if further
2 contamination may present itself down the road.

3 Personally I don't feel comfortable selling a
4 vegetable that may have received toxic residues as fall out
5 from the compressor, emitting toxic gas and we ask that the
6 FERC weigh heavily the input from residents this evening and
7 listen closely. We don't need this project or the
8 compressor that goes with it. Send Kinder Morgan back to
9 Texas, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Grace Cashman?

11 MS. CASHMAN: Thank you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Move the mic down a bit.

13 MS. CASHMAN: My name is Grace Cashman,
14 C-a-s-h-m-a-n. Welcome to Dracut, Massachusetts Mr. Tomasi
15 and the others of FERC. I have lived here my whole life, 10
16 years now, I love my town. Many people will be speaking
17 tonight about the lack of need for this pipeline project.
18 Endangered wildlife, water quality, toxic emissions,
19 emergency planning, property values and how Kinder Morgan
20 sent out a 6,500 page report last minute and used old maps
21 again.

22 As an active member of the Dracut Pipeline
23 Awareness Group I understand all of the work that everyone
24 in this room from towns all across Massachusetts and New
25 Hampshire have given research in meetings, preparing

1 calling, sending emails, spending money, not sleeping and
2 giving up family time, this is all because of the
3 billionaire company Kinder Morgan refuses to do their
4 homework. We all have to do their homework for them.

5 If I don't do my homework I get in trouble.
6 Kinder Morgan should get in trouble too. By the way we are
7 taught in school that nobody should be bullied and that we
8 as students must be nice and stand up to this kind of bad
9 behavior, well that's exactly what our family, friends and
10 neighbors are doing here tonight, we will not be picked on
11 or ignored.

12 We live here, we work here, we go to school and
13 we will probably die here and that is why you must listen to
14 our voices, no pipeline here.

15 Lastly please help me understand why our federal
16 government sends many people overseas to fight for our
17 freedom, safety and rights only to allow Kinder Morgan to
18 take it all way, God bless American, thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 4, Peter Clark.

20 MR. CLARK: Why did I have to follow Grace? I
21 have pared my comments down by about 90% so I will keep it
22 brief. My name is Peter Clark, C-l-a-r-k, I lived in
23 Dracut, Massachusetts for 32 years. Tennessee Natural Gas,
24 part of the Kinder Morgan company for the proposed pipeline
25 through my yard, excuse me, adjacent or co-located as it is

1 called through the collectable power region, which takes up
2 a small portion of my lot at its current standard. In
3 addition my home is located about 24 miles from the proposed
4 compressor station which will reportedly be powered by a
5 23,000 horsepower electric engine, the size and scope of
6 this is far beyond my perception.

7 There are many factors concerning the health and
8 the possible danger and chief among them is the unlikely
9 present danger of catastrophic occurrence. I have some
10 experience with Kinder Morgan personally. Some of the
11 Tennessee gas line people have been extremely disingenuous
12 for example.

13 Well after the time they acknowledged receipt of
14 the registered letter that I sent them denying them
15 permission to come on to my property to survey my neighbor
16 saw them doing just that. He removed them and he had begun
17 frustrating them because he knew I had denied permission.
18 The men apologized quickly moving on. It is pretty obvious
19 that they figured out that they could just sneak on my land.

20 You know I'm just one of several people who have
21 had that experience. Now I alone, with many of my neighbors
22 attended an open house in Annville, Massachusetts presented
23 by Kinder Morgan. Collectively we felt that the
24 representatives who were there were all smiling and friendly
25 and explained that they were there to be helpful but they

1 were in fact anything but.

2 They treated us like balls in a pinball machine,
3 so ridiculous, bouncing us around. This company has
4 unlimited resources. They have incredible knowledge and
5 ability to advertise and the money that was spent lobbying
6 politicians to vote in favor of their project. The
7 Concerned Citizens of Dracut are very fortunate to have
8 several well-educated members protected by their scientific
9 backgrounds who are able to analyze information at their
10 level.

11 But all that we can see, the amount of gas that
12 they intend to bring through our community is far more than
13 New England could utilize for decades to come. So the
14 obvious plan to anyone who is looking at this project, which
15 they are not even share, is that the gas is for export. I
16 believe that this goes way beyond public good and is
17 completely in line with the profitability of this very
18 profitable company.

19 I'm going to conclude now, they want us to
20 believe that Kinder Morgan with their resources knows
21 exactly what answers to provide when the FERC asked their
22 questions. My experience on this topic is extremely limited
23 but I have been in business for 40 years, and I recognize
24 when being played. I would ask FERC to carefully scrutinize
25 all the aforementioned provided by Kinder Morgan on every

1 detail, including the interest of the citizens of Dracut and
2 put those ahead of Kinder Morgans.

3 MR. TOMASI: Mr. Daniel Mooney.

4 MR. MOONEY: Again why do I have to follow Peter
5 Clark. My name is Daniel Mooney, M-o-o-n-e-y and I live at
6 71 Heaven Road, I'm an abutter to the Lynnfield Lateral.
7 First I would like to thank Mr. Tomasi and FERC for coming
8 to hear us tonight and we talked a lot about laterals and
9 Kinder Morgan's Northeast Direct Pipeline can only be
10 justified by its laterals. Without the laterals is only
11 purpose would be to send gas to Canada for export and no
12 politician would support an export-only pipeline.

13 But yet Americans take homes and properties
14 simply to supply a car and lock it, to fill up corporation's
15 pockets. This is especially true of rate payers being asked
16 to pay for the construction of the pipeline so the laterals
17 are an essential to Kinder Morgan's plan, they are essential
18 to having FERC approve Kinder Morgan's plan. But are they
19 necessary for us the public?

20 Let's look at Dracut. The Lynnfield Lateral is a
21 24 inch pipeline that is particularly intrusive to the
22 densely populated area over this entire land. One 20 miles
23 east of Dracut there's already a 30 inch Spectra Energy
24 Pipeline, going through the same place, Danvers as part of
25 the Maritime and Northeast Pipeline.

1 So if Kinder Morgan is connecting to Maritime's
2 and Northeast to send gas to Canada why can't they send it
3 to Danvers, Massachusetts on the same pipeline? The
4 Lynnfield Lateral appears to be unnecessary unless Kinder
5 Morgan wants to increase their transportation market share
6 by not using the existing, competitive Spectra Pipeline.

7 This is hardly for the public interest. The
8 1:57:23 Lateral is an existing lateral that supplies
9 natural gas to New Hampshire from the south. In 2002
10 Tennessee replaced 19 miles of pipe with the 20 inch pipe
11 from Dracut to Londonderry to supply the Granite Ridge
12 Natural Gas Power Plant. That's a done deal, the gas is
13 already flowing.

14 The Kinder Morgan Pipeline coming in crosses the
15 existing Concord Pipeline in Pelham, New Hampshire. The
16 NED Pipeline continues south, parallel to the Concord
17 Pipeline on Madrid, turns west, connects to the Concord
18 Pipeline behind Curry Drive and then the gas goes back to
19 Nashua all in all it's a 50 mile loop-the-loop.

20 If the NED were connected to the Concord Line in
21 New Hampshire then there is no need for a connection in
22 Dracut at all.

23 Lastly the Haverhill Methuen line that is perhaps
24 the most intrusive of all the laterals -- ironically it
25 appears to be a pipeline to nowhere with no new customers.

1 We would like you to make these considerations as part of
2 the environmental impact study. The overall environment
3 will impact the laterals could be reduced to zero, thank
4 you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 8 Matt Ferri.

6 MR. FERRI: Hello and good evening my name is
7 Matt Ferri, F-e-r-r-i. I live at 217 Shoburt Road in
8 Dracut, Massachusetts like my friend Peter Clark here about
9 1/8th mile away from the proposed compressor station so the
10 proximity of our house as you can see is the risk of the
11 pipeline devastation area, very important to me and my
12 family. So I go to go Northeastern University, I study
13 economics. More specifically economics at the energy sector
14 and I have done a lot of research here into the solar and
15 wind alternatives to the gas pipeline as you may know.

16 Solar and wind obviously are a lot cleaner and
17 safer and Tesla, the company has been making great strides
18 in the field of cheapening solar energy to make it more
19 accessible. These days Tesla has made it very affordable
20 for many households to get solar energy unlike in the past.
21 So these 10 kilowatt our home batteries announced in May
22 will actually cost \$350.00 per kilowatt hour next year. Now
23 these numbers may not sound very important but these
24 projections are -- were never priced this high until 2022 so
25 Tesla is 6 years ahead of their timeline for these batteries

1 so they are making it obviously very affordable and very
2 logical to consider these solar energy alternatives in our
3 everyday life.

4 According to Rocky Mountain Institute and I
5 quote, "7 year accelerated price reduction means tens of
6 millions of more customers will be able to cost-effectively
7 install solar plus battery systems than we originally
8 modeled. This announcement came just months ago in early
9 June, so I ask that the FERC considers these new
10 developments and be constantly updating the world of solar
11 energy when they decide on allowing Kinder Morgan to put the
12 pipeline in, thank you for this opportunity tonight.

13 MR. TOMASI: Next Samuel Zuk.

14 MR. SUK: Hello my name is Samuel Zuk, last name
15 spelled Z-u-k. I'm a lifetime resident of Dracut, I'm the
16 son of Caroline Zuk who as you may have been told is the
17 owner and operator of Saja Farm. Saja Farm is a family farm
18 passed down through multiple different generations and
19 currently supplies the town of Dracut, specifically east
20 Dracut, the section that will be affected the most by this
21 pipeline proposal in Methuen.

22 With me living directly next to and working on
23 this farm I have the pleasure of being exposed to the
24 peaceful landscape of this farm on a daily basis which is
25 something that few people can attest to. This made the news

1 of the Kinder Morgan Pipeline Project all the more
2 worrisome. When I first heard that the area was going to be
3 disturbed by a large pipeline, I was quite shocked to say
4 the least.

5 Shortly after I was informed of the large
6 compression station that was also proposed to be put into
7 place a short distance from my home. After doing the
8 necessary research it became evident that this Northeast
9 Energy Direct Project if put in would be a huge burden and a
10 huge risk to the town.

11 Here on this farm our job is to grow food and one
12 huge thing I have seen is how this community looks up to
13 farming. We get a lot of people coming into the farm not
14 just to buy vegetables but to take a look at the thing that
15 plays a huge part in making Dracut what it is.

16 And I would not be at all comfortable with the
17 project coming in to change this farm community in the face
18 of the town. In 2008 a Kinder Morgan Pipeline exploded in
19 Pasadena, Texas killing one and injuring another. In 2009 a
20 line exploded in Silver, Mississippi killing 1 and injuring
21 3. We, the citizens of Dracut do not want to be met with
22 the same fate.

23 I ask you, the members of the Federal Energy
24 Regulatory Commission to take a much closer look at this
25 proposal for the safety and well-being of the members of

1 this town that I call my own, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 8,
3 Richard Cowan.

4 MR. COWAN: Good evening my name is Rich Cowan, I
5 live in West Dracut and I am a founding member of Dracut
6 Pipeline Awareness. I know that some of FERC have heard
7 what the concerns of neighbors, towns and concerned
8 residents all across New England are thinking. How do we
9 negate this? I am actually asking you to consider a more
10 serious response to this pipeline to review what our group
11 is about to say.

12 If the issues we bring warrant the attention of
13 the security risk, do more than delay it for a month or so
14 in order to design and impose a small number of conditions
15 on the developer. As our friends from Salem reminded us in
16 June at the American Legion, FERC -- Kinder Morgan is not
17 the government, they are just the private developer.

18 Here in Dracut when a developer wants to build
19 something, our local boards can drastically reduce or deny
20 the project. There is no developer who is "too big to
21 regulate". At the federal level this should apply to the
22 power of FERC to regulate Kinder Morgan. You can do more
23 than mitigate, you have the power to do a lot more.

24 As other speakers have said the NED Project would
25 involve the addition of an enormous amount of new

1 infrastructure, far more than is required by the current
2 energy policy of the state for projections for growth. We
3 don't build highways just for the sake of building highways.

4 The scale of the construction proposed by NED
5 simply does not make sense.

6 Simple low-cost alternatives of this pipeline
7 have been dismissed by Kinder Morgan and all New England
8 rate-payers are facing the potential costs not only of this
9 pipeline but of other lines proposed to serve the same
10 customers. I would like to address need. Dracut is the
11 terminus of a modern 30 inch pipeline jointly owned by
12 Spectra Energy and for the natural gas. This pipeline was
13 recently expanded in 2008, an off shoot of this pipeline
14 terminates in the town just south of Danvers as Dan
15 previously mentioned.

16 According to a study by our organization, of
17 pipeline usage data available at infopost.spectraenergy.com
18 this pipeline is not fully utilized. The delivery point
19 where gas is received on this pipeline is in West Port,
20 Maine. That is the point most relevant to Massachusetts and
21 in most recent winter there was over 350 million cubic feet
22 of spare, unused casing on this pipeline on all but 8 days.

23 Some of those days were actually in March so
24 those 8 days were not even the coldest dates. I therefore
25 ask FERC to acknowledge the existing pipeline from West Port

1 to Dracut, plus the branch to Danvers that my friend Dan
2 cited are not fully utilized and to fully explain in the EIS
3 the terminus alternative as this is a route from the growing
4 supply of Marcellus gas in eastern Canada to be delivered to
5 our region.

6 It makes sense because they build pipelines
7 deliberately to go up around New England to not go through
8 the Green Mountains or the White Mountain National Forest,
9 or populated areas like Dracut or Andover which have a
10 combined population of almost 120,000 people.

11 Domestic gas --

12 MR. TOMASI: Sorry your time is up.

13 MR. COWAN: Oh, --

14 MR. TOMASI: Feel free to give us the rest of
15 your comments.

16 MR. COWAN: I will do that, thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 9, Diane McGary.

18 MS. MCGARY: Good evening my name is Diane
19 McGary, M-c-G-a-r-y. I live in Dracut. My environmental
20 concerns about the Kinder Morgan Pipeline proposal are many
21 but since I am a Dracut resident I am limiting my comments
22 to this town and the effects of the compressor station and
23 incineration zone.

24 What would be released during the venting and
25 blow offs? We know they will happen but we don't know what

1 the contents of the venting will be, that's TBD's to be
2 determined, so how can the risk be assessed? It can't.

3 An article on Fracked Dallas entitled "Compressor
4 Station Hazards" states, "a recently released peer-reviewed
5 study of the University of Colorado's School of Public
6 Health entitled "Human Health Risk Assessment of Air
7 Emissions from Development of Unconventional Natural Gas
8 Resources", reveals the elevated risk levels for certain
9 major health threats and should serve as a warning that
10 natural gas production is not compatible with neighborhoods
11 or places where people gathered for work, recreation or
12 other purposes."

13 Look at the map of our town and the incineration
14 zone and by the way be sure you have a current map because
15 some of the maps do not have all of our streets and owners
16 on them. The compressor station is in the middle of
17 farmland that means the loss of livelihood and loss of food.
18 Our farms serve the greater rural area from here to
19 Kingsborough, Methuen, Cambridge, East Boston -- our food
20 gets around but it won't if the soil is polluted with
21 chemicals or incinerated.

22 St. Francis Parrish is also inside the
23 incinerator zone as are many homes. Just barely outside is
24 the Merrimack Valley 7th Day Adventist Church, Veteran's
25 Memorial Park, Campbell Elementary School, our second fire

1 house and our police department and many, many more private
2 homes and condos.

3 These are neighborhoods where people gather for
4 work, recreation, education and prayer not compatible with
5 compressor stations. We need some leverage to make sure
6 that the company's response times to problems are quick,
7 reliable and appropriate. Townsfolk should be notified
8 immediately when there are any issues, are electric
9 companies are already immediately responsible or responsive
10 during power outages?

11 Kinder Morgan should be held to the same standard
12 with equal -- with unexpected consequences. Demand that
13 there be emergency plans for possible scenarios and that
14 they are in place in every municipality along the pipeline
15 just as the federal government did after the 9/11 terrorist
16 attacks. This is very important after the Boston Marathon
17 bombing where many oil agencies could just come together
18 because they already had established who to contact, how to
19 work together and how to bring things together quickly and
20 efficiently. This saved lives. We need a similar program
21 in place along the whole line of the pipeline and it
22 shouldn't be at a cost to the residents, it should be at a
23 cost to the business, thank you my time is up.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next number 10, Suzanne
25 Conroy.

