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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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Franklin Pierce University
40 University Drive
Rindge, New Hampshire 03461

Tuesday, September 29, 2015

The above-entitled matter came on for technical
conference, pursuant to notice, at 6:00 p.m., Eric Tomasi,
the moderator.

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

2 (6:08 p.m.)

3 MR. TOMASI: Good evening everybody. On behalf
4 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission I want to thank
5 everybody for coming out tonight and also this is the
6 scoping meeting for the Northeast Energy Direct Project
7 proposed by Tennessee Gas Pipeline and the Docket Number for
8 this Project is PF14-22. My name is Eric Tomasi and I am
9 the Environmental Project Manager for FERC who is the lead
10 federal agency for this project, who is specifically
11 reviewing this project.

12 I work in the Office of Energy Projects at FERC
13 and I am the technical lead for air quality, noise and
14 pipeline safety as well. I have several people here who are
15 integral to both the setup of tonight's meeting as well as
16 helping me and my staff at FERC, prepare the Environmental
17 Impact Statement.

18 They work for a contractor Cardno, and their
19 names are Oliver Paul, Lindsey Potaski, Sarah Holmes,
20 Jennifer Wallace at the table here in front of me -- behind
21 me I should say, Doug Mooningham, Bruce Hart and Jason
22 Dickey and I want to thank them as well.

23 Also I want to thank Franklin Pierce University
24 for hosting us here tonight. We know this is an
25 inconvenience and that we are interrupting normal student

1 life but this is a really great venue and we want to thank
2 them for having us here tonight. A couple of other quick
3 points, there are bathrooms out in the mail hallway, they
4 are off to the right and we will be taking a break right
5 around 9:00 P.M. so we will give people a little bit of a
6 break from speaking.

7 Also you may have noticed that there is a court
8 reporter to my right and they are transcribing this meeting.
9 This is so we can have an accurate record of tonight's
10 comments and eventually an electronic copy of the transcript
11 of this meeting will be available on the FERC's e-library
12 system on our website and that will contain the public
13 record for this proceeding.

14 Now we have a transcription contract with Ace
15 Reporters and if you want to obtain a copy of the transcript
16 prior to its placement in the public files you have to
17 contact them directly. Now also we are doing this meeting a
18 little different -- now some of you have been -- many of you
19 in fact, have been to some of the other meetings that I have
20 had and where we have the one court reporter who is going to
21 be taking all of your comments.

22 Tonight, as most of you heard coming in we do
23 have a second court reporter here tonight, it's in the what
24 the area in the front when you first walk in, it's a little
25 side room where you can walk in and you can give the court

1 reporter and one of my staff your comments in private, so if
2 you don't want to wait around, that opens now so if you want
3 to go give your comment and leave you can do that as well.

4 Those comments whether you speak in front of me
5 tonight or you speak in front of the court reporter in the
6 private room, they are exactly the same so I want to point
7 that out. Or if people get -- if you are tired of waiting
8 you can go ahead and give your comments out there because
9 this meeting is planned to go to 11 P.M. so this will run a
10 little late so if you want to give your comment in private
11 you can give it out there.

12 Now next slide please -- okay, there are a couple
13 of things that I want to point out about the purpose of
14 tonight's meeting and many of you again -- many of you have
15 heard this before but I am going to go through it again
16 because that's what I am here for. I want to accomplish a
17 couple of things, one I want to summarize the project for
18 you. I want to go and explain how FERC, how FERC does our
19 EIS process and our entire review.

20 Also I want to explain the role of how the public
21 can participate in the process, not just here, but in
22 comments or in other venues and I want to finally of course
23 allow you, the public, to actually comment here tonight.
24 Now also as you can see here these are sort of the things
25 that I am looking for tonight is identifying new issues for

1 analysis in the EIS, as I mentioned explaining the FERC
2 process, provide these opportunities for public input and
3 identify future public input opportunities.

4 I will be talking about a process even though you
5 may not want to speak tonight or don't have your comment in
6 now, there is plenty of time to get your comments in both
7 formally and well as throughout our entire process.

8 You know I always say this in all of these
9 meetings and most of you come to meetings and have heard
10 over and over and over again that your input is pretty
11 critical. Just for instance today I was at a meeting of one
12 of your local organizations and there was really good
13 information that I was given from local people about the
14 particular impacts that you know, perhaps the state didn't
15 know about -- perhaps we didn't know about from surveys,
16 they can give us information and the public can give us
17 information that we may not be able to find in any other
18 format so it is really important for us to get those
19 comments from you, so it is really critical.

20 And I want to just stress how important of a role
21 that you guys do have because we have to address every
22 single comment that comes into us. Now all of you who will
23 have gotten, I hope, or at least seen our last NOI which
24 extended the formal comment period, the comment period
25 originally -- the formal comment I should say originally

1 ended at the end of August however because this meeting is
2 happening we extended that comment period until October
3 16th. Now that is the formal comment period.

4 Now what that means is that if you file during
5 that formal comment period from way back in June until
6 October 16th, Kinder Morgan, not just us but Kinder Morgan
7 also has to respond to your concerns. Now after that we
8 still take comments and we will still respond to every other
9 comment that we get throughout the entire process so I want
10 to point out that even if you missed that October 16th date
11 for comments, we still address your comments throughout our
12 entire process.

13 Now there are other input opportunities that are
14 going to happen later on but there is something that is also
15 really important -- next slide please -- is as I said there
16 are these scoping meetings which you can give your comments
17 to us but there are other opportunities, obviously you can
18 supply us written comments. You can mail them to us, you
19 can go ahead and use the comment form on the table and give
20 them to us tonight or mail that comment form in or you could
21 just go ahead and use our e-library system.

22 There's a couple of different ways that you can
23 do that, if you go to ferc.gov through e-comments, you know
24 or e-library you can file your comments on that and so of
25 course if the project does keep progressing and we do issue

1 a Draft Environmental Impact Statement we will be out here
2 for another set of meetings. There is another comment
3 period that happens after the Draft Environmental Impact
4 Statement is issued and we will have a whole other set of
5 meetings just like this one and other ones we have had to
6 get your comments on the Draft EIS so that we can see what
7 you think about how we wrote the environmental impact
8 statement.

9 So another thing is that people are always
10 concerned well I haven't had time or I only have three
11 minutes to give my comment. Well the thing about the
12 comments is that -- next slide please, is that the written
13 comments are given the exact same weight as the verbal
14 comments. So even if you are unable to speak tonight or
15 don't wish to speak or perhaps don't want to actually speak
16 in public, your written comments are exactly the same weight
17 as the verbal comments and we have to address all of those.

18 I think the last thing I want to point out before
19 I talk a little bit about the decorum and the way we are
20 going to run the meeting is that this is not really a
21 hearing, I know in New England there is a grand tradition of
22 having public hearings where you can speak to your elected
23 representatives and ask them the questions.

24 This meeting is primarily to get the comments
25 from you so that we can address those comments later so I

1 want to stress that it's not going to be a give and take, a
2 back and forth, if there is some time in the end I may be
3 able to answer a few questions but given the -- you know we
4 are going to plan to end this around 11, we may not be able
5 to do that but I'll see if we do end early we can do that,
6 so next slide please.

7 So again, bear with me, many of you will have
8 heard this stuff before about who FERC is and what we do but
9 let's put a pin on the meeting decorum real quick and I'll
10 talk a little bit about FERC. Now we are an independent
11 agency. Now what is an independent agency, what does that
12 mean?

13 Well FERC's -- when the five Commissioners vote
14 on a project their decision is not reviewable by either the
15 President or Congress, it has to go through the court
16 system, okay so that's the first thing to understand is, you
17 know the President can't overturn, the Congress can't
18 overturn, of course Congress can pass laws to control FERC
19 just like any agency.

20 Now FERC, we regulate the interstate transmission
21 of electricity, natural gas and oil. Now we review
22 proposals like this one that authorize construction or
23 review the construction of interstate natural gas pipelines,
24 storage facilities and liquefied natural gas terminals but
25 also we also do siting and licensing of inspection and

1 inspection of hydro-electric projects.

2 And there are a couple of projects in New
3 Hampshire as well as Massachusetts that are FERC regulated
4 that are hydropower facilities as well. One of the big
5 reasons and the only reason frankly that I am here is as a
6 federal licensing agency, we have responsibility under what
7 is called the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA. Now
8 we have to giving the fact that we are going to authorize or
9 certificate or potentially review a project we are required
10 to look at the potential environmental impacts associated
11 with this particular project that is under consideration.

12 Now we regulate specifically the interstate
13 transportation of natural gas. As I mentioned earlier we
14 also regulate non-federal hydropower, we do electric rating,
15 rates, we do oil rates, but we do not site power lines or
16 oil pipelines and I think also last and most importantly we
17 do not regulate in any way the expiration, production or
18 gathering of natural gas, drilling, fracking, we have no
19 authority to review that at all. However, having
20 said that we do have a responsibility under NEPA to look at
21 cumulative impacts that may encompass things that are in the
22 area that maybe drilling or some sort of related expiration
23 in that sort of way but it also includes many other
24 facilities, any other industrial facilities or commercial
25 facilities in the area of the project and we have to look at

1 that under a cumulative impact analysis.

2 Now we do have five Commissioners, many of you
3 will probably be familiar, went to our website to look at
4 them. Our current Chairman is Chairman Norman Bay, we have
5 four other Commissioners and they are the ones, the five
6 Commissioners at FERC, they make the decisions on whether a
7 project goes forward or not.

8 Each of the Commissioners are basically appointed
9 by the President and approved by Congress so that's who they
10 are and that's what they do. One thing you need to
11 understand is that I do not make any decisions on whether
12 the project will or will not go forward. My sole
13 responsibility and the responsibility of the Office of
14 Energy Projects and the staff that work with me we actually
15 do the environmental review, which our job is to write the
16 Environmental Impact Statement so that we can minimize the
17 impacts and also disclose impacts both to the public and to
18 the decision-makers which are our five Commissioners.