1 MS. CONROY: Thank you my name is Suzanne Conroy,
2 S-u-z-a-n-n-e Conroy, C-o-n-r-o-y. I live in Dracut, I grew
3 up in Dracut, my mom grew up in Dracut, my children did and
4 I am one of the multi-generational people that you have
5 heard about. I'm also a chemical engineer and I work for a
6 medical device company and that has led me to the two
7 comments that I want to make.

8 First is more of a comment that other people have
9 touched on, is regarding the 10,000 or so TBD's in the
10 recent document and like considering other speakers, I ask
11 you to consider those.

12 Kinder Morgan, I actually work and regulate
13 industry, it's the FDA and TBD's, to be determined's are not
14 allowed on any of the documents that I would be submitting
15 to the FDA. If I were to submit something that had 10,000
16 TBD's they wouldn't say that's very nice, that's a good
17 idea, why don't you go back and come back when you have the
18 answers to these things.

19 And also TBD's are not allowed by the FDA on
20 something that can be as simple as a billing, why are they
21 being allowed here?

22 So the other thing that I wanted to comment on is
23 actually on something that I deal with at work. I was
24 recently hurt by an accidental release of caustic fumes and
25 so I'm fine but what it caused me to think is what are the

1 safety procedures?

2 There is always going to be something. There is
3 always something that will go wrong, something that we
4 planned, and can Kinder Morgan adequately provide assurance
5 that in the event of such an incident, large or small, that
6 the environmental impact is going to be contained and
7 mitigated and what is the best intentions which some people
8 are questioning with Kinder Morgan's hands tied.

9 Site security is 4th of the top 5 concerns for
10 U.S. Utilities, and 1/3 say the culprit here is Kinder
11 Morgan. This is not theoretical. In 2008 there was a
12 coordinated cyber-attack on the pipeline in Turkey. Hackers
13 shut down the alarms, cut off communications, super
14 pressurized the crude oil and caused an explosion that took
15 days to get under control and the main weapon was a
16 keyboard.

17 In 2011-2011 cyber-attacks stole critical
18 information from 23 U.S. natural gas operators. In 2013
19 other attacks were launched on U.S. gas compressor stations.
20 In 2014, 25 holes in security software used to control
21 pipelines were identified and I want to know is Kinder
22 Morgan one of the people affected by this?

23 The Department of Homeland Security takes a
24 search very seriously, they released a plan, excuse me --
25 they released a plan to address cyber-security and where is

1 Kinder Morgan on this? Are they compliant to it? Have they
2 conducted the audits as they were supposed to? Do they have
3 a corrective action plan? Is progress noted on it or is
4 this also a TBD?

5 These are some concerns that I would like to have
6 addressed before the expansion of the pipelines in Dracut,
7 in MASS, in New Hampshire and frankly anywhere around here,
8 thank you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Number 11, Mary Bickerstaffe? And
10 while she is walking up we will be having a break at some
11 point, probably in the next 15 or 20 minutes we are going to
12 call a 10 minute break.

13 MS. BICKERSTAFFE: My name is Mary Bickerstaffe,
14 B-i-c-k-e-r-s-t-a-f-f-e and I live in Dracut. My -- why is
15 the compressor station located near so many family homes?
16 My home is less than 800 feet from where the compressor
17 station is proposed to be located. I abut the compressor
18 station. Why does this 23,000 forced power compressor
19 station designed to be so large? Why are there -- why are
20 the blow downs that we are told are pipe depressurizations?
21 We understand they are needed but don't these blow downs
22 make toxic gases in to the air we breathe?

23 How will this affect us, our wild life and our
24 water supply? What happens when it rains all day, how does
25 this affect pipe generation -- does the rain bring down the

1 toxic gases faster and then the rainwater seeps into the
2 ground and streams and flower beds and trees?

3 If there are toxic gases in the air will we see
4 more disease in the general population over time? I was
5 told sometimes they have planned blow downs, how will we be
6 notified of this? What about the loud noise that will be
7 heard and the impact on our environment during and after a
8 blow down? The noises scare wildlife and will certainly
9 frighten children and any of us, especially if they happen
10 at night.

11 My grandchildren and I have made this beautiful
12 God given creation part of our lives with all the rare birds
13 and rare species of plants, trees and animals that live
14 around us. How will they make a new home here? They can't,
15 all of these trees have been here for ages, especially the
16 sugar maples. They cannot grow in a year or two, it may
17 take several generations to restore some of the habitat, but
18 due to the enormously wide easement we will have lost it
19 all.

20 I will lose a lot in my land because I have the
21 easement for the power lines and they are going to be coming
22 in more to my yard so I don't want to lose anything that my
23 grandchildren play on.

24 We implore you to reconsider installation of a
25 project like this because not only the cost that we would be

1 charged with but my neighborhood will never be the same and
2 our town will be destroyed and its natural beauty will be
3 lost forever.

4 I was also handed a map, a new map that just came
5 out and my house isn't even on it. So it's going to show
6 you that that part of Dracut doesn't exist. It's like --
7 but I do exist in the incineration zone so you can see my
8 house clearly so I also want to leave this with you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

10 MS. BICKERSTAFFE: Thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Number 12, Katherine Gaynor?

12 MS. GAYNOR: Good evening my name is Katherine
13 Gaynor, G-a-y-n-o-r and I'm a union laborer and I would like
14 to express my support for this project. It is no secret
15 that New England faces an energy crisis as we currently pay
16 the highest prices in the country for natural gas. This not
17 only hurts our family budgets but local businesses will not
18 hire or expand without having utility cost reliability.

19 Gas capacity and accessibility constraints
20 threaten to slow production and will further hurt our
21 economic recovery. The unemployment rate in the
22 Commonwealth across many sectors is still too high and we
23 cannot afford to sit back and wait. I ask FERC to approve
24 and support this project. Let's get our region back on
25 track and most importantly let's get people back to work

1 building our energy future, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, everyone has 3 minutes.

3 Next number 13 Chris Hebert, number 13?

4 MR. HEBERT: Hi my name is Chris Hebert,
5 H-e-b-e-r-t and I just want to let the residents that may be
6 getting a compression station and let them know that I
7 already live near one on Mammoth Road in Pelham, New
8 Hampshire. Other than dealing with the noise pollution when
9 I leave for work in the morning with my 3 year old
10 daughter we walk out the door and she starts choking because
11 of the smell of natural gas.

12 I have made a call to Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas
13 Pipeline and they had somebody call me back, swing by my
14 house, 50 minutes later to hop out of the truck and say I
15 don't smell anything. So you know, I don't know what people
16 are expecting but when you have a problem they don't do
17 anything about it.

18 I guess that's all I have to say.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 14, Edward
20 Nadolny?

21 MR. NADOLNY: Thank you. Good evening my name is
22 Edward Nadolny, N-a-d-o-l-n-y. I will be both a pipeline
23 abutter and a resident within a quarter mile of the proposed
24 compressor station. I am concerned about the negative
25 impact this project will have on the property values and the

1 analysis surrounding this subject.

2 For Kinder Morgan to propose placement of a
3 massive compressor station in close proximity to 2
4 previously established densely population residential
5 neighborhoods indicates their lack of commitment to minimize
6 the economic and environmental impacts of the pipeline
7 construction. This is unacceptable.

8 The proposed site for this compressor station
9 will place unnecessary burden on both Parker Village and
10 Neville Creek neighborhoods. There are several studies on
11 the effects of the pipeline construction on the property
12 values referenced by Kinder Morgan. Each states that there
13 is little to no effect on pipeline construction on property
14 value. Many studies are performed in areas with the low
15 population density.

16 Some have been performed in arid climates, where
17 the clear cutting of mature forests and loss of privacy are
18 not factors.

19 The studies are old and do not reflect current
20 data available, on mortgage appraisal techniques, health
21 risks, fear of terrorism and the impact of social media.
22 Most importantly none of the larger studies adequately
23 quantify the financial impacts of living with in close
24 proximity of a compressor station or metering station and do
25 not adequately define impact of decreased property value and

1 the resulting loss of revenue to the town.

2 The editor and publisher of the Marcellus Daily
3 News, a pro-pipeline publication just this week has admitted
4 that property values within of the mile of a compressor
5 station may negatively impact property value. It goes on to
6 state and I quote, "We have heard first-hand from people
7 living very close to compressor stations whose property
8 values are affected because of the noise and odor, this is a
9 valid concern".

10 What is not in there is that massive pipeline
11 compressor stations, metering stations have a long-lasting
12 devastating impact on families, neighborhoods and farms.
13 Therefore I would like FERC to study and quantify the loss
14 of property value to homes within mile of 30
15 comparable-sized compressor stations where 100 or more homes
16 are affected.

17 I would also like FERC to study a quantified loss
18 of property value of homes within mile of 100 comparable
19 sized metering stations where 50 or more homes are affected.
20 Both of these studies should include the impact of current
21 day social media, contemporary property appraisal techniques
22 and the impact of decreased residential tax revenue for the
23 town, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up number 15 Donna
25 Nadolny.

1 MS. NADOLNY: Hi my name is Donna Nadolny,
2 N-a-d-o-l-n-y. Again I would be both a pipeline abutter and
3 live within mile of the proposed compressor station and
4 the potential metering stations. It is unacceptable for
5 Kinder Morgan to propose placing this much above ground
6 structure within such a close proximity to hundreds of
7 residential homes. One of my concerns is the noise level
8 coming from the proposed compressor and meter stations.

9 There is no adequate information available
10 regarding the projected sound measurements. There has been
11 applicable data regarding the level of sound measurements
12 for each of the seasons. Additionally there is little to no
13 compiled data publically available regarding the noise level
14 and frequency of scheduled and unscheduled blow downs.

15 The overall lap and transparency in reporting is
16 unsuccessful to the hundreds of residents that will be
17 residing in close proximity to the structure. Therefore I
18 would like FERC to study the projected sound levels for all
19 of the above ground pipeline structures during all four
20 seasons of the year, especially the time all of the leaves
21 are fallen and before the snowfall.

22 I would also like FERC to study and release to
23 the public with frequency over the past 10 years of
24 scheduled and unscheduled blow downs at all currently
25 operating compressor stations. The results of these studies

1 should be made available in a clear and transparent manner
2 for public review and included in the application for any
3 pipeline project, thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 16, we will get to you
5 and then we will have a 10 minute break after you are done.

6 MR. SCHNEIDER: Good evening, my name is William
7 Schneider, S-c-h-n-e-i-d-e-r. I'm the operations manager at
8 Benevento Sand and Stone. We are a very active quarry in
9 Wilmington, MASS and we are bisected by the power line
10 corridor that Kinder Morgan's Lynnfield lateral plans to
11 follow.

12 The Benevento quarry has been actively producing
13 stone since 1950o on that site and we employ about 120
14 people. The production of stone is done by drilling and
15 blasting of granite. This is a daily activity at our quarry
16 and it takes place approximately 250 feet from the power
17 line easement that is the proposed route of the Kinder
18 Morgan Pipeline.

19 Given the close proximity of the blasting stone
20 in our quarry it stands to reason that we have safety
21 concerns. The average blast of our site fractures 16,000
22 ton of rock in less than 3 seconds. Kinder Morgan
23 representatives have stated to me that blasting is not a
24 safety issue for their pipeline regarding their facility.
25 The conclusion by Kinder Morgan is done without an

1 understanding of the geology of our site or a thorough
2 knowledge of any seismic activities that occur during the
3 blasting process used at Benevento Sand and Stone.

4 Without understanding the risks and as Kinder
5 Morgan Pipeline comes through fruition it is possible due to
6 the safety concerns that it can cause the closure of our
7 quarry putting 120 employees and their families out of work.
8 Kinder Morgan representatives state they are committed to
9 employment opportunities perhaps but not in this particular
10 situation.

11 Our question of Benevento Sand and Stone is are
12 there better alternative corridors for gas transmission
13 pipelines in the area, specifically the Northeast or the
14 Portland Gas Transmission system, thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. A couple of
16 things real quick before we take a break -- we are on number
17 16 of 69 people that are signed up to speak. Now we are
18 going to be here until after midnight. If for some reason
19 you can't speak tonight you know we do have another meeting
20 tomorrow at the Lindenburg High School, you can get the
21 address out front.

22 So if we can't get to you tonight you can go
23 there and sign up as well. We are going to take a 10 minute
24 break and then we are going to go ahead and be back right at
25 around 9:45 thank you.

1 (9:46 p.m.)

2 MR. TOMASI: If everyone would take their seats I
3 am going to go ahead and restart. If everyone could sit
4 down and be quiet so that we can hear the speaker.
5 Everybody sit down please so that we can hear the speaker.
6 Sir do you want to go ahead?

7 MR. VINCE PRENUS: Good evening I'm Vince Prenus
8 from Pepperell, that's P-r-e-n-u-s. I am going to try to be
9 half as eloquent as my daughter McKenna was a few moments
10 ago. Tonight I am here to challenge the case for need.
11 Last December I sat across the table from Gordon Van Welie,
12 CEO of ISO New England to discuss his unabashed advocacies
13 of pipeline expansion.

14 Mr. Van Welie has not been the most ardent
15 defender of taxpayer, rate payer interest. Rising utility
16 rates have far more to do with his actions and inactions
17 than the alleged pipeline constraints, I'll give you two
18 examples.

19 Last September FERC Commissioners Bay and Clark
20 openly criticized by the failure to address the exercise of
21 market power in the 2014 forward capacity auction. Just
22 prior to that auction, Grover fought break and point with
23 the intention to close it. Unable to meet the installed
24 custody requirement the auction defaulted to a
25 non-competitive price resulting in a 75 million dollar

1 windfall for that broker and record 3 billion dollar price
2 tag on us for future capacity payments.

3 Your Commissioners asserted that ISO New England
4 may have violated its tariff, by failing to carry Pittsburg
5 of salvaging the auction results for just and reasonable.
6 ISO and FERC declined to take action despite being urged to
7 do so by no less than 16 members of New England's
8 Congressional Delegation.

9 This winter electricity cost 30% than last thanks
10 to the peak shaving liquefied natural gas. This, despite
11 suffering the most severe winter in 80 years, recall in 2013
12 ISO prohibited LNG from participating in its winter
13 reliability program, a concern for sending the wrong signal
14 about the scarcity of natural gas.

15 Electricity prices soared when it could have been
16 prevented. This action bore the un-mistakable appearance of
17 market manipulation with the AIM propping up the weak case
18 for pipeline expansion. This fuel source agnostic, I'm not
19 even sure that it's legal.

20 New England's natural gas inflow capacity is
21 nearly twice the region's demand. Energy efficiency, demand
22 response, recovery of gas loss for leaks and commercially
23 available storage technology all combine to refute the
24 facetious case for need. Our actionable request of this
25 Commission is do your job, regulate. Your job is not to

1 "put steel in the ground", a show of equipped at an energy
2 roundtable last October.

3 Your job is to confirm that the numbers clearly
4 show the case for need is not made. The export plan for
5 wealthy Texans is no justification to impose eminent domain
6 on these working families. China may need this gas but the
7 New England rate payers that will bear the burden surely do
8 not.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 18.

10 MR. PRUDHOMME: Good evening my name is Paul
11 Prudhomme, P-r-u-d-h-o-m-m-e and I live here in Dracut. If
12 this compression station is completed I will be within a
13 half a mile. I would like to ask you if you love the
14 neighborhood which I hope all of you do. That is why we
15 have to oppose this pipeline and above all the compression
16 station.

17 If you don't or do love your neighborhood I
18 invite your immediate family to visit my wife Deborah and I
19 for 24 hours or longer if you would like then you could see
20 the many varieties of plants and flowers and trees we grow
21 to attract the birds and the bees and the butterflies and
22 all of nature's sounds.

23 Maybe if you had a hummingbird hover in front of
24 your nose, 2 feet away from you it would bring a tear of joy
25 to your eyes, it does to mine all the time. These things

1 and many more are why Deb and I love to live here in the
2 town of Dracut. To have anything change so drastically
3 would break our hearts, each and every one of us. To allow
4 this project to happen would degrade, not improve all of the
5 environment, the farmlands, the wetlands, the forest, the
6 wildlife, the encroachment would not only burden all of us
7 financially but also emotionally and psychologically, it
8 already has.

9 Not only environmentally wrong, this compression
10 station creates danger, -- noise pollution for schools,
11 churches, fire and police stations, all of it in this
12 radius. We were put on this earth to be stewards of the
13 land so the next generation can enjoy what we have. Why do
14 so called "big business" always want to mine, dig and
15 destroy what God and Mother Nature has given us?

16 They, big business, they say that this project is
17 for our benefit, but all I see are CEO's and shareholders
18 reaping all the wealth while we suffer. It's nothing but
19 greed. If this project is accepted it is not a matter of if
20 or when a disaster will happen because when mankind is
21 involved in changing nature's way, eventually something bad
22 will come.

23 If your collective consciousness will be at peace
24 with a decision to allow this project I pray for you and
25 your families because we will never have peace here. A

1 quote from Bob Dillon says, "Take care of your memories for
2 you cannot relive them", thank you.

3 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 19?

4 MS. KULIG: Good evening, my name is Joyce Kulig,
5 K-u-l-i-g, a 32 year resident in Acorn Heather Road in
6 Dracut, Massachusetts. As a retired 35 year public school
7 teacher this is a civics lesson I never imagined I would
8 have to learn. Clearly you have heard a lot about the
9 environmental impacts of this proposed project, but the most
10 egregious impact is what this project as proposed would do
11 to the neighborhoods of Dracut that were in its path.

12 I would like to speak about the construction and
13 maintenance of the pipeline that is proposed to run in our
14 backyards. Currently behind my home as well as others in my
15 neighborhood, there's a 200 foot electric utility easement
16 which has been replaced since we all bought our homes.

17 The electric lines themselves only encompass
18 about 50 feet of that easement. Kinder Morgan has proposed
19 that it is co-located with that utility but that is not
20 true. Kinder Morgan wants their own easement therefore they
21 are really co-locating with our backyards.

22 This co-locating will require the destruction and
23 clear-cutting of at least a hundred foot swath of mature
24 trees and vegetative buffer on our properties. Kinder
25 Morgan would then need to maintain this line with our tree

1 cover. This would also require Kinder Morgan to obtain this
2 land through eminent domain proceedings because I for one
3 would not be a willing seller of my property for the
4 proposed pipeline.

5 Some of the other reduction in noise mitigation
6 and the actual reduction in mature wooded trees. I would
7 ask FERC to review how many abutters will lose their
8 shielding from the power line easements after the
9 destruction of the aluminum pipe barriers on private
10 property are confiscated by eminent domain.

11 This coverage would embark between the power
12 lines and our homes is where our children and grandchildren
13 play and enjoy the woods. The environmental impacts and
14 possibly resulting impacts to our health, physical and
15 stress relates, as well as have a negative impact to our
16 property values.

17 In your letter to me dated June 30th, 2015 you
18 indicated my comments should focus on these effects and
19 provide reasonable alternatives to avoid or lessen the
20 environmental impacts. The way to do this is to not locate
21 this pipeline in my neighborhood or any other neighborhood
22 in Dracut, Massachusetts.

23 Kinder Morgan's pre-application says that the
24 proposed pipeline is being co-located with existing utility
25 easements but the truth is the proposed pipeline is

1 co-locating with our homes, properties and families. Should
2 FERC allow Kinder Morgan to use the eminent domain to
3 violate our property when there are reasonable alternatives,
4 including the no build alternative? Certainly not. Thank
5 you for listening.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 20, John Lewicke?

7 MR. LEWICKE: That's John Lewicke, L-e-w-i-c-k-e.
8 Good evening. We are here tonight because Kinder Morgan
9 says there is need for a pipeline. That need was
10 artificially created by an independent system operated in
11 New England, ISO during the winter of 2013-14 with the
12 complicity of FERC. The way they created the need was by
13 manipulating energy markets, including the market for
14 natural gas.

15 Manipulation of the natural gas market is illegal
16 under the Federal Natural Gas Act. There is no provision in
17 that Natural Gas Act that says it is okay to manipulate
18 markets as long as FERC says it's okay. The way they
19 manipulated the market was to spend 66 million dollars of
20 rate payers money to buy oil and prevent liquid natural gas
21 from being used to generate electricity.

22 That 66 million dollars came out of your pocket
23 as part of the transmission charge on your electric bill.
24 What happened in 2013-14 was that ISO decided we needed a
25 winter reliability program even though there had never been

1 a reliability problem before. They implemented a centrally
2 controlled solution to a non-existent problem. In doing so,
3 they broke the market mechanisms that had been working for
4 many decades and created the kind of shortages and problems
5 they were claiming to solve.

6 It would appear that the winter reliability
7 program was really a winter unreliability program. The
8 program involved ISO contracting for electricity from no
9 more than 200 oil fired and dual fueled generators. ISO
10 refused to contract from winter electricity from gas-only
11 generates. That meant that gas only generators would very
12 likely be and actually were idle some part of that winter.

13 ISO spent 66 million dollars of rate payer's
14 money to pay for the oil that they chose to generate. In
15 September 2013 FERC approved ISO's program without LNG,
16 accepting ISO's false assertion that there wasn't time to
17 include LNG in the program. ISO said they wanted to
18 minimize market distortions. As we all know in 2013-14
19 markets natural gas to electricity through wood pellets
20 would destroy far beyond what has ever occurred before or
21 since.

22 It is no surprise that removing a large part of
23 natural gas supply which before and since the supply to New
24 England would likely leave out energy market distortions.
25 They ascertain that there wasn't time is belied by comments

1 from LNG suppliers and conservation foundations proposing
2 conclusions of LNG in 2013-14. That proposal was poo-pooed
3 by FERC.

4 ISO set their goals to minimize market
5 distortions. How could anyone expect the market not to be
6 distorted by their market manipulation and result in the
7 lack of LNG. They also said compensating natural gas
8 resources would be sending the wrong signal and the natural
9 gas solution would pose a risk of unintended consequences.
10 What was the right signal they wanted to send and what where
11 the intended consequences?

12 I can only conclude their answer is B there is a
13 shortage of natural gas and more pipelines than need. I
14 don't ask anyone to take my word for anything. All of this
15 is from FERC's and ISO's websites and other publically
16 available sources. I have the fully annotated version of
17 this if any of you would like a copy.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next is number 21.

19 MR. HOVANASIAN: Good evening my name is John
20 Havanasian, H-o-v-a-n-a-s-i-a-n. I'm a Dracut resident but
21 I grew up in Methuen which is the town just east of here and
22 my father is a third generation family farmer. We work
23 together with a lot of the Dracut farmers so we got to know
24 them very well, many of which are still in operation today.

25 So I've been associated with the community of

1 Dracut as long as I can remember. My wife and I knew we
2 wanted to live in Dracut, we bought our house on College
3 Road in 1983. We are proud to live in Dracut and the
4 efforts, what we have collected and participated in over the
5 decades to keep our town a great place to live.

6 The Dracut community has always worked together
7 to expand and improve upon the infrastructure to keep this
8 town viable now and for future generations like families
9 before us have done. During our 32 years in town we have
10 raised our two daughters, and put them through the great
11 school system.

12 And our town came together to build a new
13 library, new schools, new fire stations, the police station,
14 most recently at New Town Hall and all the citizens that are
15 concerned about and support saving open space. This was all
16 possible because the people cared about the town and each
17 other.

18 Our dream was to stay in our house into
19 retirement and enjoy our community. Only one thing in the
20 future, our daughters would live in Dracut and maybe even in
21 our house. Kinder Morgan and the proposed pipeline could
22 destroy that dream. Our house like many others, is in the
23 area they are calling the incineration zone. Our plan for
24 retirement is now fraught with uncertainty and anxiety.

25 We will stay in Dracut because it is our home,

1 but we don't want our daughters there or their families. We
2 couldn't stand the risk. After all of these years our town
3 finally has a challenge that we may not overcome and
4 certainly one which we cannot ever recover.

5 It's a decision imposed upon us from outside of
6 our community and one which is completely unnecessary and
7 provides no benefit to us. We can't imagine why anyone
8 would allow this to happen and would do this to our town and
9 its people. For us it is completely inconceivable, it
10 leaves us at a complete loss over this numbing potential.

11 Just think about it as if it were you, would you
12 want to live in the incineration zone? Would you want your
13 children and your grandchildren in the same situation? We
14 are here tonight because we need your help. We need you to
15 hear us like you have said. We need you to really listen
16 and truly understand what this will do to us and the
17 surrounding towns. We need your help to stop this project.
18 Thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 22?

20 MR. ALUNNI: Good evening my name is Paul Alunni,
21 A-l-u-n-n-i and I'm a own engineer for Wilmington,
22 Massachusetts. A town whose concerns with this proposal
23 focus on 3 main points -- first as many speakers have
24 mentioned before me, the Town of Wilmington respectfully
25 requests that the Commission's comment period be extended

1 beyond the August 30, 2015 deadline.

2 When Kinder Morgan first presented their proposal
3 to the Board of Selectmen it was on July 10, 2014. The
4 proposed route was reviewed and carefully evaluated by the
5 town, parcel by parcel, the subsequent 8 to 9 month period.
6 While it was earlier stated that the pipeline route through
7 where it would be altered to avoid impacts on our primary
8 drinking water well fields, the change was not made official
9 until the latest filing on July 24, 2015.

10 Kinder Morgan revealed at that time a completely
11 revised pipeline route through our town. Given all of this
12 new information it seems an extension to comment period is
13 warranted. An extension will allow the town some adequate
14 time to fully evaluate all the impacts that arise from the
15 pipeline and provide that information to FERC.

16 Our second concern is that the revised pipeline
17 route traverses a parcel owned and operated by Benevento
18 Companies, an aggregate base material supply company at the
19 quarry you heard from previously. The town shares similar
20 concerns with respect to the proximity of the revised
21 pipeline route to blasting operations at the quarry.

22 Kinder Morgan indicated its portion of the
23 pipeline would be designed to co-exist with the expected
24 operations at the Benevento site. The town requested that
25 Kinder Morgan provide case studies related to their

1 experience of running the gas pipeline through conditions
2 similar to the Benevento parcel. Since that request we have
3 only received general information about two locations of
4 existing gas pipelines near active quarries.

5 The lack of detailed information with respect to
6 blasting frequency, geological attributes, seismic readings,
7 pipe detail sections and the depth of pipe has made it
8 impossible for the town to draw any meaningful comparison to
9 the counter proposal.

10 Lastly our third concern is construction of the
11 revised pipeline route will impact the land area within the
12 town zone 2 ground water protection district for 2 of our
13 remaining well fields, the Brown Crossing well field and the
14 Salem Street gravel path well field. The active quarry also
15 falls within the sensitive area.

16 I mention these are our remaining well fields
17 because in 2002 the town had to discontinue use of 5 of its
18 9 remaining well fields due to contamination from industrial
19 users. Because of that you understand that we take
20 protection of these remaining wells and the contributing
21 water shed area very seriously. We feel that further
22 evaluation is necessary for studies to show how this new
23 pipeline trench, so close to an active quarry will have an
24 impact on these two well fields and in water shed areas,
25 thanks.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next number 23?

2 MR. RUUTTILA: Good evening my name is Eero
3 Ruuttila and its spelled E-e-r-o R-u-u-t-t-i-l-a and I'm
4 here this evening as a representative of the New England
5 sustainable farming project. It's a farmer training program
6 that's located in Lowell and we have two farmer training
7 farm sites in Dracut. One of the farm sites is next to the
8 power lines and so the actual Kinder Morgan pipeline will be
9 adjacent to active fields of where we have a number of
10 farmers that are part of this farmer training program and we
11 grow produce that gets distributed to over 300 families
12 throughout our immediate region.

13 And also we have another field, the Open House
14 Memorial field that is on the other side of Jones Avenue and
15 it is within the half mile buffer of the compressor station.
16 And the concern that I have with regard to this project and
17 also concern that our small non-profit New England
18 sustainable farming project has with regard to this project
19 is the perceptual sense that individuals coming to our
20 farmer training program could be at risk from working in our
21 fields.

22 We are concerned about the impact from dust from
23 the excavation of the actual digging of the pipeline as well
24 as the different particulate matter that can be coming from
25 the blow downs or the release of gas vapors and that would

1 be from the compressor station and so we, you know, are
2 concerned about the environmental impact risks to
3 individuals in our program, risks to our staff members and
4 risk to -- potential risk to infrastructure that we build
5 over a number of years for our farmer training program, our
6 water quality, soil quality and the healthy aspects of the
7 food that has been a primary position and would operate from
8 it, our fields are very healthy, we work with organic
9 farming practices and our food is healthy for all the
10 various constituents that we provide food for them so thank
11 you for listening.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 24?

13 MS. COSTA: Good evening. I am Virginia Costa,
14 C-o-s-t-a from Methuen, Massachusetts. I have been a
15 resident for 36 years at 191-A North Groll Street. I also
16 live 3 miles from the planned compressor station. I am
17 asking you on behalf of the town of Methuen to question
18 where does the gas go from the Metheun cable lateral. It
19 just ends at Maple Street in Methuen. The pipelines at
20 Maple Street are extremely small, only 8 inches.

21 I asked this question once before at at Metheun
22 town hall meeting on June 11, 2015 and it has not been
23 answered satisfactorily because Kinder Morgan does not have
24 a customer or a plan for this lateral. We do not need it to
25 be built at all. I am asking to separately consider no

1 action whatsoever for the Metheun cable lateral, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are now on number 25.

3 MR. PAYETTE: Good evening, my name is Michael
4 Payette and I'm a Dracut resident, practically a life-long
5 Dracut resident. I appreciate this opportunity to express
6 my concerns on this proposed pipeline. One of the alleged
7 actions in this pipeline is that the Edison Pipeline will
8 cover any shortfalls currently experienced.

9 The truth is that our current supply of natural
10 gas meets our needs on all but a few of the coldest days of
11 the winter which can be offset in many ways. We could
12 continue using LNG as we already do now during winter
13 months. We can continue to liquefy pipeline gas at
14 facilities at Boston, 4:18:08 and Connecticut for winter
15 use. In fact the gas companies have pledged to update all
16 of these facilities.

17 We can access LNG from imports along the Maritime
18 Northeast Pipeline that flows in to Dracut from Campport and
19 New Brunswick, the largest standing port terminal in use.
20 We can access compressed gas storage that is now being built
21 right along the Halifax lateral in Nova Scotia and the
22 Northeast Pipeline that is under ways and that already has
23 feeds from Canada right into Dracut.

24 Our gas companies contract for this storage and
25 it will be available some time in 2018. Of course it could

1 be even lower with less overall environmental impact that
2 building a 400 mile green field pipeline across three states
3 that will ruin thousands of acres of trees and put
4 compression stations right next to the homes of many of my
5 East Dracut neighbors.

6 Kinder Morgan has proposed the idea that we
7 should not be using LNG peak demand since there is no place
8 to guard the tankers. A report funded by Kinder Morgan
9 released in June citing reports of the purpose to receive
10 tankers has long been a contentious issue since our
11 commitment simply doesn't go away.

12 There is no sited problem because there are two
13 mostly unused terminals build in 2008 located on the coast
14 of Gloucester. Kinder Morgan is also counting on that LNG is
15 5 times as expensive as other fuels, not true. On peak days
16 when there is really need LNG has often been less expensive
17 than the natural gas prices in all of New England.

18 It would also seem that the case for this
19 pipeline has built in questionable demand for guests. The
20 ISO New England has issued predictions that power demand
21 will go up, in reality thanks to the switch to energy
22 efficient bulbs and appliances and proliferation of solar
23 panels in many homes in the area, power demand has gone down
24 by 6% since 2005 and the need for power generators has
25 declined by over 15% and continues to decline.

1 So why do we need a pipeline again? I would
2 respectfully request that the FERC use the more realistic
3 estimates for both power generation and the peak demand for
4 natural gas which are incorporated into the more recent May
5 PUC study conducted by London Economics. This study
6 validates our contention that this pipeline has been
7 proposed to serve a need that simply does not exist and my
8 time is up.

9 MR. TOMASI: Next number 26.

10 MR PLAZA: Good evening my name is Nathaniel
11 Plaza, that's P-l-a-z-a from Hudson, New Hampshire. I am a
12 property owner in Lanesborough, Massachusetts affected
13 directly by the pipeline. I also live not too far from it
14 in Hudson. At the scoping meeting in Nashua, FERC
15 recommended that land owners hire a lawyer to protect their
16 interests. Why should we? FERC should be paying one of
17 these lawyers to protect us from the potential land grab by
18 billionaires like Kinder Morgan?