19 So, a little bit about decorum here. Now I made
20 a mistake once in not turning off my phone while I was
21 giving this meeting decorum, but again please turn off your
22 phones or put it on silent mode so it does not ring when
23 your fellow citizens are giving their comments. Now most of
24 you who want to speak will have been given a number so when
25 your number is called please come up to the microphone.

1 Now because we have some people on the bleachers
2 back there, for those of you who are on the bleachers and do
3 have a ticket to speak, please you know come down a little
4 early, I don't want anyone to hurt themselves coming off
5 those bleachers so just be a little careful so we are
6 basically going to stage people, if you want to come down,
7 if your number is a few away we have some chairs here
8 reserved if you want to sit and wait as your number comes
9 up.

10 Again you are going to have three minutes to
11 speak here so please summarize your points and if you have
12 much more extensive points or extensive things that you want
13 to point out, please give us those in writing, even if you
14 have a speech written out and you don't complete it, please
15 give that to me today before you leave and we will make sure
16 that that entire speech gets into the record.

17 Again one thing this going to happen is there may
18 be people here who do not agree with your point of view.
19 There may be people here who are pro-pipeline. There are
20 certainly people here who are anti-pipeline and I respect
21 everyone's position, but I think it is important that even
22 if you disagree with the speaker, please do not boo them, do
23 not interrupt them so that everyone here gets their three
24 minutes to speak and then we will go on to the next speaker.

25 Believe me those of you who are against the

1 pipeline will have plenty of representation here at the
2 speaker's list tonight so I am quite aware of that so please
3 those people who you may not agree with please let them
4 speak and just let them be done.

5 Also I understand people there is a heightened
6 emotion, people are going to cheer, people are going to
7 clap, that's fine but you have to be aware that the longer
8 you clap, the longer you cheer, the less people we are going
9 to be able to get through as the night goes on, so I just
10 want to point that out.

11 I am not going to stop you from clapping I can't
12 do that you know, but the more -- the longer the clapping or
13 cheering goes on the less people we are going to be able to
14 get through. Again, like I said any disruption is only
15 going to interrupt the next person who wants to speak, okay,
16 next slide please.

17 Now most of you know what the project is so I am
18 not going to go through this a great deal, but it is a very
19 long pipeline, a very large project. As you can see 418
20 miles of pipeline and associate facilities throughout New
21 England, New York and Pennsylvania, there's a total of 9 new
22 compressor stations that are proposed, you know one of them
23 is not too far away in New Ipswich, which we did go ahead
24 and tour that site yesterday.

25 There is also several laterals and loops that are

1 happening in Pennsylvania as well as in Massachusetts and
2 right now Tennessee recently decreased the size of the
3 project however they are still planning to transport 1.3
4 billion cubic feet of natural gas through the pipeline to
5 Dracut, Massachusetts and throughout the laterals.

6 Now we do understand that right now they have
7 only given us 0.5 -- 500 million cubic feet of how much they
8 are actually going to propose -- they have only given us
9 those from the customers for .5 BCF so we will be looking
10 for those additional numbers and see who they plan to
11 deliver that gas to.

12 Next slide please. Again this is a pretty big
13 overview map of the east side that goes through this
14 particular area here. As you know it is currently proposed
15 to be adjacent to a power line as it goes through New
16 Hampshire so that is where it is currently proposed and we
17 do plan to see additional information from the company that
18 will give us a little more granularity, a little more detail
19 on the exact route because we do know that pipelines --
20 building pipelines are a little different than building
21 electric lines. Electric lines may be able to go where a
22 pipeline cannot so we are looking for a little more
23 granularity on that as well as looking at different
24 alternative routes which are not on this map.

25 But we are looking at that information and we are

1 developing requests for the company to get additional
2 information so that both the public and us are more
3 informed, next map -- next slide.

4 This is the western side sorry I apologize for
5 this and go on to the next slide please, okay -- now
6 obviously I have been this is the 14th meeting for this
7 project. I have been -- not to all of them, I have done the
8 majority of the meetings but I have not done all of them and
9 we have gotten a lot of really good comments both here at
10 these meetings as well as in writing, as well as people
11 calling me or e-mailing me.

12 So we have -- I think over 5,600 comments on the
13 record so far for this project and yes the majority of them
14 are critical of the pipeline however that is a hugely large
15 volume of information for my staff to look at but we are
16 required to look at that or look at all of that information
17 to insure that we address all of those 5,600 comments and
18 that was 5,600 from I think that week so we could be at
19 5,700 or 5,800 by the end of this meeting so we will have to
20 address all of those comments.

21 Now these particular comments right here, we went
22 through and sort of sorted all of the comments and looked at
23 the ones that people have commented about the most and these
24 are some of the ones that we actually found that people were
25 most concerned about. Now we do know of course that you

1 know, there has been as we can see and a lot of the signs
2 here tonight, there's a definite preference to develop
3 alternative energy as opposed to using natural gas for which
4 this project would do.

5 Now we also have there has also been a lot of
6 public concerns, a lot of things in the docket in the file
7 as well as spoken comments about concerns regarding the
8 export. This is something that we are still looking at and
9 we will have to address just like we are going to have to
10 address all of these comments because in fact we are
11 required as I said multiple times, we are required to
12 address these comments.

13 Now another thing and especially we hear a lot of
14 this in this area as well as a little further east is
15 disruption of the rural character. This pipeline is going
16 through a lot of rural areas and this area just east of here
17 near New Ipswich as well as through Massachusetts so we are
18 very cognizant of that fact and you know we are trying to
19 look at what is called socio-economic impacts which we will
20 try to sort of quantify these particular impacts on rural
21 character and the rural economies that sort of thing.

22 Also of course in Massachusetts the concerns are
23 a little different where in eastern Massachusetts we are
24 looking at development through higher density, more
25 suburban, maybe even closer to urban areas so that's another

1 concern and that is something that we have to address and
2 look at very specific instruction techniques and ways to
3 address those comments.

4 Also of course as I mentioned before cumulative
5 impacts as well as fracking, we are required to do
6 cumulative impact analysis. Again we have heard a lot of
7 concerns in this area about aquifers as well as private
8 wells and of course east of here in New Ipswich concerns
9 about compressor noise as well as emissions. So all of
10 these are things that we will have to address in the
11 environmental impact statement and in fact we will send out
12 the draft as I said for comment and that will allow you to
13 tell us what you think of our analysis if you think you are
14 not happy with it tell us, if you are okay with it fine but
15 if you are critical of it or think that we have done, made
16 the wrong assumptions that's why we come out in that time so
17 that we can get your comments about that, next slide.

18 Now a little bit about the FERC process, I am
19 going to go through this really, really quickly. As you
20 know we have been in the pre-filing stage now for about a
21 year, actually almost exactly a year I believe and the
22 anticipated application that Kinder Morgan/Tennessee has
23 told us at this point is late October. We will -- even
24 after the application comes in there will be additional
25 questions that we send to the company, in fact we are

1 finalizing some questions this week which we are going to
2 send to the company very soon and it is very likely because
3 right now we do have concerns about the level of information
4 that we have in the current resource reports and we want to
5 make sure that the application has a lot more information in
6 it.

7 Then of course we will be issuing the Draft
8 Environmental Impact Statement eventually, we will have a
9 comment period for the Draft EIS, we will come out here for
10 meetings, we will then address all of those draft
11 environmental impact comments in our Final EIS, that Final
12 EIS will include recommendations to the Commissioners.

13 Now those recommendations are recommendations to
14 minimize the impacts and that may include alternative routes
15 so that goes directly to our Commissioners. Our
16 Commissioners vote on the project and in their Order, their
17 Certificate Order, they will either adopt or reject any or
18 all of our conditions, my recommendations, the staff
19 recommendations.

20 Typically the Commissioners accept most if not
21 all of the recommendations that we give however there have
22 been instances where they have rejected certain ones or the
23 company has already complied with what we would have. So
24 and then for that point there would be the Commission
25 decision and that would be whether they would vote yes or no

1 for the project and then at that point it would go for
2 re-hearing and then potential court cases if people wanted
3 to continue fighting it, okay.

4 Next slide please. Now the EIS, what is the EIS.
5 Well it is the environmental report for the document. That
6 is going to explain as best as we possibly can, using the
7 best science that we have and using a rigorous hard look
8 analysis to look at the impacts of the project and compare
9 the alternatives.

10 Now it is an analytical document. What an
11 analytical document means is that we have to use science to
12 sort of quantify impacts wherever we can and whether 500
13 people comment on the exact same issue or one, we still have
14 to analyze that so that's -- you need to understand that as
15 well.

16 Again as I mentioned numerous times the EIS will
17 in fact address environmental issues identified here and
18 written comments that are both specific to the project as
19 well as cumulative. Next slide please.

20 Okay before we get to the final reminder and
21 start getting to the speakers, there are a couple of things
22 that I do want to point out is that in our Environmental
23 Impact Statement we also talk to a lot of people, not just
24 the public, not just local agencies, we also talk to a lot
25 of state agencies, as well as federal agencies to get their

1 input, because I always say this over and over again is I
2 will never know a project area as well as the people who
3 live here, or the agencies that regulate resources, be they
4 biological, be they water-based in that specific area so
5 that's why it is really important for us to go out and speak
6 to these agencies to make sure that we get their input on
7 this project.

8 And probably one of the biggest things that I
9 need to point out is that when we do this analysis it is
10 really important that the public gives us information in
11 ways that we can use. The more specific that you can get on
12 your concerns, the better we can address them. I always use
13 the point of yes we recognize and we appreciate the fact
14 that you oppose this project, that's great and we appreciate
15 hearing that comment however the more specific you can give
16 us on your concerns the better we can address it and the
17 better we can avoid those impacts, or mitigate those
18 impacts.