19 Who does FERC work for -- the gas company or the
20 tax payers? You also said FERC has only turned down one
21 pipeline proposal, make NED number 2. Under the Right to
22 Know Law, if FERC Commissioners receive money from lobbyists
23 Kinder Morgan just gave Londonderry, New Hampshire rail
24 trail, \$300,000 for trail improvements. This sounds like a
25 bribe to me. Who else are they paying off for favorable

1 votes, companies, senators, representatives, selectmen,
2 non-profits and so on? How can we trust them.

3 Soon Kinder Morgan and KJP are going to file an
4 application with FERC for a certificate of public
5 convenience and necessity to construct NED. Do you as a
6 Board consider taking my property and lying to me about it,
7 a public convenience and necessity and give the profits they
8 make at my expense to private shareholders. So I urge FERC
9 to turn down this NED Pipeline proposal, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next number 27.

11 MR. JENNINGS: Hi my name is Fred Jennings,
12 J-e-n-n-i-n-g-s and I live in Ipswich, MASS and I am
13 currently President of both the Boston chapter and the
14 Northeast chapter of Trout Limited, representing about 1500
15 concerned citizens.

16 I hold a PhD in economics and consider myself
17 eco-logical, I have several questions about this pipeline
18 project. First is it necessary? Second, is it being
19 conducted in a legal manner? Third, what will be its impact
20 on Massachusetts native brook trout?

21 FERC is it necessary? The proponents of this
22 pipeline are claiming it is needed to meet local energy
23 demand but it looks an awful lot like the whole purpose is
24 exporting natural gas to Europe and elsewhere for greater
25 profit. Furthermore, are there alternatives, other pipeline

1 routes that only involve expanding the existing facilities
2 where this is a new route that will be very ecologically
3 disruptive to water sheds, et cetera and if the alternative
4 is less destructive those should be pursued.

5 Second is this proposal being conducted in a
6 legal manner? I'm not an attorney nor an expert on
7 Massachusetts environmental law but this pipeline is being
8 intentionally directed through unpopulated areas. It is my
9 understanding that the protected conservation lands cannot
10 be turned over to private interests, without a 2/3's vote of
11 the Massachusetts legislature and I am not aware of any
12 provision that is made for getting such approval.

13 This sort of flouting the state constitution is
14 unconscionable. Third, what will be the impact on
15 Massachusetts aided populations of brook trout? The
16 proposed course of this pipeline involves many straight
17 crossings and in only 5% of brook trout historical habitat
18 to fully self-sustaining populations still exist and
19 virtually all of these intact populations are in the western
20 part of Massachusetts where this pipeline project is sited.

21 This is another important argument in favor of
22 alternatives being explored, someone must speak for the
23 trout. This pipeline proposal should not be allowed to
24 destroy what few remain of Massachusetts remnant and
25 surviving population of native wild brook trout just so one

1 big private company can make a profit supporting natural gas
2 for a short period of time.

3 It sounds like that three questions, first is
4 this pipeline necessary? Its primary purpose is export.
5 Second is this pipeline proposal being conducted legally to
6 flout the state constitution? Third, are the few remaining
7 remnant native brook trout habitats in this state being duly
8 protected by this proposal, I respectfully request that you
9 take no action on this proposal or at least delay your
10 decision I will submit written comments as well.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next number 28?

12 MR. CASTONGUAY: Good evening my name is Wayne
13 Castonguay. C-a-s-t-o-n-g-u-a-y -- I am the Executive
14 Director of the Ipswich River Watershed Association, a
15 non-profit organization based in Ipswich. Our mission is to
16 protect the Ipswich River and its Washington region for
17 people and nature. We represent the 21 communities located
18 within the watershed, the 350,000 people and businesses that
19 rely on it for their drinking water every day and our more
20 than 1,000 members.

21 The river is literally the life blood of our
22 region. Consider the impacts the proposed pipeline is the
23 largest ever to be built in our region. The length field of
24 POE laterals will travel for 11 miles within the watershed,
25 cross the river and dozens of tributaries, traversing over 2

1 miles of wetlands, alter dozens of vernal pools and be built
2 on the river bank for over 2 miles because construction will
3 require 100 foot clear swath of land and a 50 foot wide
4 cleared zone in perpetuity using herbicides and mowing.

5 Pay attention to the beautiful photo here in May
6 and every tree in that photo for miles will be cleared along
7 the river and those trees as we all know are critical to
8 protecting our water supply. In short we feel that there is
9 no way to adequately negate these impacts and as such FERC
10 should not allow this project, again it cannot be mitigated.

11 To avoid as much developed area as possible it is
12 as if this project target conservation areas and we know
13 that it does that to avoid people. Much of this land is
14 referred to as Article 97 land, protected by our state
15 constitution. Can you imagine after all of these decades of
16 hard work for a company to come in and basically use this
17 undeveloped land as a magnet.

18 While the issue of need for this project is
19 beyond the scoping process as you have heard the Attorney
20 General of Massachusetts is conducting a needs analysis, we
21 feel that FERC should delay the scoping process until this
22 analysis is completed because why go through all of this
23 work when we are fairly confident as we have heard all night
24 that this needs analysis will probably show that this
25 project cannot be justified based on local needs.

1 Again as we have heard Kinder Morgan only
2 released its draft report on July 24th just a couple of
3 weeks ago. Given how they completed it is how unjustifiable
4 short a review period this is, the fact that the Attorney
5 General seeks to understand the needs and alternatives more
6 thoroughly, the fact that a redundant pipeline exists, the
7 facts that all alternatives exist with far less impact, we
8 respectfully request that FERC extend the scoping process.

9 In addition we respect that FERC add another
10 meeting closer to the Lynnfield lateral again well over an
11 hour from this location. So I want to make sure on behalf
12 of the 353,000 people that depend on the river every day
13 thank you for hearing my testimony.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we are at number 29.

15 MS. SULLIVAN: Good evening, Suzanne Sullivan.
16 S-u-l-l-i-v-a-n. I didn't grow up in a beautiful place like
17 Dracut. I grew up in the City of Gwen and we were pretty
18 poor, we didn't have a lot of quality of life. My mom used
19 to take me there when I was a kid and I would see my
20 daughter standing there where the pipeline is going to go.

21 We went there for the security and quality of
22 life, it gave us hope and help, today I'm married I have had
23 3 children and moved to Wilmington in 1989. I was thrilled
24 when I went there that when I found out the headquarters of
25 -- was there but I was sad when I realized the condition of

1 the river so I became active.

2 I served on multiple boards, volunteer,
3 non-profits, citizen, municipal board of selectman. I know
4 and I will address it when I see it, I have the experience.
5 I have been working on the power superfund site now for
6 almost 20 years, this site has shut down its links and its
7 water supply due to MDMA.

8 Owen has written so many environmental reports
9 it's worthy of its own zip code. When they suspected there
10 was a dangerous on lots we were right. Even though we were
11 assured times that the water was safe to drink. We also had
12 to fight the state to shut down the import of a so-called
13 slightly contaminated soils and for our aquifer to dig.

14 Plenty of reports and environmental impact
15 statements they were too -- more window dressing. It has
16 twice the state average of cancer in its children, watching
17 a failing and losing a child is heart wrenching. 16 years
18 later we still wait for the results of the child with cancer
19 study, I serve on that committee too, more window dressing.

20 Now we are beginning to learn there is fracked
21 gas, don't worry there will be an environmental impact
22 statement, yeah whatever. More and more window dressing
23 because you cannot mitigate the impacts that those pipelines
24 create, you can't do it.

25 There is nothing good about fracked gas from

1 cradle to grave and any industry that contaminates drinking
2 water and the air and makes people sick, and innocent
3 children sick takes away people's homes, their land, the
4 economic viability of their parks and rivers is not only
5 un-American but morally and ethically corrupt.

6 I view fracking as an environmental crime against
7 the American people and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 as an
8 accessory to that crime. I worked a lifetime to protect my
9 water and my river. The rights of the citizens to a quality
10 of life that clean water and available open space provide is
11 mandated by Act 197 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth,
12 as is the right to the quality of life and the pursuit of
13 happiness of the Constitution of the United States.

14 I challenge your authority to determine my
15 Constitutional rights on an important matter of public
16 convenience and need. Surely our forefathers saw something
17 more than that and they are probably turning in their
18 graves. I think the world would be tyranny.

19 This pipeline should not be allowed, they don't
20 need eminent domain status, they should not go through
21 aquifers, they should not go through farms, they should not
22 even go through people's back yards, they should not go
23 through the basin rivers and once installed it could
24 possibly even carry fracked waste water treatment and
25 disposal.

1 MR. TOMASI: Excuse me your time is up.

2 MS. SULLIVAN: Thank you very much.

3 MR. TOMASI: Next up number 30.

4 MS. LAW: Hi, Kaela Law, L-a-w from Pelham, New
5 Hampshire. According to the Federal Register Order of
6 Notice for the environmental impact statement for the
7 Concord lateral and I have the link submitted to the docket,
8 you are an agency preparing an environmental assessment for
9 the proposed Londonderry 20 inch replacement project through
10 the towns of Dracut, Pelham, Wyndham, Hudson, into
11 Londonderry to expand the capacity of the Concord lateral,
12 that was in 2000.

13 According to this document again from 2000 and I
14 will submit the link to the docket as well, the 20 inch
15 replacement project was also approved by the New Hampshire
16 Site Evaluation Committee and was as we understand placed
17 into service.

18 I am bringing attention to the 20 inch lateral
19 Concord lateral line because I find it concerning that
20 Kinder Morgan has it marked as a 16 inch diameter pipe in
21 Wyndham on their July filed resource reports. There are too
22 many discrepancies such as this within these filings to
23 respond appropriately or to move forward with this project.

24 If the company continues this process of filing
25 so much erroneous information, the Federal Energy Regulatory

1 Commission must use its leverage to ask the company to
2 freeze the initial project design and restart the entire
3 pre-filing process with all of the updates and corrections
4 made otherwise the FERC must not approve this project as it
5 is being presented.

6 I would also request a much more thorough
7 examination of the Concord lateral pipeline system in the
8 state of New Hampshire and upgrade to certain sections that
9 may count as bottle necks on the existing system and could
10 be an alternative to the Northeast Energy Direct project and
11 I would request that it is evaluated as such.

12 We have been told by company representatives that
13 the Concord lateral is not presently running at capacity.
14 If this is the case we would first like to be given a solid
15 number for the capacity on the Concord lateral as well as
16 the flow rate or PSI and second, if necessary, we would
17 rather see actual incremental upgrades for natural gas along
18 the Concord laterals, such as the storage facility beside
19 the Granite Ridge Power Plant in Londonderry as an example
20 to insure that the Concord lateral is being properly and
21 fully utilized rather than to see the excessive build-up of
22 a brand new pipeline to the region.

23 In closing I would request that Kinder Morgan or
24 Tennessee Gas be required to complete and make public
25 through this docket a thorough analysis and report on

1 Concord lateral bottle necks or restrictions, mitigation of
2 any such bottle necks or restrictions and the environmental
3 impacts and costs of doing that versus the large
4 environmental impacts and costs of building the Northeast
5 Energy Direct.

6 The same analysis should be made for smaller
7 improvements to any of the existing lateral lines where flow
8 restrictions exist. If these improvements were made, gas
9 requirements in the New England region could be met with the
10 "no build" option for the Northeast Energy Direct, thank
11 you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Number 31, is 31 here?
13 We are going to move on to 32.

14 MR. SCHWARTZ: Hi my name is Ryan Schwartz,
15 S-c-h-w-a-r-t-z, I live on 144 Heather Road, well within a
16 quarter of a mile of the proposed compression station and I
17 would like FERC to conduct studies based on the following:

18 We know that there are 25,000 leaks in the
19 Massachusetts distribution pipelines, this has been widely
20 reported by the media, but what is seldom reported is that
21 the above-ground facilities on transmission pipelines also
22 leak.

23 In Dracut there are at least 5 above-ground
24 facilities proposed and therefore we would like FERC to
25 include a detailed analysis as part of its environmental

1 impact statement on 1: the typical amount of leakage from
2 gas and electric powered compression stations in the range
3 of 20,000 to 25,000 horsepower operating at 1,460 PSI, 1, 5,
4 10, 15 and 20 years into their service life.

5 And 2: the typical amount of leakage from meter
6 and regulation stations of comparable size to those in
7 Kinder Morgan's fleet with a comparable pressure step down
8 to the proposed 710 PSI at 2 of the Dracut stations to be
9 estimated at 1, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years into their service
10 life.

11 We also ask FERC to address the alternative
12 designs to the routing of the pipeline network that will
13 reduce the need for much of this above-ground infrastructure
14 so that it does not have to be installed in Dracut or other
15 towns. And we further ask that all of the equipment
16 installed be capable of operating at a much lower pressure
17 which will be possible within the life of this pipeline as
18 we transition from the use of natural gas to clean air, more
19 renewable fuels.

20 We also ask if FERC can require Kinder Morgan to
21 install all the methane recovery recommendations made by the
22 Environmental Defense Fund in its report and we are still
23 extremely unclear about compression stations blow down
24 events. These will have a huge impact on overall gas
25 emissions, noise and danger of the station and we ask that

1 FERC consider the vulnerability of all proposed project
2 facilities to cyber-attacks which is important because
3 Kinder Morgan has said these facilities will be largely
4 unstaffed and thus remotely controlled from Houston.

5 I would further like to ask how frequent are
6 planned blow downs for maintenance of the gas and electric
7 powered compression stations, how frequent are unplanned
8 emergency blow downs for maintenance of the gas and electric
9 powered compression stations and how frequent are planned
10 and unplanned blow downs of typical meter stations.

11 Kinder Morgan has stated on WCAP radio last
12 Saturday that compression stations have one blow down per
13 year, but recently other pipeline companies have
14 acknowledged that their compression stations have 8 to 10
15 blow downs per year. All of this information needs to be
16 weighed and clarified before a decision can be made as to
17 whether this pipeline should be approved or denied. Thank
18 you guys for coming out here tonight.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next number 33.

20 MS. SCHWARTZ: Hi my name is Linda Schwartz,
21 S-c-h-w-a-r-t-z and I live on 144 Heather Road in Dracut,
22 within a quarter mile of the compression station. A portion
23 of Moon Hill Road is susceptible to flooding during heavy
24 rains. Moon Hill Road is also a place for turtles to cross
25 the street. Certain turtle species in Dracut including the

1 blanding turtle and the eastern box turtle are listed as
2 threatened or of special concern by the Massachusetts
3 Endangered Species Act.

4 I'm asking FERC to conduct a study on how the
5 installation of the proposed pipeline and compression
6 station would affect the flooding on Moon Hill Road and
7 other roads. I am also asking FERC to study the danger that
8 this flooding will pose to local turtle populations as well
9 as to other protected species in the area. Also what
10 percentages of protected species habitats will be destroyed,
11 agitated by the compressor station during its construction
12 and during its operation, thank you for the opportunity to
13 speak.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 34?

15 MR. ATWOOD: Good evening my name is Dana Atwood,
16 A-t-w-o-o-d of 86 Pelzar Road in Dracut. I'm a 17 year
17 resident of the town. My wife and I have spent years
18 renovating our house to make it into a beautiful home to
19 raise a family and we have worked with our own two hands
20 working nights and weekends. We have a 2 year old and as of
21 12 days ago we now have two new ones.

22 The proposed path of the -- lateral pipeline is
23 literally within 15 feet of our house and our house would
24 have to be destroyed to make way for the pipeline since it
25 would be within the easement. At a Kinder Morgan open house

1 session they said to my face not to worry, they would
2 probably just move it another 35 feet away so that they
3 would not have to actually bulldoze the house, very nice.

4 If there is an accident my family doesn't stand a
5 chance, neither does my neighbors as this pipeline is going
6 directly through a densely populated neighborhood. There
7 are clear alternative routes that Kinder Morgan could have
8 proposed for the -- lateral rather than to go directly
9 through my neighborhood and effect the wetlands and
10 endangered species on my and my neighbor's property so I
11 will be submitting my recommendations to FERC.