19 Because if we don't know about something we can't
20 mitigate it or nor can we avoid it. One of the things that
21 has you know for this particular project there is a very low
22 survey access and I know that there's a lot of people here
23 -- there's a lot of people here who have rejected survey
24 access for the company however it is always FERC's position
25 that we want to be able to understand what is on a property

1 because just to let you know projects have been approved by
2 the Commissioners will a significant amount -- without a
3 significant portion of land surveyed.

4 So we need to understand what is there and so if
5 you -- it is your right and I fully support your right to
6 not allow surveyors on your property, it is your right
7 however if I don't know about this, if my staff does not
8 know about what is on your property we can't avoid it, so if
9 you do not wish to allow surveyors on your property please
10 tell us at least in writing somehow identifying your
11 particular plot of land and telling us not just that you
12 don't want it -- give us information.

13 If it had to go across your land what would be
14 the least hurtful to you as a person on your property. You
15 know I always tell people don't put all of your eggs in one
16 basket and although you may oppose the project I respect
17 that, but if it were to go nearby or on your property what
18 would be the most acceptable area for you for it to go
19 across.

20 I know many of you may not want to hear that but
21 it is important for you to realize that if I don't hear from
22 you at all we assume that the pipeline is fine to go across
23 your property so that's very important for you to know.
24 Okay, I understand, I understand but again I have to know, I
25 have to know about these properties -- I have to know about

1 the land before I can actually address impacts and so it is
2 very important for people to know that.

3 Now the last thing that I want to talk about
4 before meeting reminders, before we go to the decorum is
5 that those of you who have already gotten our notices will
6 be on the mailing list. Most of you may have gotten that
7 and those of you who are on the mailing list you will in
8 fact get a copy of the Draft EIS. Now the default Draft EIS
9 will be coming to you on a CD, if you want a hard copy you
10 need to return that to us and those of you who are not on
11 our mailing list, please make sure that you sign up in the
12 front so that you can get a copy and if you sign up in front
13 please let them know whether you want a hard copy or a CD
14 copy is fine.

15 Now obviously those of you who don't want either,
16 the Draft EIS and the Final EIS will be posted on our
17 website very clearly so that you can read it there if you
18 don't want to get a hard copy or a CD.

19 Now again we are going to go ahead and start the
20 meeting here in a second, start the comments but again when
21 I call your number please come up to the microphone. I want
22 you to speak clearly so the court reporter can get that and
23 this is for both this particular room as well as the other
24 room. The court reporters are using slightly different
25 techniques in each room but it is important that you speak

1 clearly, that you spell your name for the stenographer as
2 well as you know make sure that they understand what you are
3 saying.

4 Now there will be an enforced time limit. There
5 is going to be three minutes in this room if you do choose
6 to go speak in private you will have four minutes, so you
7 have a little bit longer out there. Now those of you who
8 have been to these meetings before you will know the little
9 stop light that we will have up in the front.

10 Could you hold that up? You will see there will
11 be this little stop light up here and basically it will be
12 30 seconds when it turns yellow and then when the red light
13 goes on your time will be up so please when your time is up
14 please leave the podium so the next speaker can come up
15 because we have about 60-some speakers on the list for this
16 room and that will pretty much take us to 11 if not later so
17 please if you -- the quicker you get up to the podium the
18 better.

19 So again don't interrupt the speaker. Now we are
20 going to go ahead and turn this around here so that you can,
21 so that the speaker will be facing me and we will go ahead
22 and start calling up the first people, thank you.

23 One last thing I do want to point out that I will
24 be calling as usual elected officials first, then we are
25 going to get to public speakers, okay thank you.

1 The first speaker will be from Senator Shaheen's
2 Office, Emily Cashman.

3 MS. CASHMAN: Thank you, my name is Emily
4 Cashman, I am here from Senator Shaheen's Office. Senator
5 Shaheen and her staff have met with constituents and
6 stakeholders about the proposed Kinder Morgan Northeast
7 Energy Direct Pipeline Project and her constituents have
8 raised a number of concerns that warrant consideration by
9 FERC.

10 While reviewing information relative to the
11 proposed NED Project she expects that FERC will carefully
12 consider the comments of all stakeholders of the impacted
13 communities. Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy
14 Act she also expects that the Commission will conduct a
15 thorough analysis of all potential impacts of the proposed
16 NED route in New Hampshire as well as all possible
17 alternative routes and configurations that lessen the
18 potential impacts to the region.

19 It is imperative that New Hampshire residents are
20 provided ample opportunity to participate in the FERC
21 permitting process in a meaningful way. The pre-filing
22 comment period is a critical piece in that process and I
23 trust that the comments made to the docket, that Senator
24 Shaheen's Office has received which we will forward to FERC,
25 along with all New Hampshire comments submitted to the

1 docket will play a key role in your continued analysis of
2 the NED Project, thank you.

3 MR. TOMASI: Next we have John Green from
4 Congressman Kuster's Office.

5 MR. GREEN: Thank you, whereas the Congresswoman
6 is in Washington taking a vote today I have a letter from
7 her, it reads:

8 Dear Chairman Norman Bay, Thank you for hosting
9 the scoping meeting in my district today. I am grateful for
10 all the efforts that you and the Federal Energy Regulatory
11 Commission have made over the course of the preliminary
12 filing for the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline.

13 The siting for the current preferred route for
14 the NED Pipeline has been a complicated process and the
15 project has raised a number of concerns among impacted
16 communities here in New Hampshire. I'm an advocate for
17 smart energy policies that protect the public, preserve our
18 environment and lower electricity costs. I have made it a
19 point to visit a number of the sites associated with the
20 route and speak with the town officials and impacted
21 residents.

22 It's with these experiences in mind that I write
23 you. As the only agency with direct oversight over the
24 siting of natural gas pipelines FERC has a critical process
25 ahead of it. I have appreciated the opportunity to give

1 greater voice to the thoughts of my constituents.

2 As FERC's preliminary filing period continues and
3 the official filing begins I would ask that you respond to
4 the concerns that many of my constituents have raised. It
5 is the natural beauty and pristine character of our state
6 that provides us with the New Hampshire advantage that many
7 speak of. It is important that any project being proposed
8 in our state help protect that character. I share the
9 concerns of many of my constituents about the environmental
10 impacts that this project may have on existing conservation
11 lands, high priority habitats and drinking water aquifers.

12 I ask that you take particular care in studying
13 the impact of wetlands and river crossings, private wells,
14 aquifers and habitats of high concern. It is my goal to
15 ensure that the public interest is upheld in this process.
16 It is with the public in mind that I request that you
17 consider the impacts that this project could have on public
18 safety, both because of its proximity to schools,
19 particularly the Temple Elementary School's proximity to the
20 compressor station and because of the limited ability of
21 these small, rural, volunteer-run communities to handle any
22 potential events relating to a pipeline.

23 I ask that this reality be addressed openly and
24 transparently. My goal, similar to yours is to ensure that
25 we encourage smart energy policies that protect our

1 environment, preserve our way of life and lower electricity
2 prices. I am acutely aware of the regional need for
3 electricity and the plethora of energy projects being
4 proposed to meet that need.

5 Given the regional nature of our electricity
6 market and the complicated changes that are underway across
7 the region, both with new projects being proposed and older
8 power sources leaving the grid, I believe that FERC can only
9 perform its duties by assessing these projects as a whole
10 instead of in silos.

11 All options and alternatives must be considered
12 when we look at these proposals and fit them to the needs of
13 our region. Whereas New England is on a regional grid it
14 only stands to reason that we should site these projects and
15 their impact as a region as well.

16 Given the magnitude of this project and all the
17 projects being considered in the Northeast, I can appreciate
18 the task that your agency has ahead of it. Please know that
19 the record number of comments that this project is receiving
20 is a direct reflection of the time, energy and
21 thoughtfulness that my constituents have put into this
22 process.

23 I am certain that you will take the same time,
24 energy and thoughtfulness as you review and incorporate
25 their concerns into your work moving forward. It is

1 imperative that this process be as respectful to the public
2 as possible and I will continue my efforts to ensure that
3 happens.

4 I look forward to your responses in continuing
5 this dialogue as we seek to -- as I seek to advocate on
6 behalf of my constituents, thank you for your time,
7 sincerely, Ann McLane Kuster.

8 MR. TOMASI: Next Mr. Dave Wheeler and I would
9 like to personally apologize to Mr. Wheeler, I left him out
10 of the meeting last time in Milford, here's your time.

11 MR. WHEELER: Apology accepted. Just to remind
12 you I am an Executive Counselor, I represent around a
13 quarter million people in the state of New Hampshire and I
14 will speak clearly. I oppose this pipeline and will do all
15 in the power -- I will do all in the power of my office to
16 stop this pipeline from going through New Hampshire.

17 I want to now repeat what I said in Milford but I
18 have new information regarding state-owned property within
19 the 400 foot study corridor that NED proposes. Those are
20 Rhododendron State Park, Russell State Forest, Russel Abbott
21 State Forest, Cheshire Monadnock Branch Rail Trail,
22 Greenville Branch Rail Trail and the Mason Rail Trail.

23 I want the people to know that if this becomes on
24 state land, the chosen route that I as Executive Counselor
25 will oppose any taking of state land for this pipeline. I

1 also want to say just a little bit about the process because
2 this scoping process kind of gets people feeling like well
3 you can change this a little bit, you can change that a
4 little bit but you still have to have it.

5 So the process itself is a little bit of a farce.
6 And I want to lead with this question, "What will it take
7 for you to stop this pipeline?" I represent a quarter
8 million Granite Staters and I am pleased to tell you tonight
9 Executive Counselor Colin Van Ostern is here and he will
10 give you his thoughts on the pipeline, that's 40% of the
11 voters in the state represented here tonight from the
12 highest elected state office.

13 In Milford there was one of us, now there is two.
14 Please the only option here is no-build in New Hampshire.

15 MR. TOMASI: Well that was a good introduction
16 for our next speaker, Mr. Colin Van Ostern?

17 MR. VAN OSTERN: It was a good introduction but a
18 heck of an act to follow. My name is Colin Van Ostern I
19 represent 4,341 New Hampshire citizens in the town of
20 Winchester as well as another 220,000 citizens across the
21 state and while those -- Dave Wheeler and I know that often
22 we don't agree politically, sometimes local control trumps
23 party politics.

24 And I share the concerns that he has raised and
25 the concerns that we heard from Congresswoman Kuster and

1 Senator Shaheen's letters as well and I would like to leave
2 a couple of questions that I have heard from constituents
3 who I represent with the Commission and ask them to address
4 them.

5 First, why is it in the best interest of New
6 Hampshire citizens and United States citizens for a pipeline
7 that goes from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts to come through
8 New Hampshire?

9 The second, New Hampshire has now officially
10 about a year ago adopted the long-term energy plan for our
11 state, one that focuses on energy efficiency and
12 diversifying away from fossil fuels. How would this
13 proposal be compatible with our official state energy plan?

14 Third, there is an identified national need for
15 lessening the environmental impact of both fracking and the
16 burning of fossil fuels, how would this pipeline be
17 compatible with both?

18 And fourth and five, where will the rest of the
19 pipeline get gas that is currently being built for go to and
20 finally why isn't the Environmental Impact Statement being
21 considered now being done in the context of the four other
22 pipelines that are currently being planned in the state of
23 New Hampshire? Thank you very much.

24 MR. TOMASI: Next up unfortunately my list does
25 not have state Senators versus Representatives so I am going

1 to call Jim McConnell first.

2 MR. MCCONNELL: Thank you, hi my name is James W.
3 McConnell, M-c-C-o-n-n-e-l-l, I'm a State Representative, I
4 represent Cheshire 12 which is the towns of Richmond and
5 Swanzi. I have a number of points to make -- first of all
6 the environmental damage that this thing is going to cause
7 on installation is going to be significant. Almost all of
8 the towns that you are going through in the southwestern
9 corner of this state are dependent on wells and the amount
10 of blasting that is going to be required here is likely to
11 screw a lot of them up.

12 The bottom line is they call this state the
13 Granite State for a reason, it is going to be a problem.
14 Beyond that the longer term problem is that we all rely on
15 aquifers. In the event that there is a spill we have got a
16 whale of a mess it is not going to be easily cleaned up, it
17 is going to be the end of some of these small towns in the
18 event that we do have a spill. You can go beyond that and
19 say that there might be an explosion, great, same thing it
20 is still going to be a hell of a mess.

21 Finally this is an export pipeline, if you don't
22 believe me believe the Industrial Energy Consumers of
23 America. I just heard the question asked as to where this
24 gas was going to go. It is going to go to the maritime to
25 be exported. The price of natural gas at the moment

1 overseas is much higher than it is in the domestic market.
2 The bottom line is that unless the south forest field coming
3 out of Iran and I'm sure the Chinese are drilling as we
4 speak, drops that price -- there's a whale of a lot of money
5 to be made by shipping this stuff overseas.

6 It is going to be very difficult to make the case
7 that it is not an export pipeline. If you don't want to
8 believe me the Industrial Energy Consumers of America
9 attempted to block the Department of Energy from shipping
10 from issuing an export permit for this gas which in May they
11 went ahead and did anyway.

12 Finally the way Kinder Morgan operates, I have
13 got three letters here that I have sent you that touch on
14 the subject of TBD's that's to be determines and the fact is
15 the way Kinder Morgan operates on this, the sloppier the
16 better apparently. They go with TBD's they change their
17 plans at the last minute and it is extremely difficult for
18 us in the affected area to be able to keep track of it all.

19 My last letter to you was about a change that the
20 town of Richmond found out about solely by accident on
21 August 17th--August 17th is the date of my letter but it
22 moved through very sensitive environmental areas -- any sort
23 of problem there is going to be a whale of a mess.

24 The fact is though that TBD's are when used on
25 the scale that TGP does and I will quote my letter it simply

1 means -- are simply a means of avoiding public comments. In
2 addition they foster a sloppy approach of ensuing errors and
3 moving from what was a woodland into all of these
4 environmentally sensitive areas in Richmond was a butte.
5 The bottom line is the town wasn't informed, just that's the
6 way it is going to be, that's not good enough.

7 And who do I blame for all of this? First I
8 blame FERC, we shouldn't be holding scoping hearings. Two
9 weeks after the scoping hearings began, if it was even that,
10 they dropped a 65 -- Kinder Morgan dropped a 6500 page
11 change in all of their plans on us. The bottom line is if
12 you expect us to respond to this we have to know what they
13 are planning on doing, that's very hard to do given the way
14 they operate so I blame FERC.

15 I also blame quite frankly our elected senior
16 officials, starting with the Governor, both of our Senators
17 and our Congressmen. The bottom line is they have had 10
18 months to figure this out, what are they just plain stupid?
19 The bottom line is there is no point in having this thing in
20 New Hampshire, the only thing we get out of this is the
21 honor of hosting it, it's an honor we can do without, the
22 answer for you is to deny the Certificate of Convenience,
23 period.

24 MR. TOMASI: Next we have Charlene Takesian?

25 MS. TAKESIAN: My name is Charlene Takesian, my

1 last name is spelled T-a-k-e-s-i-a-n, I'm a State
2 Representative representing the towns of Hudson and Pelham.
3 Hudson has about 30,000 people excuse me and Pelham has
4 about 13,000 so it is about 43,000 people that I represent
5 and I know that you are going to think that I am saying not
6 in my backyard, Pelham is very highly impacted by this
7 pipeline. There is probably 75 houses on the route that are
8 going to be -- they are like directly on the easement for
9 the power lines right now so they will be very highly
10 impacted. We already have a pipeline going through Pelham
11 and we have no access to that pipeline, there is no natural
12 gas in Pelham. We don't expect to get any access to this
13 new pipeline that is going to come through Pelham that will
14 again highly impact us.

15 But Liberty Utilities has now come to the town of
16 Pelham and said, "Oh, we want to put a takedown station on
17 the Tennessee gas line that is already going through your
18 town," to give us a little carrot to say well we will give
19 you some of the gas from the pipeline. However, the houses
20 in Pelham and it is probably the same case with all these
21 other towns up here are at least 200 feet apart because we
22 have a 200 foot furniture requirement so I can't imagine --
23 I live a mile from a main road and there are probably 30
24 houses between me and the main road, I can't imagine that I
25 would ever get gas at my house.

1 I'm at the top of a hill and again it is the
2 Granite State so there is granite all the way up the hill so
3 although they are dangling this carrot in front of us saying
4 that they are going to supply the town of Pelham with gas,
5 it is just not going to be the case. They may supply some
6 of the schools and the businesses, but it will never be
7 distributed to the town of Pelham it is just impossible.

8 I want to put a face to the people who are going
9 to be impacted by this, you see this crowd out here, they
10 are all people, they are all impacted, this is their homes
11 and their lives, they have lived in their homes some of them
12 in Pelham 50, 60 years some of them they have inherited from
13 their grandparents, it's their way of life, no one wants a
14 pipeline in their backyard it will impact them forever, they
15 will lose their property value and they will lose their
16 piece of mind.

17 That's not what we call quality of life in the
18 state of New Hampshire. So I think that is all I have to
19 say but I can't see the need for it, they are trying to
20 create a need, there is no need in Pelham for sure, thank
21 you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up is Gregory Smith?

23 MR. SMITH: Good evening I'm State Representative
24 Gregory Smith, that's spelled S-m-i-t-h, I represent the
25 towns of Pelham and Hudson, the same District as Charlene

1 and I am going to say one of the amazing things about New
2 Hampshire and I didn't grow up here I actually grew up in
3 California is that New Hampshire is a place where an average
4 guy like me with a full-time job who is not a lawyer with a
5 couple of kids can become a Representative for the people of
6 this state and so I am not speaking just for myself I am
7 also speaking for the people who live in my town who are
8 going to be greatly impacted by this pipeline and have no
9 benefit from it.

10 What amazes me is that I look at the overall
11 pipeline projects in the Northeast and I actually do think
12 that we need more natural gas, but you have got a number of
13 pipeline project proposals on the docket right now in front
14 of you proposing to use existing rights-of-ways, expanding
15 existing pipeline capacity that don't require new green
16 field access, they don't require eminent domain on people's
17 land again as Charlene was saying has been in their families
18 for generations, there's no reason to be building this
19 pipeline when there are other alternatives.

20 Who knows maybe we actually do need Northeast
21 Direct and we will figure that out in 5 or 10 or 20 years
22 but right now this is not needed. The combination of
23 building of adding additional capacity on the existing
24 pipelines and conservation measures should buy us decades of
25 time and we can revisit that in the future. Right now there

1 is no reason to do this, there is no reason to build this
2 pipeline.

3 Now, unfortunately for Kinder Morgan, Kinder
4 Morgan wants to build this pipeline and make money at it,
5 the other projects down in Connecticut, New York and
6 Massachusetts are Specter it's a different company so
7 obviously they have got a stake in this. At the end of the
8 day this project is not needed.

9 Second of all and you actually answered the other
10 part of the question with the fact that Kinder Morgan has
11 only picked up about 500 -- a little over a third of the
12 proposed capacity, it's been asked before where is the rest
13 of it going? Well it is going to Canada, it is going to
14 Europe it is completely obvious. Everybody wants to dance
15 around the subject but at the end of the day this is an
16 export pipeline, it is not going to benefit the people of
17 New Hampshire, it is not going to benefit the people of
18 Pelham and Hudson who I represent and it is not going to
19 represent the people behind me who live here in Rindge and
20 New Ipswich and in Fitzwilliam.