12 Many of the homes in the neighborhood have well
13 water including mine. I have the water tested regularly and
14 it is completely safe to drink and it is delicious. Not so
15 sure that will be the case after all of the digging and
16 blasting to install this pipeline. At the open house held
17 by Kinder Morgan they treated the concerned residents like
18 ping-pong balls, bouncing us from Kinder Morgan reps with
19 promises to answer questions, never actually answering the
20 questions.

21 This evening we are hearing people speak of how
22 Kinder Morgan has provided residents and FERC with outdated
23 maps and all kinds of incorrect information. Hence, Kinder
24 Morgan is either incompetent or they are intentionally
25 trying to deceive the residents and FERC. Either way it is

1 not good and it would suggest that the accuracy of all
2 information and reports provided by Kinder Morgan cannot be
3 trusted including their gas use and studies supporting this
4 pipeline.

5 If FERC were to approve this project and as so
6 much as one cubic foot were to be sold outside of the United
7 States, then the project is not in the best interest of the
8 public good and eminent domain cannot be allowed to apply.

9 Please do not allow Kinder Morgan to destroy the
10 homes of hard-working Americans for the sole purpose of
11 boosting corporate profits. Aside from the safety issues,
12 this project will destroy the property values for residents
13 that have spent decades going to work every day to earn
14 money to pay their mortgages.

15 I see solar panels popping up in homes all over
16 Dracut and I intend to join them. I ask FERC to please
17 exercise common sense because this project certainly does
18 not make sense. Thank you for your time.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Number 35?

20 MS. MARTIN: Good evening thank you for the
21 opportunity to speak tonight. My name is Karen Martin,
22 M-a-r-t-i-n. I'm the Environmental Compliance Co-ordinator
23 for the town of Andover Department of Public Works. I am
24 here to express the concerns of our Board of Selectmen,
25 public safety officials, Department of Public Works

1 Conservation Division and Andover residents.

2 Andover is situated in the path of the Lynnfield
3 lateral. Many residents, businesses and town properties
4 will be adversely impacted by both its construction and
5 operation. Our concerns focus on but are not limited to the
6 following: environmental, water resources, public safety
7 and property impacts.

8 Regarding environmental concerns -- two maintain
9 bounce stations are not stationed on our town line and a
10 neighboring community. We request details on the frequency
11 and duration of their operation and quantification of air
12 quality impacts including ambient emissions, noise and
13 odors.

14 Secondly is the siting of temporary and permanent
15 access roads. We request an assessment of their impact to
16 surrounding wetlands and vegetation, storm water management
17 considerations and data on the volume and frequency of
18 machinery and other vehicles expected to work to traverse
19 these roadways.

20 Our concerns for water resources focus on
21 horizontal, directional drilling under the Merrimack River,
22 a public water supply for Andover and its neighboring
23 communities. The current resource reports are void of
24 information regarding drilling activity. We ask for a
25 complete evaluation addressing the impacts from drilling and

1 its potential to disturb sediments and the impacts from the
2 storage and disposal of fluids and cuttings from drilling
3 activities.

4 Additionally we take issue with the use of water
5 resources from hydro-static pressure testing of the
6 pipeline. How much water will be needed? Where will it be
7 discharged? Please require water quality testing prior to
8 discharges to assess contamination levels. Discharge
9 location details are needed to evaluate the impacts to
10 wetlands, to receiving land, wetlands and other water
11 bodies.

12 Public safety -- our public safety officials are
13 concerned about road closures, details and detours and
14 police details required during pipeline construction.
15 Please provide the proposed locations and the frequency and
16 duration of these activities.

17 We are concerned about the volume of natural gas
18 and its pressure in the pipeline. Who will be responsible
19 for providing and financing first responder training?
20 Property impacts -- it is difficult to assess the full
21 impacts to residential properties as data in the permanent
22 resource reports are willfully incomplete.

23 There are multiple to be determined notations for
24 residential homes, wells and septic system locations.
25 Review of various plans show construction easements within 6

1 to 32 feet of homes and other structures. How exposures to
2 air emissions, dust, noise, odors and the stress from
3 construction, equipment and workers to be mitigated -- once
4 construction is complete a 24 inch diameter pipeline
5 transporting pressurized gas on the order of 1,460 PSI only
6 a short distance from homes and businesses will remain.

7 Consider the impacts from decreases in property
8 values and increases in insurance costs. The town of
9 Andover will be submitting written comments to FERC
10 reiterating these concerns and others, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 36?

12 MR. CHASE: Hello my name is Josh Chase, I am
13 with the Merrimack River Watershed Council, we are a
14 non-profit based in Lawrence. Our main point for opposing
15 this project is the effect that the pipeline construction
16 will have on our drinking water and the health of the river
17 due to the change of re-suspension of toxic chemicals and
18 heavy metals in the sediment that may end up in our water
19 supply.

20 The river provides drinking water to almost
21 360,000 people in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. While
22 the Merrimack was once one of the most polluted waterways in
23 the U.S. the water quality has dramatically improved but the
24 pollutants of the past are still around. We are very
25 concerned that these past problems will come back to haunt

1 us and end up in our drinking water.

2 Currently the proposed path crosses the Merrimack
3 and its tributaries many times and in many of those places
4 the Merrimack contains harmful chemicals and heavy metals.
5 For example, the proposed pipeline crosses the Souhegan
6 River in Wilton, New Hampshire.

7 At the point that the pipeline crosses the river
8 contains high levels of aluminum, iron and lead. The other
9 example is the pipeline that crosses under the Merrimack
10 between Dracut and Tewksbury. That stretch has been
11 contaminated with mercury and PCP's. At the point where it
12 crosses the Merrimack into Tewksbury it is under 10 miles to
13 the intakes for the public water supplies for Tewksbury,
14 Andover, Methuen and Lawrence.

15 Because of all of this the MRWC has major
16 reservations about this project. We hope that FERC will
17 take these important public health concerns into account,
18 thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are at number 37, 37
20 is 37 here? 37 -- 38...

21 MR. EBERTH: Good evening my name is Franz
22 Eberth. F-r-a-n-z E-b-e-r-t-h. I'm concerned with the
23 safety of the pipeline. Pipelines are opposed large by any
24 standard. The line that would come into the compressor
25 station I believe would be 30 inches and 1460 PSI and it

1 would produce about 1 billion and some odd cubic feet in a
2 day. To calculate that down, that would mean about 41
3 million cubic feet an hour and about 700,000 cubic feet a
4 minute.

5 Large pipelines do explode and if you look on the
6 internet there are pages and pages of pipeline explosions
7 from the year 2000 on, a big one was out in San Bruno,
8 California about 5 years ago that killed 8 people and
9 destroyed 38 homes and damaged another 120.

10 My big concern is if one of those pipelines that
11 is proposed here for Dracut let's go. The response time
12 before that line would be shut down is typically an hour or
13 more. The San Bruno one took over an hour to shut down. As
14 I said that would mean possibly 41 million cubic feet of gas
15 would be thrown out in the air or ignited.

16 How do you respond to that? How do you cut that
17 response time down I think is very critical. And a town
18 like Dracut has very limited resources as far as the fire
19 department is concerned. Number one they can't shut down
20 the line at all, they have no authority or know the
21 whereabouts to do that so there is time and again an hour
22 would not be unreasonable.

23 A lot of the causes are caused by poor safety
24 procedures by the company or by lack of oversight by local
25 or federal organizations. The other issue that I am

1 concerned with is that about a mile from part of the
2 pipeline is a quarry where there is a quarry there is
3 blasting, where there is blasting there is ground motion and
4 those three things are not very nice to pipelines.

5 And that's all I have got to say, thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Now we are on 38.

7 MR. MILLER: My name is Nick Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r.
8 I am here this evening to ask -- call for Commissioners and
9 other personnel to please do your job. You are employed by
10 FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the R in
11 FERC stands for regulatory, not for rubber stamp.

12 The definition of regulatory is to control or
13 direct account to rule, principal or law. The definition of
14 rubber stamp is giving automatic approval for authorization
15 to the decisions of others without proper consideration.
16 Your job is to regulate this industry and make interstate
17 pipelines that it proposes, but instead you are acting more
18 as the pipeline siting agency as if your job was simply to
19 decide where a pipeline should go and what remediation
20 should be done along the pipeline and path.

21 A true regulator must first determine the actual
22 need for a pipeline and whether that need outweighs the harm
23 that will be done to the environment, to property rights, to
24 property values and to the public's believe that the federal
25 government is in need of the people, by the people and for

1 the people.

2 Massachusetts Senator Elizabeth Warren seems to
3 agree. She has said to FERC "I am very concerned about a
4 regulatory agency that is only able to say yes, yes, yes.
5 That's not the job of a regulatory agency."

6 I am here to ask that FERC 1: Examine the actual
7 need for each pipeline that the energy companies propose to
8 build. The market alone does not determine need, especially
9 when that market consists largely of companies that are
10 themselves pipeline investors and companies that have
11 corporate ties back to the pipeline company.

12 2: When there are proposals to build multiple
13 pipelines in one region as there currently are in New
14 England, do not simply consider each pipeline in isolation.
15 Step back and consider the total cumulative impact of all of
16 the proposals around the region. Do not blindly approve a
17 massive overbuild of natural gas pipelines.

18 And 3: When you are weighing the impacts of a
19 proposed pipeline against its possible public benefits,
20 consider all of the negative impacts, not just those along
21 the pipeline corridor. NEPA rules require that you consider
22 the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of a pipeline.
23 In the December, 2014 draft guide from the Council on
24 Environmental Quality, they insist that both upstream and
25 downstream impacts on greenhouse gases and climate change be

1 included in all NEPA reviews.

2 Unfortunately FERC seems to spend more time
3 explaining why it can't follow these guidelines than it
4 spends trying to honor them.

5 In closing I again remind you that you are a
6 regulatory agency, please do your job and regulate, the
7 people are depending upon you, thank you.

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. I believe that was 39
9 did we skip over you, that's what I thought, come on up my
10 apologies.

11 MS. MAWSON: He's bigger than I am. You can see
12 me over this podium can't you again? I haven't grown at all
13 since last week. My name is Julia Stead Mawson, oh I'm
14 being attacked. My name is Julia Stead Mawson I'm a
15 biologist and a UNH extension of meritus, I am an abutter to
16 this pipeline proposal in Pelham, New Hampshire, land that I
17 inherited from my family to steward as open space.

18 Further I live on Little Island Pond which is
19 located less than 2,000 feet from the proposed pipeline.
20 Finally, I am a neighbor of Dracut, MASS and I am seriously
21 concerned about a loss of precious agricultural land and the
22 industrialization of Dracut.

23 A 23,000 horsepower compressor station in Dracut
24 is not a welcome neighbor to them or to us who live less
25 than 3 miles away. Here is just one of my many concerns.

1 When I was a child in the 1950's and so that tells you how
2 old I am, there were no loons on Little Island Pond, caused
3 by the unintended consequences of DDT.

4 50 years later a loon returned. Since 2012 a
5 breeding pair successfully raised two chicks each year. Our
6 story is a positive one but in general this threatened
7 species is not doing well in Southern New Hampshire and
8 Massachusetts. Mercury and other contaminants have been
9 found to be a cause and factor in population decline in
10 loons.

11 Other species along other biomagnified food
12 chains are affected as well, including fish, song birds and
13 bats. In general our captain and a long list of emissions
14 produced by compressor stations, metering stations and
15 leaking pipes as well as other construction and contaminants
16 is of grave concern but is little researched.

17 As recommended by the Biodiversity Research
18 Institute of Maine in their report the extent and effects of
19 mercury pollution in the Northeast of North America,
20 long-term monitoring is essential. I extrapolate their
21 recommendation to say that such research regimes need to be
22 done on existing pipelines, metering stations and compressor
23 stations of comparable size in order to identify potential
24 hazards.

25 Not enough information is available to ensure

1 that endangered and threatened species and prime habitat is
2 conserved. Unintended consequences over the years have cost
3 our communities in New England untold loss of human life,
4 health and species diversity.

5 In one meeting this spring one of our Kinder
6 Morgan staff said to us, "This pipeline is not something
7 that you are used to." I later heard an interviewer, a
8 survivor in Syria who noted that we humans have an
9 incredible ability to get used to things. I contend that
10 that may be true but it does not mean that it is right.
11 Please deny this pipeline.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you we are now on number 40.

13 MS. WOODS: Good evening my name is Beverly Woods
14 and I am the Executive Director of the Northern Middlesex
15 Council of Governments and I am here tonight to provide our
16 initial comments on this proposed project. NIMCOD is a
17 regional planning agency, we serve 9 communities in Northern
18 Middlesex County including two communities that are located
19 along the preferred route and 5 that are located on the
20 alternative route.

21 Our goal is to significantly impact the community
22 as Dracut which would receive 9 miles of new pipeline, 3
23 metering stations and a compressor station under this
24 proposal. NIMCOD has actively participated in the FERC
25 process and we have assisted communities in forming the

1 Northeast Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition which spoke
2 earlier this evening.

3 Our agency and the communities that we represent
4 have significant concerns about the natural and cultural
5 resource impacts of the NED Project including the direct
6 impacts on public and private drinking water supplies,
7 permanently protected open space, farm land, rare and
8 endangered species, habitat, public infrastructure and
9 cultural and historic resources.

10 The short and long-term impacts of this project
11 that are on our communities in the region are profound. We
12 ask that FERC thoroughly evaluate the need for this
13 pipeline, particularly given the limited number of
14 agreements that are in place with other gas companies. Even
15 with the recently announced reduction of pipeline size to 30
16 inches and 1.3 BCF per day only 38% of the capacity is
17 committed.

18 If a larger 36 inch pipeline were to go forward
19 only 23% of the capacity would be committed. We are very
20 concerned that electric rate payers will be asked to pay for
21 a pipeline that is likely not needed through a tariff.
22 Furthermore if gas is exported through the NED Project we
23 will likely see a steep rise in gas prices in New England as
24 we compete with higher prices in the global market.

25 We join others this evening in requesting that

1 FERC postpone its proceedings on this project until October
2 when Attorney General Maura Healey will release an
3 independent study on electric reliability needs through the
4 year 2030. This study will outline the options for meeting
5 those needs in the most cost-effective manner possible. We
6 hope that FERC will fully explore more reasonable
7 alternatives to meeting natural gas demand in New England,
8 including energy conservation, renewable energy production,
9 LNG storage, expansion of existing gas pipelines and
10 improved operational efficiencies along other pipelines to
11 recapture leaked gas.

12 NIMCOD intends to submit more in depth comments
13 in coordination with other regional planning agencies in
14 Massachusetts and New Hampshire before the August 31st
15 deadline established by FERC. Our detailed comments will
16 focus on protection of water resources, protection of air
17 quality and the project's impacts on the state of
18 Massachusetts climate goals, public safety. Others have
19 spoken about public safety this evening and we will offer
20 some more detailed comments to that.

21 To date the information provided by Kinder Morgan
22 through the pre-filing process has been willfully inadequate
23 and has lacked sufficient detail to allow for meaningful
24 comment. We join others who have spoken this evening to
25 request that FERC extend its deadline so that communities

1 have time to fully digest the environmental documents and to
2 comment intelligently on the project.

3 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

4 MS. WOODS: It is thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Number 41?

6 MR. HESS: Good evening my name is John Hess,
7 H-e-s-s. I am a resident of Andover, Massachusetts. Today
8 I represent the Andover Pipeline Awareness Committee. The
9 Lynnfield lateral of NED will go through Andover as well as
10 other cities and towns south and east of Dracut. Kinder
11 Morgan has changed the route several times as well as made
12 changes in the compressor stations and other features of the
13 pipeline, including the amount of natural gas to be
14 transported.

15 These actions confuse local citizens and create a
16 sense of competition among communities and even among
17 states. We look to FERC to fully analyze this project and
18 to ensure the citizens that it is needed for the public
19 good. I would like to ask you to pay particular attention
20 to the following 4 points:

21 1. As you have heard this evening there are many
22 questions about the need for NED. For instance, is the
23 Lynnfield lateral needed? NED will credit two parallel
24 laterals to Dracut, one through Andover and one through
25 Methuen. Both go to or near Danvers, why are two laterals

1 needed?

2 Proponents of NED state that there is not enough
3 capacity in alternatives to NED, this is refuted by an
4 official from GDF Suez, an LNG gas supplier who was quoted
5 in the March 9, 2015 article in the Boston Globe as saying
6 that, "There's no need for major changes or new fees to pay
7 for new pipelines."