21 I recommend unlike the federal officials who have
22 not actually been willing to take a stand on this which I
23 think is completely obvious to everybody in the room, I say
24 don't build this pipeline, thank you very much.

25 MR. TOMASI: Next Eric Eastman?

1 MR. EASTMAN: Chairman Bay and members of FERC,
2 distinguished elected state and local officials, citizens of
3 southern New Hampshire and other concerned parties, my name
4 is Eric Eastman I represent Ward 1, also known as District
5 28 Hillsborough District, 28 in Nashua, last name is spelled
6 E-a-s-t-m-a-n just like our buddies at Kodak.

7 Originally I'm a Hollis boy, the next town over.
8 I used to go to school with kids from Hollis, Brookline, two
9 towns that are going to be directly profoundly affected by
10 this should this pipeline go forward so that is where my
11 heart is and I would also by the way publicly like to thank
12 our majority leader from New Hampshire House of
13 Representatives for being here today, Jack Flanagan, he
14 represents Brookline and I would like to give him a round of
15 applause for him being here so thank you for that.

16 Until the environmental impact report and
17 proposed routing of this considerable construction project
18 is closer to being finalized and the enumerable number of
19 TBD's or to be determined items are worked out and
20 clarified, these scoping hearings which are purported to
21 serve as a forum for public inquiry and scrutiny and
22 rebuttal and criticism really perhaps ought to be held in
23 temporary abeyance.

24 The lack of clarity and non-specificity that the
25 preponderance of TBD's and pending route changes creates in

1 Kinder Morgan's NED plans leaves concerned citizens,
2 affected municipalities and New Hampshire business concerns
3 functionally and perpetually in the dark and we are
4 strategically disabled in our ability to accurately assess
5 the many ways our region would be affected adversely or
6 otherwise.

7 In short it seems fair to me to stage public
8 forums for this kind of reasonable discourse once all
9 parties know what is going on and what it is that they are
10 talking about. One can't help but question whether this
11 information disparity and ongoing obfuscation of key facts
12 that are germane to worthwhile public discourse is being
13 orchestrated by design, one can't help but wonder.

14 If it were not so I imagine that FERC would
15 ensure that these deadlines for the public forums were
16 extended until affected parties and municipalities had all
17 the facts so that they too can respond to those facts
18 intelligently, you know, the way they do in a representative
19 democracy, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Next, Susan Emerson?

21 MS. EMERSON: Good evening. At the last scoping
22 session my speech was 11 minutes. I have drastically cut it
23 down tonight. For the record my name is Susan
24 Emerson, S-u-s-a-n E-m-e-r-s-o-n. I represent Cheshire
25 County District 11 which is Rindge and Fitzwilliam. I am

1 here to give voice to the overwhelming opposition to this
2 pipeline in Fitzwilliam and Rindge. Thank you -- you are no
3 doubt aware of the high rate of refusal to the survey access
4 in these towns and across most of New Hampshire. I am
5 blessed with very intelligent and well-informed constituents
6 and this project is not welcome here.

7 For excellent reasons that you have received
8 thousands upon thousands of comments submitted on Docket No.
9 PF14-22-000. This project offers nothing of value to my
10 District but it carries so much liability that it is my duty
11 as an elected representative to oppose it.

12 While I am aware of FERC's constraints, there are
13 no good reasons that FERC should approve every large
14 commercial energy project that comes before it. Denial of
15 Kinder Morgan's application for the Northeast Energy
16 District Project would be a good first step in regaining
17 some of the public trust that your Commission has clearly
18 lost.

19 I urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
20 to reject Kinder Morgan's application for this unwanted and
21 unnecessary project, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: I believe that was the last State
23 Representative, next we have Patricia Martin, after Patricia
24 Martin we have Tad Putney.

25 MS. MARTIN: Patricia Martin, M-a-r-t-i-n, Rindge

1 Energy Commission. I would like to draw your attention to
2 the unprecedented plans for financing this pipeline project.
3 I don't believe the majority of electric ratepayers in New
4 England are aware of that plan and I wonder how the FERC
5 process will include their interests.

6 Electric ratepayers are being asked to accept the
7 tariff through the utilities to reserve capacity on the
8 pipeline which the utilities through some mechanism to be
9 determined will then sell to electric power generators and
10 quite likely to exporters. This contract is expected to
11 extend for 20 years. The statements by the New England
12 Power Generators Association and Unitil regarding the
13 pipelines are summarized in a report released by the New
14 Hampshire Public Utility staff in Docket IR15-124 dated
15 September 14th.

16 The power generators -- the folks who will
17 theoretically buy that gas from the utilities do not support
18 these proposals. They didn't want to take the risk for
19 buying that gas and they don't think ratepayers should have
20 to either. Currently New England generates 50% of its
21 electricity with just one billion cubic feet per day of
22 natural gas fired generation.

23 By adding more than 1 billion cubic feet per day
24 the current plans call for much more than that, more than 2
25 billion cubic feet per day, New England can produce 100% of

1 its electricity with natural gas, think about it, 100%
2 increase in pipeline capacity to address a 1.2% supply
3 problem for a single fuel source.

4 How can this be a good thing for New England's
5 economy? Natural gas will have a monopoly on electricity
6 generation while ratepayers take all the risks. Moreover,
7 the entire electricity pricing crisis has been largely
8 manufactured for the benefit of the pipeline companies and
9 utilities with a financial interest in the pipelines.

10 I mapped the data from the EIA.gov website into a
11 graphic representation of New England's all sectors retail
12 prices versus the U.S. average. In general retail prices
13 for electricity have ranged somewhere between 14 and 16
14 cents per kilowatt hour from 2006 through 2014. Note that
15 retail prices in New England have been consistently 40 to
16 65% higher than the national average since at least 2001.

17 Where were these pipeline proposals in 2008 when
18 prices peaked? The danger of lost fuel diversity not only
19 puts us at risk for financial disaster, but also to loss of
20 grid reliability. With all of our eggs in one basket what
21 could possibly go wrong? The pipeline companies are the
22 only guaranteed winners if these projects go through.
23 Liberty utilities and Berkshire Gas have also made
24 investments in the pipeline and will share in a steady
25 revenue stream whether or not a single dekatherm of gas is

1 used to generate electricity -- all paid for of course by
2 New England's ratepayers.

3 Finally, since Kinder Morgan has so cleverly
4 co-located its pipeline path along the powerlines why can't
5 they use electric-powered pumps to their compressor
6 stations, metering stations and pigging stations to avoid
7 emissions in residential neighborhoods from operating
8 gas-powered pumps?

9 Further since Kinder Morgan totes its support of
10 renewable energy, why not source the power with large solar
11 installations? Thank you very much for the opportunity to
12 comment on a matter of great concern to the people of New
13 England.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up we have Tad
15 Putney.

16 MR. PUTNEY: My name is Tad Putney, that's
17 P-u-t-n-e-y. I represent the many towns of the New
18 Hampshire Municipal Pipeline Coalition and wish to provide
19 comments on two items. The first has to do with potential
20 easement language for the pipeline. Our towns are very
21 concerned that if approved the pipeline could at some point
22 in the future not be needed to transport dry, natural gas
23 and would then be available for the transportation of other
24 liquids.

25 Some such liquids could be very hazardous. In

1 order to protect the potentially impacted New Hampshire
2 communities, the New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline Coalition
3 requests that FERC require Kinder Morgan to include language
4 in any and all easements within New Hampshire that strictly
5 limits the easement for the use of dry natural gas only in
6 the pipeline.

7 The second item involves streets that would
8 potentially be cut off from emergency services in the event
9 of a pipeline incident while the probabilities of such an
10 event may be small it is critical that we plan for the
11 worst.

12 The New Hampshire Municipal Pipeline Coalition
13 requests that FERC require Kinder Morgan to develop plans
14 with the emergency services departments of any New Hampshire
15 town with roads that could be cut off from emergency
16 personnel in the event of such an incident. The plan in
17 each town would detail how residents will be reached and
18 evacuated in the event of such an incident where the
19 existing road to them is impassable, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next we have Roberta
21 Oeser.

22 MS. OESER1: Hello Eric, my name is Robert Oeser,
23 it's O-e-s-e-r, I'm a
24 Selectman here in Rindge. Now that you have come to our
25 beautiful area of New Hampshire can you see why we don't

1 want the pipeline here? I want to thank you for having the
2 scoping session in Rindge, I have a question, why is a
3 Massachusetts pipeline going through New Hampshire? The
4 benefit to our state is absolutely minimal while the benefit
5 to southern New England, Connecticut and Massachusetts is
6 great.

7 Seeking an alternate route closer to the greater
8 need only makes sense. When I last spoke in Nashua it was
9 for all towns in the coalition. Tonight I'm addressing real
10 concerns to Rindge. Although all towns share in the very
11 real worries about the potential sorry -- catastrophic
12 impact to our most precious of natural resources, our
13 lifeblood, our water supply.

14 The vast majority of homes and businesses in the
15 proposed path of the pipeline are supplied with private
16 water from wells. In Rindge, it is 100%. In the last
17 release of the Kinder Morgan impact study they stated that
18 only five wells were near it. Impossible there is at least
19 200 that are close to it, there is over 2,000 water wells in
20 Rindge so it is an absurd number.

21 And it's why I am extremely concerned. If a
22 company that is planning on laying waste to our towns have
23 no concept of the damage that can be done to the wells and
24 water supply with blasting the lateral drilling at a
25 considerable distance, what guarantee do we have that they

1 will even be able to continue to live in our homes?

2 They have no concept that this is the Granite
3 state. When Kinder Morgan was asked about the potentially
4 damaged wells the calloused answer was, "We are insured".
5 In order to absolutely protect our community I ask that if
6 this project is approved that Kinder Morgan and Tennessee
7 Gas must provide for quality and quantity testing of all
8 wells within 300 feet of the project and they must abide by
9 local blasting ordinances to protect the property along the
10 corridor, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you next up is Suzanne Gray,
12 after Suzanne Gray is Nancy Nye.

13 MS. GRAY: Good evening my name is Suzanne Gray
14 actually, S-u-z-a-n-n-e and the last name is G-r-a-y like
15 the color with an "a". Thank you so much for letting us
16 speak here tonight. I am currently serving on the
17 Fitzwilliam Planning Board and I have done so for the past
18 12 years and I am also Chair of the Fitzwilliam Economic
19 Development Committee and I am here to ask FERC to please
20 review the siting of this proposed pipeline in conjunction
21 with other pipeline projects in New England as we have heard
22 from previous speakers, I agree wholeheartedly with them and
23 also please require an assessment of the un-monetized
24 externalities that are affected.

25 This is well within FERC's jurisdiction under

1 your current policy statement. When I speak of un-monetized
2 externalities, I am referring to things such as pollution,
3 noise, impact on plants and wildlife, watershed and view
4 shed impacts, land takings, eco-system impacts, climate
5 change impacts and any potential impacts on human health.

6 In 2006 and 2007 Fitzwilliam had a town-wide
7 questionnaire and a day long forum meeting for our residents
8 and our landowners where we asked the question what makes
9 Fitzwilliam special? How do residents define rural
10 character of our town and what locations in town would
11 residents most want to preserve as open space?

12 Teams were assembled and by 2011 they created
13 natural resource inventory and the open space plan, copies
14 of which I have here for you if you would like to have them.
15 So what they said in the open space plan, they had five
16 highest priority locations chosen by our residents to be
17 preserved, three of those five are directly in the path of
18 the proposed pipeline they are Rockwood Pond Watershed, Gap
19 Mountain lowlands, and Little Monadnock Mountain.

20 The recommendation I the National Resources
21 Inventory includes maintaining a 75 foot buffer zone of
22 undisturbed land around all bodies of water which is also
23 part of our wetlands protection overlay district in
24 Fitzwilliam, part of our zoning ordinances. How can this
25 project ignore our state and local land ordinances? How can

1 you do this -- just ignore all the things that we have on
2 the books, all of the things that we have determined to help
3 us keep our rural character and help us keep our water
4 clean?

5 My request to FERC is to examine the un-monetized
6 external impact to wildlife, loss of undisturbed hiking
7 trails, destruction to Scott Pond, our eco-systems and
8 conservation lands. The Fitzwilliam Open Space Plan also
9 lists our forested and agricultural lands as areas to be
10 protected. The pipeline is mapped to traverse all of these
11 important areas in Fitzwilliam.

12 We also have a 20 historic homes within a half
13 mile of the pipeline route and 5 of those historic homes are
14 within 300 feet of the pipeline. These examples of
15 un-monetized costs are in Fitzwilliam but they are actually
16 in every single town that is represented here tonight. I am
17 just speaking about them about Fitzwilliam but they are
18 across our entire state and I ask that FERC determine the
19 best solution by examining the new construction projects in
20 New England with existing infra-structure and give strong
21 consideration to those un-monetized costs.

22 We must protect this land. We are only stewards
23 here and we must protect this land for future generations,
24 thank you.

25 MR. TOMASI: Next as I said Nancy Nye, after

1 Nancy is Dennis Eklof.

2 MS. NYE: My name is Nancy Nye, N-y-e. I have
3 been a resident of Fitzwilliam for over 50 years it took my
4 husband and me three years to find the perfect house and the
5 town to raise our children in. In the last year and a half
6 I have put more than \$100,000 into the house, this includes
7 a new roof, a bathroom and a kitchen.

8 A few years after we bought our house, the
9 Vermont Yankee atomic power plant took an acre of our land
10 to put their powerlines through. There was always a hum and
11 a glowing at night around the lines.

12 MR. TOMASI: Ma'am can I interrupt you for a
13 second? Are you speaking on behalf of Fitzwilliam or on
14 behalf of yourself?

15 MS. NYE: Myself.

16 MR. TOMASI: Okay this is for people speaking on
17 behalf of the towns, I'm sorry I know you said you are the
18 ballot clerk, is everyone okay to let her finish? Okay,
19 forget that I just wanted to make sure, go ahead.

20 MS. NYE: Okay, they really sizzle when there is
21 any dampness in the air and during electrical storms they
22 draw the lightning towards them. My house is in the direct
23 route of the proposed gas pipeline as it follows the power
24 line. I have been told by Kinder Morgan representatives
25 that they do not take houses. Their solution is that

1 shortly before my house they will jog under the existing
2 power line and then jog back out after they pass my house.

3 It is my understanding that the gas pipeline had
4 to be at least 50 feet from any electrical powerline. In
5 the meantime they will have to remove all of the organically
6 grown apple and pear trees, the blueberry bushes that my
7 husband has been growing since he was in high school and
8 flower beds that have been in existence since before we
9 moved into the house.

10 Not only will all of this disappear but my septic
11 and well will also be gone. So that I will not be disturbed
12 during this process they will build me an earthen berm four
13 feet from my house down the entire length of it, which is
14 approximately 125 feet long. When construction is over they
15 will replace the berm with a fence and what will this look
16 like, like the fence along 91 down in Connecticut?

17 I have a letter from a realtor that I would like
18 to read. It says, "Dear Mrs. Nye, as you know I inspected
19 your home several months ago in an attempt to establish its
20 fair market value. I was prepared to evaluate it based on
21 the traditional method of comparing it to similar properties
22 that have been sold in the recent period of time, however,
23 we discussed in depth the proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline.

24 As I understand it their plans in relation to
25 your property would utilize the existing public service of

1 New Hampshire easement and perhaps an expansion of that
2 easement. As I recall the easement for PSNH literally goes
3 through your property. If you were to put the house on the
4 market you would of course disclose the possibility of the
5 pipeline coming.

6 I am not sure that anyone knowing that would want
7 to buy your home except for a fire sale price. I know that
8 you have put quite a bit of money into renovations fairly
9 recently but I am afraid that if the pipeline does come
10 through you would have a hard time recouping the cost of
11 improvements let along selling the house. I am sorry to be
12 the bearer of bad news, let me know if I can be of further
13 help, very truly yours, Mark Teeter, President Teeter
14 Realty.

15 You have the power to take my house by eminent
16 domain. I ask that there be more environmental studies done
17 or to consider an existing pipeline route or one that does
18 not take privately owned land by eminent domain, thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

20 MR. EKLOF: My name is Dennis Eklof, D-e-double
21 "n"-i-s E-k-l-o-f as in Frank. I am a resident of Groton, I
22 represent the Northeast Municipal Gas Pipeline Committee
23 that represents about 10 towns in northeast Massachusetts.

24 I'm also a PhD energy economist with 45 years in
25 the energy business most of which was consulting with

1 companies and government agencies on energy markets and
2 infrastructure development. I am not going to try to recap
3 the thousands of pages of documents that I have analyzed
4 about this pipeline, I have been at it for about a year and
5 a half.

6 What I am going to try to do is put a little
7 perspective on that totality of information overload. We
8 are being told by pipeline proponents that this pipeline is
9 going to avoid a "energy crisis" in New England, that it is
10 going to lower our utility rates, that it is going to
11 provide construction jobs, that it is going to spur
12 industrial development in New England and it is going to do
13 all of this with a minimal impact on the environment and our
14 quality of life.

15 Unfortunately those proponents are the ones with
16 the big buck budgets for PR, they are the ones that can
17 advertise and set up shell corporations that are
18 "independent analysts of the issues" so where do we go. On
19 the opposition side there are a group of companies who will
20 also make money if the pipeline isn't built. Renewable
21 energy developers, that sounds like a good thing to me,
22 certainly GDF, the LNG importer in New England, but the
23 biggest opposition comes from all of you and similar groups
24 in Massachusetts who without resources, without financial
25 backing have managed to mount a pretty stiff opposition to

1 this pipeline.

2 Now I said I wasn't going to try to summarize all
3 of the stuff that I have studied but a very recent study I
4 did want to mention and I will come to the reason for it in
5 a minute, was completed only last month by a well-respected
6 energy economics consulting company in the Boston area, it
7 was done under commission to GDF, LNG importer.

8 It concluded that this pipeline if you take into
9 account the pipeline expansions that are already planned and
10 approved, the alternative energy projects that are going
11 ahead, we don't need the pipeline, we have sufficient
12 capacity to meet New England's energy needs for at least a
13 decade.

14 It further concluded that if NED is approved
15 there is a very high risk that we, electricity rate-payers,
16 will be subsidizing the export of natural gas. We will bear
17 the risk, we will subsidize it through the tariff structure
18 that has already been talked about and Kinder Morgan will
19 make all of the money.

20 Now the second study that I want to mention only
21 briefly is one that I did independently myself, well over a
22 year ago. I looked at all of the information that was
23 coming out and did my own analysis which is what I did for a
24 living for decades and I came to roughly the same
25 conclusions that the new study came to, this pipeline is not

1 needed.

2 So where are we? All of these folks here have
3 objected to this pipeline because of environmental reasons,
4 et cetera and there is certainly other reasons to consider
5 for example the long-term economics of this pipeline are
6 predicated on a long-term supply of low-cost gas coming out
7 of Marcellus and related supplies. I don't know whether you
8 have looked lately but oil prices are way down and some of
9 the shale development companies are going broke and DOE
10 itself forecasts that next year there will be a decline in
11 shale oil production in the United States because of this,
12 so where is the long-term gas supply coming from?