8 In light of the recent White House announcement
9 on global warming, FERC should focus on alternative energy
10 sources rather than condoning additional construction for
11 fossil fuel infrastructure.

12 2. As many others have said given the large
13 number of people who live in the communities south and east
14 of Dracut that are affected by the NED Project, FERC should
15 schedule more scoping sessions in these communities.

16 As of July 24, 2015 the size of the pipeline
17 through Andover has been upgraded and is now 24 inches
18 instead of 20 inches, at a time when the diameter of the
19 main line has been decreased. I ask that FERC fully explore
20 the reasons for this increase in diameter.

21 In closing I would like to let you know that this
22 past May the Andover town meeting, the legislative authority
23 for the town of Andover overwhelmingly supported a
24 resolution against the NED Pipeline. Andover has been
25 designated as a green community. The town meeting voters

1 believed that emphasis should be on the repair of the
2 existing lines, use of renewable energy sources and reduced
3 energy consumption. Voters agreed that the size of the
4 pipeline was too large for what is needed.

5 Town meeting was concerned that excess capacity
6 could be exported, increasing the price of natural gas
7 through local consumption. Thank you for your
8 consideration.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, all right 42?

10 MS. HUARD: Good evening my name is Peggy Huard.
11 I have written several letters and comments against Docket
12 PF-14-22 with FERC echoing many others concerns as well as
13 specific environmental concerns about the proposed pipeline
14 path running through the aquifers that feed our private
15 wells along with an intricate watershed that feeds one of
16 the most pristine pieces of conservation land in our town, a
17 pond that is used for hiking, swimming and boating. These
18 environmental concerns are not even discussed in Kinder
19 Morgan's most recent draft environmental report nor is the
20 fact that my family will reside in the incineration zone.

21 What I want to address tonight is the
22 environmental impact statement and final order form FERC has
23 most recently approved, the Constitution Pipeline. As I
24 read these two documents I shudder to think that FERC has
25 the audacity to be so negligent. I imagine the same

1 ignorant, negligent and criminally corrupt level of
2 tolerance for impact of destruction of the environment with
3 the NED Project.

4 I really encourage the citizens of Dracut, the
5 rest of the citizens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire that
6 are affected by NED to find these documents in the FERC's
7 library and look for yourself at what happens after the
8 environmental impact statement is prepared.

9 While I am aware that these two projects differ
10 slightly in scope, there are some common concerns that these
11 reports do not address to an acceptable level for Dracut,
12 MASS, or New Hampshire. In FERC's final order for the
13 construction of the pipeline, FERC claims there is no peer
14 review available regarding the potential effects of pipeline
15 proximity on property insurance nor is the Commission staff
16 able to confirm the validity of these claims through
17 independent research and interviews with regional and local
18 experts.

19 Therefore Constitution will be required to report
20 the nature and mitigation of any documented insurance
21 complaints in regular courts for a two year period following
22 in service date of project. FERC also states the final EIS
23 concludes that a significant loss of property value due to
24 the construction of a pipeline is not supported by the
25 literature. FERC agreed with this conclusion.

1 This conclusion is not acceptable for us on the
2 NED Pipeline. Please perform a greater study in this area.
3 The final FERC order for construction pipeline also claims
4 the total of 101 speakers provided comments on the
5 construction of the pipeline project at the scoping meeting.
6 I can't help but wonder how the numbers will be recorded in
7 the scoping meeting tonight. Will the report read that 70
8 speakers spoke?

9 This regards that you FERC only allowed 70
10 speakers to speak tonight, this regards the fact that all
11 700 people that showed up here tonight and many, many more
12 have numerous comments that they have not been given equal
13 opportunity in your pathetic, negligent parameters. You
14 have failed to meet with enough people impacted by this
15 project that could spend hours, not 3 minutes explaining the
16 intricate details of the environmental impacts of the
17 proposed projects.

18 The FERC final order for construction pipeline
19 shows that a formal evidentiary hearing for the proposed
20 project was requested, FERC denied that request.

21 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

22 MS. HUARD: No sir it is your time that is up, we
23 the people will pursue a full audit and investigation of
24 FERC and their continued negligent approvals of
25 environmentally destructive pipeline projects, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 42, 43?

2 MS. DRISCOLL: Yes I'm Alice Driscoll, A-l-i-x
3 D-r-i-s-c-o-l-l of Andover Conservation Commission, Andover,
4 Massachusetts. Introductory comments, we wait for the
5 Attorney General's study of Massachusetts energy needs and
6 greatly support her decision to initiate said study.

7 We have grave concerns about the cumulative
8 environmental effects of the Lynnfield lateral in Andover
9 and the entire Merrimack Valley and along the entire
10 pipeline route. The pipeline will damage at least 5 parcels
11 of Chapter 97 permanently protected open space in Andover
12 and damage tens of thousands of similarly protected acres
13 across the state. They are protected by the Massachusetts
14 Constitution, the oldest functioning constitution in the
15 world.

16 Endangered species -- the entire Merrimack River
17 in Andover is priority habitat for rare species and
18 estimated habitat for rare wildlife. Parts of the east side
19 of the Merrimack River including the river's flood plain in
20 Upland is priority habitat for rare species in the lower
21 junction area.

22 Water quality and pollution -- the Merrimack
23 River is an interstate river to the gulf of Main which is
24 now Class B up from Class D after 4 decades of extremely
25 expensive clean up. It is in danger of pollution from the

1 churning up of historic contaminants, including mercury and
2 other chemicals from more than 300 years of industry
3 upstream. This is a violation of the Clean Water Act.

4 The drilling medium is hazardous and the waste
5 unaccounted for. Noise pollution, air pollution and blow
6 down -- the proposed compressor in Dracut across the
7 Merrimack River will be the largest east of the Mississippi.
8 The monthly or more frequently blow downs will roar with a
9 great intensity. This noise pollution will disturb tens of
10 thousands of Merrimack Valley residents including those in
11 Andover.

12 The gases and other matter that are expelled will
13 pollute the air in the Merrimack Valley, this is a violation
14 of the Clean Air Act.

15 The wetlands -- the Andover Conservation
16 Commission and all conservation commissions along the
17 proposed route are charged by the state and local laws to
18 protect wetlands, a public good. The pipeline will cross
19 and damage substantial wetlands of 5 town-owned permanently
20 protected preservations in town plus extensive wetlands and
21 many private home sites. It will cross 2 major rivers, the
22 Merrimack and the 5:17:05 and river fronts protected by
23 local, state and federal laws. The damage to the steep
24 slopes of Merrimack river crossing and the deep forestation
25 will surely lead to erosion and water quality damage.

1 We urge FERC to take the cumulative effects of
2 damage to the wetlands, protected 97 reservations,
3 endangered species, river crossings, drinking water
4 contamination, noise pollution, air pollution and public
5 safety into account as you decide whether to grant a
6 certificate of need and necessity, thank you.

7 MR. TOMASI: Number 44?

8 MR. STEUCEK: Good evening, I'm Guy Steucek,
9 that's S-t-e-u-c-e-k, 430 Marshal Road, Dracut. Thank you
10 for lending me your ears. My farm in Dracut and Pelham, at
11 one point in my career I did an environmental impact
12 analysis for Itheological Associates in New York. I was
13 responsible for data analysis of the environmental impact of
14 the nuclear power plant at 3 mile island in Pennsylvania
15 before operation and while it was operating after the
16 accident, this work extended for 11 years.

17 So I appreciate your obligations to mitigate
18 environmental impact of projects such as the NED Pipeline.
19 I have one concern that I don't think has been addressed yet
20 this evening so here it goes.

21 Much of the proposed pipeline will slice through
22 mature forest, the 100 foot wide clear cut will leave an
23 awful scar. Even FERC admits this in guidelines and
24 mitigation statements. Moreover, this 50 foot corridor of
25 open pipeline will be without forest trees forever.

1 Mitigation will be minimal.

2 Although pipeline forest will never be permitted
3 to heal, I would like to see FERC insist that the edges of
4 these slices be sealed with vegetation to discourage the
5 invasion of alien species which will harm the native forest
6 and their inhabitants.

7 Now it is time for a demonstration. Remain in
8 your seats, perhaps this is just comic relief, but while
9 sitting in the chairs on the aisles you will notice that the
10 arm rests lit lamps are very warm to the touch. If we were
11 to release a dozen cats in here now they would all be
12 sleeping on the illuminated arm rests because the lighting
13 is so inefficient.

14 So what does this have to do with the pipeline?
15 Basically it just shows that we have a long way to go in
16 this brand spanking new building, 60 million dollar
17 renovation we are still using illumination that's very
18 inefficient and so I charge you to look at ways that we can
19 conserve energy and use renewables prior to 5 billion
20 dollars, we are going to pay for it any way, into renewables
21 which is the wave of the future, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we are at 45, is 45
23 here? 46? 46 -- 48? 47 okay.

24 MR. CHESEBROUGH: My name is Rob Chesebrough,
25 C-h-e-s-e-b-r-o-u-g-h. Kinder Morgan is continually

1 promoting co-location as the preferred route for NED. The
2 FERC has conditionally approved the Constitution Pipeline
3 and already Kinder Morgan is proposing co-locating the NED
4 in the Constitution right-of-way.

5 Kinder Morgan claims they will restore the
6 construction area to conditions similar to what was before
7 construction. This cannot be accomplished if the
8 right-of-way remains considered for co-location. The
9 environmental impact of NED must consider that this corridor
10 may never be allowed to return to the condition close to
11 what it was previously as it would always be a Kinder Morgan
12 preferred route.

13 Please investigate the cumulative impacts should
14 a right-of-way undergo construction for a second, third or
15 fourth time. Study the effects of multiple construction on
16 all humans, wildlife, vegetation and water sources. Study
17 the socio-economic effects of multiple constructions to
18 towns with emphasis on population growth or loss, business
19 growth or loss or tourism growth or loss.

20 Please investigate the cumulative environmental
21 impacts to humans, wildlife vegetation and water resources
22 should right-of-ways sustain back to back constructions
23 lasting 2, 5 or 10 years. Study the effects of prolonged
24 construction to all humans, wildlife, vegetation and water
25 resources.

1 Study the socio-economic effects of prolonged
2 construction in towns with emphasis on the population growth
3 or loss, business growth or loss or tourism growth or loss.

4 The purpose and need section of Tennessee Gas
5 resource report one discusses the basic market force of
6 supply and demand including considerable downward pressure
7 on energy prices. The alternative section of Tennessee's
8 report, resource report 10 should discuss project
9 alternatives, rather it discounts all methods of energy
10 efficiency, conservation and removal sources.

11 I quote, "While these measures could impact the
12 overall demand of electricity from fossil fuel generation,
13 the energy conservation or renewable alternatives do not
14 meet the purpose and the need of the project which will
15 provide additional natural gas pipeline transportation
16 capacity to its customers including the LDC's which will
17 ultimately add additional natural gas supplies in the
18 customers for the residential and commercial heating,
19 drying, cooking and industrial uses.

20 Accordingly energy conservation and removal
21 projects will not be an alternative to meet the purpose and
22 needs of this project. Therefore, Tennessee believes that
23 flooding New England with extra home heating fuel will lower
24 electric rates however they discount that flooding the
25 electricity market with energy conservation, energy and

1 efficiency, wood power, solar power, geo-thermal power,
2 coal, fuel, nuclear, hydro-electric power, electric
3 generation, fuel cells, other energy sources and that would
4 meet existing capacity available under a no build solution,
5 thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 49? 49, okay 50?

7 MS. THEBERGE: Hello my name is Jean Theberge,
8 T-h-e-b-e-r-g-e. I am a lifelong Methuen resident and
9 member of the Methuen Pipeline Awareness. The Haverhill
10 lateral is proposed to run several miles through Methuen.
11 Early in July Methuen State Council unanimously approved a
12 resolution opposing the pipeline. This project burdens
13 hundreds of residents in its path with construction
14 disruption to private property, mental and emotional stress
15 and serious threat to residents and first responders in the
16 event of a failure.

17 This pipeline project presents numerous
18 disturbing concerns yet offers no merits. Many questions
19 exist with no answers. Why was the lateral increased to 20
20 inch with 1460 PSI with no new customer commitments?

21 Are there documented customer commitments for
22 this lateral? Where does the Haverhill lateral really end?
23 This project tasked Methuen residents with bearing the
24 burden to benefit Kinder Morgan. The route passes through
25 Methuen impacting densely populated neighborhoods, wetlands,

1 conservation land and ground water.

2 Options exist that must be examined, including
3 repair to existing infrastructure before adding any new
4 appropriately-size projects. This project does not in any
5 way fit FERC's definition of serving the public convenience
6 and necessity.

7 Export does not constitute public purpose. The
8 common sense solution to this nonsensical project and these
9 collected concerns is no approval by FERC, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are on 51, 51, 52?

11 MS. NIGRO: Good evening my name is Jean J-e-a-n
12 Nigro N-i-g-r-o. I would like to address concerns about the
13 pipeline and compressor station safety. There is
14 established evidence that the transport of natural gas
15 through pipelines is inherently unsafe. Since January of
16 2014 the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety
17 Administration or PHMSA indicates that there has been 1,093
18 pipeline incidents, 25 fatalities, 134 injuries and over 500
19 million dollars in property damage.

20 Close examination of PHMSA's incident reports for
21 Kinder Morgan's gas transmission pipelines shows that in
22 Texas alone between 2003 and 2014 Kinder Morgan experienced
23 36 significant incidents resulting in fatalities,
24 hospitalizations, fires, explosions or spills. Throughout
25 the United States since 2003, Kinder Morgan and its

1 subsidiary pipelines have been responsible for at least 180
2 spills, evacuations, explosions, fire and fatalities in 24
3 states.

4 Kinder Morgan states in their FAQ for the town of
5 Londonderry, New Hampshire that it is "committed to public
6 safety, protection of the environment and operation of its
7 facilities in compliance with all of the rules and
8 regulations," but the statement does not line up with the
9 facts.

10 The facts are these: In 2007 the U.S.
11 Environmental Protection Agency fined Kinder Morgan for
12 violations of the U.S. Clean Air Act after regulators
13 discovered that the company had illegally mixed industrial
14 solvents with unleaded gasoline and diesel, the company
15 distributed 8 million gallons of contaminated fuel.

16 In 2010 the federal government fined Kinder
17 Morgan a million dollars for repeatedly violating the Clean
18 Air Act at its Port Manatee Terminal in Florida. The U.S.
19 Department of Justice has found that among other crimes
20 Kinder Morgan managers lied in permit applications, stating
21 that the company will control its pollution when they new
22 that the control of it was not being used or even properly
23 maintained. These are only two of a myriad of examples of
24 not only Kinder Morgan's failure to maintain commitment to
25 the environment in regard to public safety, but also to

1 engage in criminal activity and deception that places the
2 public at grave risk.

3 They are great at talking the talk with regard to
4 safety but when it comes to walking the walk, they get a
5 failing grade. So, FERC, what are you going to do to hold
6 them accountable? What kind of inspections will you require
7 before, during and after construction of this NED Pipeline
8 to ensure that there is no harm to the environment, to the
9 residents of Dracut and the other residents of communities
10 along the line?

11 This company cannot be trusted to guard the
12 health and safety of its neighbors. Permitting a company
13 with a track record of neglect and abuse to move ahead in
14 such a project with such high risk would be fool-hearted at
15 best and criminal at worst, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you -- 53 has already left, we
17 are at 54, is 54 here? 55? 56?

18 MR. BROX: Hi, I'm John Brox, B-r-o-x. I live on
19 a farm in town here it's on a section of pipeline that is
20 going through there and I have been talking to the reps you
21 know I've been giving them permission to survey. Originally
22 the pipeline was going to be on the opposite side of the
23 easement then they changed it and it is going to be on the
24 agricultural side, you know I will lose some farm, crop land
25 and some mature woods.

1 They haven't been clear to me you know how it is
2 going to be done or anything and restored but that being
3 said this whole project from its sourcing in Pennsylvania
4 through its route and everything is not a very good example
5 of humans acting intelligently.

6 This is a clever, a very clever project. And
7 this project might have had legs if it was 1950 when
8 population densities were less environmental concerns were
9 not well understood. I think this project should be nixed
10 sooner than later, I think if Kinder Morgan was to need to
11 move gas eastward it should be done in existing
12 right-of-ways.