13 So we can only hope that the Commissioners at
14 FERC can satisfy their historic, biased words approving
15 every major energy infrastructure that comes before them and
16 give a more balanced look at the overstated benefits and
17 under-estimated costs, risks and economic impacts of this
18 pipeline, thank you.

19 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Sean Radcliffe, after Mr.
20 Radcliffe is John Kieley.

21 MR. RADCLIFFE: Good evening, my name is Sean
22 Radcliffe, S-e-a-n R-a-d-c-l-i-f-f-e. I'm with the Temple
23 Conservation Commission, my words are going to follow what
24 Pat Martin had mentioned earlier about rates, ratepayers and
25 actually follow-up with Dennis Eklof from Groton just

1 mentioned about a study, it actually was my position as
2 well.

3 There is a lot of PR that is saying that the new
4 gas pipelines are going to reduce electric and natural gas
5 rates, well a few weeks ago a company names skipping stone
6 released a report stating no additional gas pipelines are
7 needed, moreover additional pipelines would not be cost
8 effective to ratepayers, this is a study that Mr. Eklof I
9 believe who mentioned the Skipping Stone report states, and
10 I quote, "The most important fact to remember about New
11 England's gas problem is that it is a deep winter, peak
12 demand deliverability problem, not a year-round capacity
13 crisis," as a result building more gas pipelines which would
14 supply a year-round supply of gas, whether it is needed or
15 not is simply not a cost-effective solution.

16 The report demonstrates using imported LNG,
17 during deep winter demand is cheaper for ratepayers. The
18 Skipping Stone solution addresses the problem without
19 increasing rates, adding the unnecessary and expensive
20 infrastructure or taking people's private property. The
21 Skipping Stone study proves there is no real need for this
22 pipeline in New England, the only value of this pipeline is
23 for those who want to export LNG to Europe.

24 I have the Skipping Stone report I am going to
25 supply it, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you so much. Next up is Mr.
2 Kieley after John is Susan Silverman.

3 MR. KIELEY: My name is John Kieley, K-i-e-l-e-y,
4 the town of Temple. The first thing that I would like to do
5 is to read into the record a letter from our Senator, Andy
6 Sanborn, I'll go through this very quickly.

7 "Thank you for giving me the opportunity to have
8 John Kieley read my letter for the record as I am out of
9 state and unable to be present for this meeting. I also
10 appreciate the many meetings with representatives from all
11 entities involved in this proposed pipeline and I look
12 forward to a continuing open dialogue where we can discuss
13 the concerns residents have and the solutions to ensure we
14 protect this great state and the people in it.

15 Nevertheless I do want to comment on this matter
16 tonight before FERC due to the significant potential impact
17 on the residents in the district and to all of those who
18 enjoy the natural beauty of New Hampshire. This project is
19 projected to cross miles of our most conserved, pristine,
20 traditional land in this wonderful state and the prospect of
21 disturbing this habitat is alarming and not necessary.

22 The fact that to accomplish this task people will
23 be vacated from their homes against their will only adds
24 insult to all of those who treasure traditional New
25 Hampshire values. Acknowledging that you will hear much

1 tonight concerning many existing issues and challenges which
2 need to be addressed prior to a meaningful consideration of
3 a project like this.

4 I wish to focus my comments on the fundamental
5 need to protect people from eminent domain as authorized by
6 your agency. Frankly there is no more precious -- nothing
7 more precious than the right of people to safety own and
8 manage their land, free of the fear that their government
9 will come and take it away. The concept of a government
10 empowered to take a legislative proxy, their home -- defies
11 the most basic sanctity of rights of people in America.

12 To protect individual and property rights New
13 Hampshire has worked hard to create a fair level process
14 where projects like this can and should be given robust
15 consideration through existing legislative intent and the
16 recently enacted Site Evaluation Committee. There continues
17 to be confusion as to what role, if any, the New Hampshire
18 SEC plays in this project and I do believe FERC needs to
19 clearly confirm if it intends to fully and faithfully comply
20 with the SEC process, findings and recommendations.

21 I am formally requesting that FERC publically
22 state to what extent it will support and follow
23 recommendations put forth through the SEC and under what
24 conditions if any it may choose to pre-empt local statutes.
25 Clarification of FERC's position on this issue will help New

1 Hampshire residents better understand to what extent the
2 federal government and its regulating agencies will respect
3 New Hampshire laws.

4 I believe that is incumbent upon FERC to clearly
5 express its position on this critical issue, thank you for
6 your time," State Senator Andy Sandborn.

7 I would like to make some brief comments relative
8 specifically to the town of Temple. The 41,000 horsepower
9 compressor station planned for the town of New Ipswich would
10 be one-quarter of a mile from the town of Temple's
11 elementary school and in close proximity to dozens of Temple
12 residences, farms, our large aquifer and the reservoir for
13 the town of Greenville. At the scoping meeting in Milford
14 many local residents offered comments about the
15 inappropriateness of locating such a facility, a compressor
16 station on this site.

17 Since that scoping session Kinder Morgan has held
18 information sessions for the public where they have unveiled
19 new renderings which showed the compressor station even
20 closer to our school. While Kinder Morgan's FERC filings
21 provide no information regarding the types and the levels of
22 toxins, carcinogens and particulate matter that this
23 compressor station will not might -- will emit, studies from
24 both Pennsylvania and New York show that some 187 different
25 chemicals will be emitted and that the volume will total

1 hundreds of tons per year.

2 The known impacts on human health of these
3 chemicals range from nosebleeds and dizziness to liver
4 damage and various cancers. It is unacceptable and
5 un-American to subject our residents and particularly our
6 school children to known health hazards, particularly when
7 these emissions will be regular occurrences from this
8 compressor station.

9 This project is not about bringing energy to New
10 Hampshire, it is about bringing fracked gas to Maine and the
11 Maritimes for export. It just happens that in order for
12 Kinder Morgan to use eminent domain and be able to pollute
13 the air we breathe, they need to have a partner with a
14 distribution company to fabricate a local need under the
15 FERC rules.

16 They have found a willing partner in Liberty
17 Utilities here in New Hampshire and rewarded them with a 400
18 million dollar investment in this project. The residents of
19 southern New Hampshire are simply in the way of corporate
20 greed. FERC needs to view this -- FERC needs to view this
21 as the sham that it is and deny this application, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: After Susan Silverman is Terry
23 Silverman.

24 MS. SILVERMAN: My name is Susan Silverman, I am
25 on the Board of Selectmen for the Town of Fitzwilliam.

1 Tonight I speak for Nancy Kerney, our Fire Chief and
2 Director of Emergency Management as well as Deputy Chief
3 William Priggy.

4 Collectively they have served our town and our
5 region with over 50 years of experience in fire-fighting and
6 emergency services. They meet with adjoining towns and came
7 up with these concerns and I want to say at first that I
8 don't think this is a good project for Fitzwilliam, the town
9 has come out very clearly against it but these are concerns
10 that we want to make sure get entered into the record so
11 during construction what is your emergency response plan?

12 When will we receive a copy of it? Will Kinder
13 Morgan be installing an active Co2 or passive fire
14 suppressions system? Will Kinder Morgan install gas leak
15 detectors at the compressor station if one is installed in
16 the town? Will you provide and pay for the initial and
17 ongoing training for all first responders, police, fire,
18 ambulance, emergency management and highway?

19 How often will training take place? Is there a
20 point at which training would end? If so what is this
21 point? Will Kinder Morgan supply emergency responding
22 personnel with pipeline safety education to the level of
23 technician training in accordance to meet or exceed OSHA
24 1910.120? Are you providing trench rescue and confined
25 space rescue training for all personnel along the pipeline

1 corridor?

2 Is there a maximum number of personnel you will
3 train all currently employed and/or volunteer workers be
4 trained? What kind of special protective gear is needed for
5 first responders at an incident? Please list any and all
6 specific equipment? Will Kinder Morgan provide and maintain
7 it or replace it if damaged as long as it is needed? How
8 many personnel would respond from Kinder Morgan in the case
9 of an incident? What security monitoring would be
10 implemented during the construction along the length of the
11 pipeline? Alarms, fences, manpower, cameras and patrols?

12 How many systems? Who will monitor them? Where
13 will tapes and images be kept? How long will they be kept?
14 Who will assess them? Will the information be available to
15 all departments? What access will emergency responders have
16 to the pipeline and compressor stations? Will they have
17 access 24 hours a day, 7 days a week? If not, how will
18 access be conducted and by who and who will be the immediate
19 contact?

20 Will Kinder Morgan provide an ATV or like vehicle
21 for access to the pipeline by emergency responders? Will we
22 have keys to unlock newly installed gates or other
23 restrictions at the Ever Source right-of-way and Kinder
24 Morgan right-of-way to have emergency access?

25 Will evacuation routes be maintained during

1 construction? What plans are there for the town due to the
2 fact that three major evacuation routes out of town are
3 crossing over the pipeline during construction? How often
4 will meetings with the compressor pipeline operator or
5 designate be held? How often will you supply a detailed
6 site plan?

7 Will Kinder Morgan provide medical equipment for
8 a mass casualty incident? What is the plan to protect the
9 pipeline from a soft terrorism threat? Will Kinder Morgan
10 provide a messaging system for notification of an incident
11 or training including message boards? How is the lack of 24
12 hour police coverage going to be addressed? We don't have
13 that.

14 Fire Department and EMS Services
15 are call departments with minimal manpower during the
16 daytime, this needs to be addressed. Will Kinder Morgan
17 maintain road access to the compressor stations and the
18 pipeline? This would include snow removal and roadway
19 maintenance and upkeep so that emergency vehicles can
20 respond.