13 There is no way to quantify the negative impact
14 of this project. You could do studies for years you would
15 never quantify the negative effects. So if there was a
16 mechanism, I'm asking you as fellow human beings to maybe
17 talk to the powers that be, people concerned, this project
18 should be withdrawn. We shouldn't have to extend deadlines
19 and this is off the reservation what they are trying to do
20 here, it's way off.

21 But I appreciate you guys have been paying
22 attention to everyone I have got to say I respect that and
23 we have been going over similar territory but anyway that's
24 about it, I think the project should be nixed and if there's
25 a way to do it.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you 57 is 57 here? 57? 58?

2 MR. RUBY: Good evening my name is Tom Ruby, I'm
3 a 32 year resident of Wheeler Road, a direct abutter to the
4 proposed meter station and paid launcher station facility.
5 I am very concerned about the gas emissions and the noise
6 that I will have to be exposed to along with my neighbors in
7 this quiet residential-type neighborhood.

8 The meter station is being proposed in two
9 locations very close to my home which I talked to Kinder
10 Morgan today about and one is behind me which I will see
11 when I go out on my deck in my backyard within maybe 250
12 feet from my home.

13 This is going to be in with an approved and ready
14 to be built, 33-home sub-division called the Ruby Farms.
15 This location is also close to the center hill sportsman's
16 club shooting range. The meter station pipes are going to
17 be exposed above the ground and once it happens should a
18 stray bullet from that gun range which I have lived -- I
19 grew up on a farm in that neighborhood and I have seen
20 shells from that gun shooting range you know, in that area.
21 So you know that's where they are going to put that meter
22 station, one of the locations that he told me about.

23 And then there's the potential with 30 - 33 homes
24 surrounding the meter station a lot of complaints in the
25 future from noise, gas emissions, just being around that

1 type of thing. We are in a residential area and it is not
2 zoned industrial, and the more I hear terms like triple
3 meter station, paid launcher stations the more I get
4 alarmed.

5 It's not something that should be put in a
6 residential neighborhood. The other spot they told me about
7 is just to the right of it so when I am sitting in my living
8 room off to the side, that's the other location that they
9 told me about and that's going to be on the side of a 73
10 home subdivision called Wheeler Village.

11 These are not good locations for this type of
12 facility, they are going to be in large, future large
13 residential neighborhoods which could be the potential for
14 many, many complaints about the noise and the emissions you
15 know along with the fact that Dracut does not need any more
16 pipelines destroying our values and putting our safety in
17 jeopardy, you know in harm.

18 I would hope you would consider the location to
19 maybe a more remote, yet if it even has to be done, thank
20 you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are now at number 59?

22 MS. HAKKILA: I also have an eye problem so I
23 have been trying to keep my nose straight but I'm not sure
24 if I got it straight so I'm going to talk off of my head
25 with the outline that I had before.

1 MR. TOMASI: Well if you would want someone to
2 read it for you, we can have that done.

3 MS. HAKKILA: I just have notes, you will never
4 be able to figure them out but I have no problem with that,
5 I will write up later on and cover all of this. But the
6 first thing I would like to say is that as far as the people
7 that have been here before and have discussed the need for
8 this, for the gas -- we do not have a need basically, we
9 have many, many people that have talked to us about
10 different parts of the project and I can't see with these
11 laterals going in there trying to get customers away from
12 other peoples that are customers there, that's all I can see
13 on those, so those shouldn't even be counted as people that
14 are coming in and using it because they are already using
15 gas from somewhere else.

16 The transfer station is in a situation where our
17 rural police station which we still owe a lot of money on
18 and we are paying on it with our taxes and we agreed to have
19 that done, is going to be just outside of the incineration
20 zone. I call it the cremation zone. This is not a good
21 idea, we will lose not only our police station but we will
22 lose our police officers that happen to be in there at the
23 time because that goes out a third of a mile or so and
24 people are going to be badly burned and some of them may
25 die, some of them may not.

1 But we have another secondary location that is
2 hot, hot, hot. Now the cremation zone, the firemen can't
3 get in there, so even though we don't have enough fire
4 department now, added fire department, they can't do
5 anything because it is so hot that they are just going to
6 get cremated, so they would have to stay out of there. They
7 would have to help the people in the outer sections that are
8 there and get them out of their houses or if they have been
9 hurt or something, try to get them help or get them off to
10 the hospitals.

11 Also a third of a mile from the transfer station,
12 approximately a third of a mile, is a brand new town hall
13 and that would have all kinds of damage from the heat
14 because the heat isn't going to stop a wall a thousand feet
15 out from the center from the transfer station so again we
16 can't lose our -- have terrific damage if not fire
17 completely, there are trees around there to our new town
18 hall which is right next to our brand new library which we
19 are still paying for so basically we will lose all of our
20 town basic things, we could lose them if that came up.

21 Health-wise, I want to talk about pigging in
22 these pipes that I call them to clean out. They have to put
23 some kind of toxic waste in to the gas pardon me, I've been
24 locating other gas lines too, into the gas in order for it
25 to flow properly. While that is fine, now when they have to

1 go clean it out, where is that going? Are they just going
2 to blow it monthly out of there? That goes and scatters all
3 over. Anybody that has asthma, has a problem they have more
4 of a problem and it's going to contaminate everything else
5 there.

6 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up, do you have
7 anything written down that you would like to provide me with
8 later tonight?

9 MS. HAKKILA: Oh I will write it up because I
10 didn't realize that the time has passed.

11 MR. TOMASI: If we finish up here you can
12 continue on, we only have a few more people to go.

13 MS. HAKKILA: I just want to say one thing as I
14 said when I started, I don't think this project should go
15 through, I think it should be axed, but if it isn't going to
16 be axed, we need more time and we need these other studies
17 to come in to write up and send in comments because FERC,
18 pardon me, excuse me sir, Kinder Morgan, they put off
19 getting this information out in the first place and they
20 slid it and slid it and slid it right into all of our summer
21 vacation so now we can't even get our people together
22 because the people are on vacation, they are traveling back
23 and then they go back to school, so please extend the time.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 60, is 60 here?

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I didn't sign up but since

1 60 is not here can I speak?

2 MR. TOMASI: Well we still have people above 60,
3 we have them up to 70.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well he's not here so I'll
5 just speak.

6 MR. TOMASI: Well after we get through the next
7 numbers, we will get to anyone who hasn't had the ability to
8 speak yet, so we are at 62? Oh 61 is still here, no 62? 63?
9 65? 63 okay.

10 MR. FERRI: Hello my name is Steve Ferri and my
11 home is located at 217 Trout Road in Dracut within a few
12 hundred feet of the proposed Dracut pipeline and compression
13 station and we have been here now for 4 and half hours, you
14 pretty much know what I'm going to say because it's been
15 said all night.

16 But I want to say one thing, I am a teacher at
17 Lowell High School, which is a big urban school and has a
18 lot of children, they are not citizens or even live in this
19 country and they go to school here because they believe of a
20 fair life in America, in the United States the government
21 will protect us and protect them so I guess it would be
22 extremely unfair of FERC to force us, the landowners and tax
23 payers most impacted by this pipeline project to bear the
24 burden for the private corporations for profit project with
25 absolutely no benefit for us that I can see.

1 Instead the project will leave us with long-term
2 environmental harm, lower property values and potential
3 health risks so I would like to ask FERC to define the word
4 need and the phrase public convenience and necessity.
5 Specifically please tell us what portion of capacity rights
6 that are made available by a pipeline project have to be
7 spoken for by potential customers in order for you to
8 approve a pipeline proposal, thank you for listening.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 64 has already left, 65?

10 MS. KOUFOGAZOS: Good evening Mr. Tomasi my name
11 is Susan Koufogazos and I live here in Dracut. I grew up in
12 Wilmington so I have a rather unique perspective and I
13 understand the needs of both of the communities and
14 specifically I grew up in the neighborhood called Hathaway
15 Acres where the Benevento gravel pits abut.

16 So I know grave concern not only about that
17 section and the gravel pits but about the Bronx Quarry which
18 the compressor station and much of the pipeline would abut
19 here in Dracut. If it has not been answered for the town of
20 Wilmington, neither has it been answered for the town of
21 Dracut as to what those impacts could be for the blasting
22 and the shaking to the pipeline.

23 Several months ago I attended a meeting sponsored
24 by State Rep. Colleen Garry where Kinder Morgan reps came
25 and just as I have heard from literally dozens of other

1 people at the scoping meeting and this evening, we were
2 promised that although at that time what they represented to
3 us was vague, that we would have firm information as the
4 deadline approached.

5 We are at T minus and counting, just like that
6 clock up there on your desk and we are no closer to having
7 any firmer, definable information from that company than I
8 felt we were last fall. You have the opportunity to extend
9 the deadline to make sure that we have what was promised to
10 us and I am asking you to do so.

11 We have a couple of days ago a situation in Wells
12 County, Colorado that I looked up online and I was just
13 looking for gas explosions and what the impacts could be.
14 The images were horrific, hundreds of feet of flames in the
15 area, scorched earth for miles and what struck me the most a
16 two mile evacuation as a contingency by local officials.

17 While we can talk about incinerator or cremation
18 zones, the two mile rate in this area would also put us into
19 cities like Lowell. Please tell me how we can evacuate
20 Lowell where a large percentage of its citizens don't even
21 own vehicles. Please explain to me how we can evacuate
22 Dracut if we have a compressor station on one of our major
23 evacuation routes?

24 The Department of Transportation of the state of
25 Massachusetts has made a sizeable investment in the rotary

1 that connects Route 93, 110 and 113. I do not believe that
2 they took a compressor station over an evacuation route for
3 a crisis into their consideration and their design plan.
4 This has got to be addressed.

5 You have hundreds of homes and farms that are
6 abutted. A year ago market basket was all but closed, we
7 relied upon those farms and I continue to and I will
8 continue to but we can't do so if they are damaged by this
9 project.

10 We need your help. Extend the deadline, give us
11 that opportunity and ultimately I hope that after you have
12 reviewed this information, you put down a do not need
13 because we don't, thank you.

14 MR. TOMASI: 67?

15 MS. THOMANN: Good evening, thank you for coming
16 here tonight to Dracut and thank you for listening. My name
17 is Mary Thomann, T as in Train, h-o-m-a-n-n. My husband and
18 I live at 39 Colonial Drive in Dracut. We live 2 blocks
19 from where the compressor station is proposed to be built
20 and we have lived here since 1996, we moved here from the
21 city of Lowell and have been very happy here in Dracut. Can
22 you still hear me?

23 Hello? Hello, can you hear me?

24 MR. TOMASI: It's been a long day.

25 MS. THOMANN: Okay I was just saying that my

1 husband I have been here since 1996 and in June we received
2 a letter from Tennessee Gas Pipeline as one of the residents
3 who within one-half mile of the proposed compressor station
4 so I wanted to devote my 3 minutes to the compressor station
5 to one particular fact and it is actually in the letter that
6 we received, I think it has already been said. The estimate
7 needed acreage of a compressor will be 10 acres and that is
8 consistent for all line sites that is listed in the letter.
9 The site is 10 acres.

10 Dracut is unique in that there is only a total
11 property acreage dedicated to this of 29 acres. This is the
12 next largest is twice as much, 64 acres so I just wanted to
13 take my time to raise that question and ask that you ask
14 this of Kinder Morgan just to preface compressor stations
15 for the market section of NED that's Wright, New York to
16 Dracut, Massachusetts range from 20,000 to 90,000 horsepower
17 facilities. This is at least 10 times the horsepower of
18 Kinder Morgan's existing compressor station in South Wick,
19 Massachusetts.

20 Kinder Morgan prefers 50 to 75 acres for each one
21 and I want to repeat that please. Kinder Morgan prefers 50
22 to 75 acres for each compressor station and Dracut's is 28.
23 I'm just going to go through them, the town of Milford in
24 Pennsylvania gets 86 acres for the 10 acre site, the town of
25 Franklin Delaware, New York gets 117 acres, the town of

1 Schoharie in New York 91 acres.

2 Another one in Schoharie gets 64 acres and there
3 is a bullet where they actually say they purchased another
4 47 acres for this particular site so they would have a
5 buffer area. Dracut does not have that buffer area.

6 The town of Windsor, Berkshire County,
7 Massachusetts gets 89 acres, the town of North Field,
8 Franklin County, Massachusetts gets 242 acres, again only
9 for the same site, 10 acre building.

10 And lastly the town of New Ipswich, New
11 Hampshire, gets 165 acres for the same 10 acre site so why
12 is it that Dracut gets such -- basically no buffer zone at
13 all? Like many people here, I don't believe this is needed
14 at all but please do ask why we don't get any buffer zone.
15 All the other zones are 2 to 8 times more acreage, thank you
16 again for listening.

17 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next we are at 68?

18 MS. LIPOMI: Thank you. My name is Lisa Lipomi.
19 I hold a degree in chemistry and a master's in chemical
20 engineering. I am a certified master gardener and I am in
21 the process of setting up a business, a small business in
22 Dracut called Dracut Dam release which may or may not happen
23 now.

24 I have worked for two chemical companies and one
25 testing facility. I presently work for the Department of

1 Defense. I have monitored manufacturing facilities, I have
2 monitored gas pipelines in lieu of terrorist attacks during
3 the heightened security alerts. I am not in the
4 incineration zone but nearby and I have already submitted
5 some of my comments about the compression station, metering
6 stations to the e-comments at FERC.

7 I have lived in Dracut for 50 years and I can
8 remember clearly driving down Route 113 and seeing all the
9 contaminated well signs from the Exxon terminal. I am
10 greatly concerned for the environmental impacts that it
11 raises this proposal for Dracut and the surrounding towns.
12 Methane gas is going to be produced on 7/24 compressor
13 station. Methane gas is highly explosive and when combined
14 with other substances it is poisonous.

15 In high concentrations it is deadly. These
16 substances are going to be be disbursed in certain
17 concentrations in our area. Other substances such as
18 benzene, lead, toluene, formaldehyde increase and
19 radioactive slush are some of the many hazardous and
20 carcinogenic chemicals that area going to be present due to
21 this proposal.

22 These substances will also compromise public
23 health, safety and environmental quality in our area. We
24 have no idea how long-term issues will leave our environment
25 and our ecology with. Since the pipeline and the

1 compression metering stations are being situated in a
2 high-consequence area in a valley, not too many people have
3 mentioned that, as for the last FERC's submittal in June.

4 The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline
5 Hazardous Safety Administration states in its quick facts on
6 high consequence areas. Consequences of inadvertent
7 releases from pipelines can vary greatly depending on where
8 the release occurs and the commodity involved in the
9 release. Releases from pipelines can adversely affect human
10 health, safety and cause environmental degradation and
11 damage personal or commercial property.

12 Pipeline safety regulations use the concept of
13 high consequence areas to identify specific towns and areas
14 where the release can have the most significant adverse
15 consequences. Another concern of mine is my water. Many of
16 us have well water a lot of people have shallow wells. My
17 area in town has only wells. I depend on my water for
18 drinking, washing, storage, watering my crops and flowers,
19 many people depend on it for their businesses and farms and
20 also our environmental habitat depends on it solely.

21 Once a community water system is made toxic
22 property values will plummet, home owners end up with homes
23 they cannot sell at their original value, they will be
24 forced to live in unsellable houses and continue to be
25 exposed to a toxic environment.

1 We saw this result in the Exxon spill that we had
2 at Route 113.

3 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

4 MS. LIPOMI: Okay.

5 MR. TOMASI: Do you have comments you want to
6 submit?

7 MS. LIPOMI: Yes I do and I do want to make one
8 more comment, we already have an issue of -- Road and the
9 issue in Pelham and they have not been addressed since they
10 are exempt from the air quality and safety regulations that
11 every other company has to adhere to, thank you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are at number 69, 69,
13 how about 70, 70?

14 MR. MOLONEY: Dave Moloney, Hollis, New
15 Hampshire. I believe I may be the last speaker, is that
16 true?

17 MR. TOMASI: Well you are the last one signed up
18 but there are people who might want to speak after you.

19 MR. MALONEY: Okay because I assure you I do not
20 have more than three pages however it may be slightly over
21 the time, and since you are going to have some people to
22 speak maybe you will allow me the courtesy of a little bit
23 of an extension.

24 On May 19th of this year near Santa Barbara,
25 California people woke up to 100,000 gallons of oil spilled

1 that was caused by a pipeline rupture where 82% of the
2 pipeline thickness had been worn away. The fact that this
3 inspection, 14 days prior had set the corrosion metal loss
4 at 45%, that was not the big news for me. It was the fact
5 that the still may have gone much longer had passer-byers on
6 Route 101 not smelled and then visually observed the 9 mile
7 oil slick that had occurred.

8 Methane gas is colorless, odorless, except when
9 it reaches distribution systems where it is given odorized
10 additives. Unlike smelly liquid oil, fugitive methane from
11 the gas industry can quietly and silently leak throughout
12 the production and delivery cycle since the beginnings of
13 the domestic shale gas revolution and they continue to do
14 so.

15 We now have 2.2 million miles of pipeline in the
16 United States and the gas industry says we need 450,000 more
17 over the next 10 years. As Chair of the New Hampshire
18 Pipeline Awareness Network I would like to draw the FERC's
19 attention to the under-reported pipeline issue of methane
20 gas, whose full lifecycle cost if properly calculated would
21 completely undermine this entire FERC process of permitting
22 and expediting pipeline approvals and would most certainly
23 alter the alternative choices as a society that we make for
24 presenting for our present and future energy needs.

25 U.S. EPA has released its final rule that by 2020

1 it will cut carbon pollution from power plants by 32% below
2 2005 levels. The target is expected to be met largely by
3 the burning of natural gas instead of coal, but lead
4 scientist Robert Howard of Cornell University says that
5 converting to natural gas plants will actually aggravate
6 climate change not make things better.

7 Howard says that EPA is on the wrong side of
8 science. Cornell engineering Professor Anthony Ingraffea
9 explains you don't get natural gas at a gas-fired power
10 plant out of a bottle. It comes out of thousands of dirty
11 wells, hundreds of thousands of such wells across the United
12 States are now abandoned and closed but continue to leak
13 enormous gas quantities yet they are no longer included in
14 the EPA pre-housed gas emission inventories because they
15 rarely are monitored says Princeton University scientist
16 Mary Kane.

17 We all know that at the burn tip natural gas
18 emits about one half of the CO2 of coal. Coal accounts for
19 39% of the nation's electricity generation and the power
20 sector accounts for one-third of the U.S. emissions
21 therefore replace coal-fired power plants with gas-fired
22 power plants and wella -- problem solved.

23 But the problem according to the researchers from
24 Cornell University, Stanford University and NOAA's earth
25 system research laboratory is that methane leaks while

1 natural gas is extracted while it is processed and when it
2 is transported, not just when it burns as heating fuel or as
3 power generation.

4 The EPA claims the upstream methane emissions are
5 small relative to the direct emissions from power plants and
6 did not account for methane lifecycles in the Clean Power
7 Plan goals.

8 Yet 2013 study from the National Academy of
9 Science has estimated that the methane emissions could be
10 getting under-estimated by as much as 30%. Greenpeace has
11 calculated that leakage is above 2.8% would cancel any
12 greenhouse gas advantages of gas over fossil fuels and in
13 stark contrast to the EPA estimates, Robert Howard in his
14 2011 peer review publication the first of its kind of
15 include methane emissions and the greenhouse gas footprint
16 of shale gas production claims that methane from shale gas
17 production escapes from venting and leaks over the lifetime
18 of a well at a rate of 3.6 to 7.9%.

19 The EPA's methane's emission estimates are
20 further flawed by the outdated use of bottom up measurement
21 approaches which collect emissions emitted on the ground.
22 In fact in the recent New York Times article the inventor of
23 the device commonly used to measure methane gas from
24 industrial sources said that due to calibration -- due to a
25 calibration issue, those devices may be greatly

1 under-estimating levels of escaped methane currently
2 accepted by scientists, industry and regulators.

3 What is needed is a moderate top-down approach
4 that estimates emissions from the air as taken above
5 whatever subject of methane emissions. Now a study in the
6 Environmental Research Letters Journal examining varied
7 combinations of natural gas supply and climate policies
8 finds that between 2013 and 2055 the use of natural gas can
9 only reduce cumulative emissions from the electricity sector
10 by no more than 9% and that under some scenarios it would
11 actually boost emissions by 5% unlike the other studies that
12 focused on methane leaks, this report looks at the economic
13 effect of gas supplied as infrastructure has expanded and
14 claims that even without gas leaks, natural gas does very
15 little to reduce contributions from climate change.

16 MR. TOMASI: How much more do you have?

17 MR. MALONEY: One page.

18 MR. TOMASI: Do you mind coming up after someone
19 who hasn't spoken yet.

20 MR. MALONEY: I'll summarize because there's a
21 summary section. So in summary the problem of over-reliance
22 with natural gas is the over -- the problem is the
23 over-reliance on natural gas. It is the industry sorry --
24 let me just conclude this way. Climate change isn't about a
25 belief system it is about science, climate science won't

1 care whether we pulled a fast one on ourselves and
2 discounted the true social cost of our carbon emissions.

3 The physics of climate disaster won't care that
4 regulators like the FERC ignored the true cost of fugitive
5 methane when it approved pipelines and the gas industry if
6 it were forced to observe the real science and the true
7 life-cycle costs of methane emissions, the industry and the
8 complexion of the FERC agency that proves its projects would
9 look dramatically different because the realized costs would
10 be known to be unsustainable and finally in section 1508.25
11 of the FERC rules about segmentation it says that the action
12 under its review should be viewed with other foreseeable or
13 proposed agency actions, "when projects have similarities
14 that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental
15 consequences together. The effects of fugitive gas cannot
16 be legally discounted by the FERC and their environmental
17 consequences are shared across "time and geography" of all
18 pipeline projects, irrespective of whether it chooses to
19 ignore data or science, the EPA has an obligation to account
20 for all greenhouse gas emissions from all of its sources and
21 the EPA is obligated by our Commander in Chief to pass along
22 such obligations to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
23 who must engage in a review of this matter and quantify its
24 findings to the federal government", FERC do your job.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Is there anyone here who

1 hasn't had a chance to speak and would like to speak, that
2 would be you.

3 MS. CHANDONNET: Hi, I'm Jennifer Chandonnet,
4 that's C-h-a-n-d-o-n-n-e-t. I'm from Pelham, New Hampshire
5 and I would re-iterate a lot of what has been said here
6 tonight but really what I would like to say is I have lived
7 in Pelham for only about 2 years now, my husband and I and
8 our 3 children built our house on a nice cul-de-sac and
9 about 10 of our neighbors all have brand new houses that are
10 in the incineration zone which is not something that we had
11 intended on of course.

12 But what everybody here has said tonight is that
13 you know, we don't want this pipeline, we don't see a need
14 for the pipeline. We have -- in every business decision
15 there is the risk-reward payoff. You have to weigh those
16 risks that you have to take in order and weigh the reward
17 that you are going to get for it and really what you are
18 asking us to do -- or not you are asking us -- Kinder Morgan
19 is asking us and we are asking you to help us with is we are
20 being asked to take all of the risk with zero reward.

21 None of this gas is coming to this region. It
22 might go to other regions in Massachusetts, at worst case it
23 might be exported overseas, but it is not coming to Dracut,
24 it is not coming to Pelham, New Hampshire it is not coming
25 to Wyndham or Londonderry or any of the other towns in New

1 Hampshire so it just seems to me that why are we being asked
2 to take all of the risk when we get nothing for it and you
3 know so I ask you to fight as our people who can you know,
4 work for us to actually have a say in this, tell them no.

5 And one other thing that I would like to bring
6 up, I had one of my former colleagues was here earlier,
7 Peter Clark spoke. Both he and I have worked all of our
8 careers in insurance and I work in commercial insurance, I
9 deal with large businesses every day and their various
10 liability needs and they say that their industry is safe,
11 that may be the case but business has unintended
12 consequences every day. If it didn't I wouldn't have a job
13 so I just ask you to weigh that stuff you know when you are
14 thinking about it, thanks.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Anyone else who hasn't
16 spoken who would like to speak? Is there anyone else that
17 would like to add to their comments or did not finish?
18 Yeah, I will take a couple of questions if you want to come
19 to the microphone.

20 MR. WHITBECK: It's brief and it is just
21 something that I have thought about many times over the last
22 few weeks as these scoping sessions have been taking place.
23 I'm just curious as to why a FERC Commissioner isn't present
24 at each and every one of these scoping sessions?

25 In light of the gravity of this situation and

1 what they are asking all of these people to incur as the
2 woman who just spoke described taking all of the risk with
3 no reward?

4 MR. TOMASI: I think the answer to that question
5 is typically Commissioners do not come out. It is my job to
6 convey the concerns of the local citizenry to the
7 Commissioners through my document as well as you know when
8 the order is written to convey those concerns as well,
9 that's part of my job to convey those concerns to the
10 Commissioners and the Chairman.

11 You know we do have meetings you know after the
12 project, you know when we issue the FEIS, we do have
13 meetings with the Commissioner's staff, they want to know
14 what these concerns and everyone's concerns are and we
15 convey those concerns as best we can to the Commissioners
16 and their staff.

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I understand I mean you
18 have a very difficult job and I watch you up here and see
19 that you are listening pretty intently to all of these
20 speakers, it just seems like the duty for their job should
21 be to show some decency or at least one of them to show
22 their face at at least one of these scoping sessions on each
23 of this projects that they oversee, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

25 MS. HAKKILA: Ina Hakkila, I-n-a H-a-k-k-i-l-a.

1 My question is all the information that we have about the
2 compressor station is that 22,000 horsepower. Now there is
3 a law that once they get the permit to run it at 22,000
4 horsepower that they can go up. There's no other way that
5 we can again set it and then I hear them talking about 44,
6 66 and 88,000 horsepower. What happens to that pipe and
7 safety in that pipe? The pressure has to go up when the
8 horsepower pushing that through there so can we get some
9 information for us to look at in their replies, what they
10 sent out to us on how that affects the pressure in the pipe
11 and also the flow, speed of the flow, because the speed of
12 the flow gets noisier and noisier and noisier as it gets
13 faster and faster and faster.

14 MR. TOMASI: I can't answer that comment on speed
15 but that is something we can talk about in the document
16 however I can say that would FERC, and I have to -- if FERC
17 -- if the Commissioners do decide to approve a project and
18 this particular compressor station would be at a certain
19 horsepower. If they want to change that they have to come
20 back from FERC to get additional approvals to change that as
21 well as to the change the pressure of the pipe.

22 Also, pipes have a certain rating by the DOT, you
23 can't go above that so you could increase it to a certain
24 maximum pressure. So that will be identified in the
25 document what the pressure is for the pipes and that's the

1 maximum pressure that DOT will allow. We would identify the
2 maximum DOT would allow and by DOT I mean the U.S.
3 Department of Transportation, they are the ones who regulate
4 actually safety of pipelines and we have the memorandum of
5 understanding with the U.S. DOT to ensure that when a
6 pipeline is constructed that we insure that they are
7 constructed to current U.S. DOT standards so that hopefully
8 answers your question a little bit.

9 They can't just really change it --

10 MS. HAKKILA: But it never comes back to the
11 people again to see -- it doesn't go back into the people
12 living near the pipeline as that pressure goes through and
13 it goes through faster it gets noisier they have to live
14 there, they never get a say in it again, they never know
15 about it.

16 MR. TOMASI: Well they come back into us to
17 increase the pressure or you know the compressor station
18 size you would have to do the same process over again where
19 we would have local citizens would have to be notified, we
20 would issue another notice of intent and allow additional
21 people -- we would have to notify them, you can't -- we
22 don't allow companies just to do something without notifying
23 people who are affected by the project.

24 MS. HAKKILA: I thought that was involved with a
25 federal law that they could do that without --

1 MR. TOMASI: Not that I am aware of.

2 MS. HAKKILA: Okay somebody was saying that they
3 changed it however, so, I don't know, but anyway that's
4 something that I am going to look into, thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Any other quick questions and then
6 we will wrap this up, go ahead.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well thank you guys for
8 coming out and listening to all of us for hours I appreciate
9 that, may I just have a round of applause for these guys.
10 You guys are the things we need, our only change to stop
11 this thing so thank you and towards that end you mentioned
12 that there are 3600 comments that you have already seen come
13 in, I was just wondering if it is realistic and how you guys
14 plan to look at all of those and consider all of them and if
15 there is anything that we can do to put in you know, to make
16 sure that this is what you are looking for, this is what is
17 going to be the most beneficial structure of comment or is
18 going to guarantee that it is seen and taken seriously any
19 sort of recommendation like that?

20 MR. TOMASI: Well again part of it is that you
21 know I can't explain to you what your concerns are you have
22 to tell me. We always tell you to be as specific as
23 possible and frankly on this project I have never actually
24 seen more specific comments than I have at the meetings in
25 New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

1 They are detailed and just really detailed
2 comments, you can tell that people are really looking into
3 detail about their concerns and they really got the reports
4 and so it's not really your job to figure out -- your job is
5 to tell me what your concerns are, express it and we
6 actually have -- we are tracking every single comment that
7 comes in and we will have to address it and you know as time
8 goes on and we get more and more comments, we throw more and
9 more people at it to make sure that we can get through all
10 of the comments that we have, it's not a trivial process by
11 any stretch, it is something that we have to do and we will
12 do.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Great, excellent thank you
14 so much. Rest up and good luck tomorrow.

15 MR. TOMASI: I think there's one more comment
16 back there.

17 MR. WHITBECK: My name is David Whitbeck,
18 W-h-i-t-b-e-c-k from Mason, New Hampshire.

19 I don't envy your job of trying to balance need,
20 convenience with people, the interruption of their lives.
21 Somehow you need to balance temporary jobs for construction
22 workers with permanent loss of homes and property rights.
23 Somehow you need to balance billions of dollars of profit
24 for a corporation with the loss of property value for
25 individuals who have worked all of their lives to pay their

1 mortgage, I don't envy that.

2 But you are the folk, the screen, the balance
3 point between all of that for the people of this country.
4 It is not just Massachusetts, it's not just New Hampshire,
5 people all across this country are facing similar situations
6 with pipelines, compressor stations, whatever goes through
7 that pipeline so we do depend on you. We ask you to please
8 do your job thank you.

9 MR. TOMASI: Well that's not necessarily a
10 comment but I will respond. Again my job is to go ahead and
11 give the environmental impact statement. I ultimately do
12 not make the decision on the project however we do look at
13 alternatives. There are other personnel at FERC who look at
14 things like the economic need, like the rates, like the
15 tariff, issues about detailed questions about doing them --
16 there's another whole group that does the economic analysis
17 that happens parallel to what we are doing here with this.

18 And my job again is to address the Commissioners
19 to be sure that they see the comments that informs their
20 decision and their decision-making and their analysis.

21 MR. WHITBECK: And also in there along with this
22 corporate process, there are people, small businesses,
23 farms, all along the route, do you deduct, do you factor in
24 their losses to the equation?

25 MR. TOMASI: We do what's called a socio-economic

1 analysis and that looks at both harm and any potential
2 benefit of the project so we do look at all of those factors
3 in our analysis, yes.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Since you mentioned the
5 economic analysis, is there a possibility that the people
6 who do the economic analysis would be willing to hold a
7 public hearing in this area, they would have to hold six of
8 them so that residents could possibly express their concerns
9 on those issues in addition to the environmental concerns so
10 that you get public input on both.

11 MR. TOMASI: I can certainly bring that back to
12 the Commission, ultimately it's their decision. I can
13 explain the concerns that you have, going to the record and
14 see those concerns and I can't make a commitment for them.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We haven't put any of
16 those out there but we have economic concerns, you know
17 there is precedent and we need a little bit of guidance in
18 understanding what those laws are about some of the decision
19 criteria and that may fall outside of your area of
20 responsibility so we need to be put in touch with those
21 people who do have enough knowledge to guide us in that
22 direction.

23 MR. TOMASI: I can certainly take that back to
24 the Commission, but that is neither my area of expertise nor
25 my responsibility.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I appreciate that, thank
2 you.

3 MR. TOMASI: And again we are going to end, I
4 want to thank you everyone for coming back today and staying
5 so late. Those of you who are interested there will be in
6 Lunenburg tomorrow evening and you are welcome to get a
7 ticket to speak again, thank you.

8 (Concluded at 12:17 a.m.)

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