21 What will the state involvement be in an
22 incident? Who will be contacting the state departments in
23 case of an incident? Where is the closest service field rep
24 located and what is the response time to any individual
25 town? Where does funding come from to reimburse for

1 emergency response including alarm activations and
2 full-blown incidents?

3 How soon is it available?

4 Will Kinder Morgan be paying for security details
5 for surveyors and workers during the initial phases of the
6 project? Access for emergency agencies into homes and
7 neighborhoods that have only one way in and out -- this is a
8 particular concern for our town and many others I believe --
9 the fact is the pipeline will be directly under the only
10 access to these places.

11 Warning system locations -- how are they
12 activated and what is the time lapses for activities? And
13 then there is basically all of the items that I just read
14 are also important during the actual operation should this
15 happen which I'm not in favor of but -- in addition to that
16 what plans are there for the town due to the fact that three
17 major evacuation routes out of town are crossing over the
18 pipeline?

19 With both the primary and secondary emergency
20 shelters being within the hot zone, in case of an incident
21 what will Kinder Morgan do to mitigate the situation and
22 relocate the shelter out of the hot zone? Actually both of
23 our shelters -- our primary shelter and the secondary one
24 are within that route and we don't have -- I mean we looked
25 hard to find places in our town and we don't have like extra

1 buildings for shelter.

2 And there are a few comments for decommissioning.
3 What is the time-frame for the use of the pipeline and what
4 is the process for decommissioning the pipeline? What are
5 the phases of decommissioning the pipeline and the timeframe
6 for each phase? What are the long-term environmental
7 emergencies for the decommissioning of the pipeline and what
8 happens to the pipeline and all equipment following the
9 decommissioning?

10 At the last two hearings actually I mostly spoke
11 about water resources which is a major concern. There are
12 alternatives for energy which people have already mentioned
13 but there really aren't any alternatives for property loss
14 and the loss of water resources, please turn this project
15 down.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you next up is Terry
17 Silverman, after Terry Silverman is Jennifer Daler.

18 MR. SILVERMAN: My name is Terry Silverman,
19 S-i-l-v-e-r-m-a-n and I'm a 30 year member of the
20 Fitzwilliam Planning Board, being a slow learner. I am
21 current Chairman and a member of the New Hampshire Municipal
22 Pipeline Coalition.

23 FERC Docket PL-99-3-000 issued September 15, 1999
24 states the Commission's goals are to appropriately consider
25 goal one, enhancement of competitive alternatives. When

1 considering the NED proposal will FERC take into account
2 no-build options such as the Portland Natural Gas
3 transmission system that ends in Dracut, Mass. and achieves
4 the increased supply by increasing the compression upstream?

5 When considering the NED proposal will FERC
6 consider the expansion of the Spectra line? Goal two, the
7 possibility of over-building an infrastructure -- will FERC
8 consider the dwindling resource of the Marcellus plate as
9 outlined by the town of Step Stone of oilpro.com and it
10 quotes the production of the Marcellus is in fact breaking
11 down.

12 Will FERC consider the Constitution Pipeline to
13 connect NED to the Marcellus plate has not yet been approved
14 making this a segmented project for which I believe you are
15 under lawsuit.

16 Goal three the avoidance of any unnecessary
17 disruption of environment -- those FERC questioned the
18 assumption that NED is co-located when it is in fact a
19 Greenfield Project. Co-location intends to locate a project
20 along an existing corridor to less the environmental impact.
21 How does NED, Kinder Morgan achieve this given the number of
22 wetlands, private wells, aquifers, vernal pools, streams,
23 rivers and the numerous headwaters it affects?

24 Given the low expectations of FERC for mitigation
25 cited in the Robert Bailey study of 1999 and the lower

1 success rate of those lower standards and projects how can
2 FERC justify the approval of any decay in pipeline? Given
3 the geological structure of New Hampshire resting as it does
4 on the African tectonic plate which has generous amounts of
5 wetlands and granite, how can FERC oversee the mitigation
6 and problems that any project presents.

7 New Hampshire Office of Economic Planning has
8 requested from towns a smart growth report of how the state
9 is doing implementing the principles outlined in New
10 Hampshire RSA 9B which states, "Smart growth also means the
11 development and the use of land in such a manner that it is
12 physical, visual or audible consequences are appropriate to
13 the traditional and historic New Hampshire landscape.

14 Smart growth preserves the integrity of open
15 space and agriculture forested and under-developed land."
16 How does the NED project adhere to his law? Our goal is to
17 prevent the unneeded exercise of eminent domain. If NED
18 were truly a co-located project the need for taking of
19 private and public lands would not be necessary and FERC
20 justifies the taking of so many parcels for a private
21 for-profit use.

22 New Hampshire RSA 674-34 outlines and codifies
23 property owner's vested rights. This NED Project PF14-22
24 does not come close to meeting any of FERC's own goals for
25 an appropriate project. No amount of compensation to

1 communities or individuals will make up for the loss of
2 sensible use of local lands and resources.

3 I urge FERC to deny the NED Project as
4 unnecessary and it will be adverse in its effects.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is Jennifer
6 Daler and after that is Bob Hamilton.

7 MS. DALER: Hi I'm Jennifer Daler, D-a-l-e-r, I'm
8 with the Temple Ad Hoc Pipeline Advisory Committee of the
9 town of Temple and in thinking about my comments today I am
10 drawn back to Secretary Kerry's comments many years ago
11 basically asking FERC how can you ask the people of southern
12 New Hampshire as well as the people of Massachusetts, New
13 York and Pennsylvania to take the risk of the -- to be the
14 last to take the risk of such an infrastructure construction
15 when fossil fuels are on their way out?

16 They are not of the future, they are of the past
17 and how can you ask us to take the risks, have the land
18 disrupted and have families disrupted, children's health put
19 at risk as well as the risk of explosions and other things
20 that come with gas pipelines now when we are on our way
21 hopefully towards a renewable future, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is Bob Hamilton,
23 after Bob Hamilton is Carol Jameson.

24 MR. HAMILTON: I am Bob Hamilton, Robert A.
25 Hamilton, H-a-m-i-l-t-o-n and I am a resident and the

1 Chairman of the Board of Selectman of the Town of Rindge. I
2 am here to testify on behalf of myself and of the majority
3 of the residents of Rindge. Our opposition to Kinder
4 Morgan, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, NED Pipeline Project
5 is for our concern about the following:

6 Our wildlife, our wetlands, our streams, our
7 plant life, our ground water, our wells, our land, our air
8 quality, our town roads, our highways, our scenery, our
9 serenity, our costs, our capabilities, our safety, our need,
10 our benefits, our compensation into our property.

11 While this might not be a complete list there are
12 points that have been brought -- these are points that have
13 been brought to my attention, I will just briefly touch upon
14 these concerns as I know that there were more adequately
15 trained individuals that will expand on these topics
16 tonight.

17 Our wildlife -- the worry of fragmentation of
18 habitats, the protection of some rare and threatened
19 species.

20 Our wetlands -- disruption of possible permanent
21 alteration to the land in and around these 17 impacts
22 wetlands in Rindge, our streams -- erosion and resulting
23 alterations of the stream channels in the five impacted
24 streams.

25 Our plant life -- an invasive species may

1 overwhelm and overtake the impacted native species. Our
2 ground water -- risks of contamination. Our wells, there is
3 no possible way to guarantee the safety of our wells from
4 damage, pollution or contamination.

5 Pollutants and contaminants will be present
6 during and after the construction project. There has been
7 no assurance that natural gas would be the only product
8 transported in this pipeline. This town is entirely
9 dependent on well water. Our land -- mitigation plans and
10 efforts could never return affected lands to their original
11 state.

12 Our air quality -- during and after construction
13 there is no question that local air quality will be
14 impacted. Our town roads and our highways, increased
15 traffic flow and transportation of hazardous materials and
16 damage from heavy construction equipment.

17 Our scenery -- this speaks for itself. The
18 resulting scar from the construction will never fully heal.
19 Our serenity -- while it has already been disrupted the
20 construction period will be a constant headache. Our costs
21 -- repairs to our roads and highways, legal bills and
22 extended training for first responders will just be the tip
23 of the iceberg of our costs.

24 Our capabilities in Rindge with a police force of
25 7, a volunteer fire department and our proximity to rescue

1 and medical services makes us extremely vulnerable. This
2 meeting alone has stressed the capabilities of our
3 community. Our safety -- I'm not even allowed enough time
4 to get into this topic, I would need for Rindge, our region,
5 in the state of New Hampshire there is absolutely no need
6 for this project.

7 Our benefits -- none, our compensation, the
8 promise of local tax payments from Kinder Morgan which will
9 legally be contested year after year after year, beyond that
10 we get no compensation. Our property, this is our property
11 not Kinder Morgan's, not FERC's and not the U.S.
12 government's property and it should stay that way.

13 Finally this entire process reminds me of what
14 President Reagan once said, the 9 most terrifying words in
15 the English language are: I'm from the government and I am
16 here to help, thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Next up we have Carol Jameson, after
18 Carol is David Drouin.

19 MS. JAMESON: My name is Carol Jameson,
20 J-a-m-e-s-o-n, I'm the Chair of the Select Board of
21 Richmond. Our town overwhelmingly opposes the pipeline for
22 many of the reasons that you have heard here tonight. I am
23 going to reference some of our town concerns with respect to
24 the route as it goes through Richmond.

25 Wildlife -- the pipeline crosses directly through

1 two large areas classified by New Hampshire Fish and Game as
2 "highest ranked wildlife habitat by ecological condition."
3 Each is approximately one and a half miles long, one on the
4 Winchester border to the west, the other just east of Fish
5 Hatchery Road.

6 The pipeline will bisect both of these critical
7 habitats and disrupt wildlife movement. Water -- the
8 proposed pipeline passes over a series of vernal and
9 permanent ponds and streams as well as you know the major
10 aquifer that services Richmond, Swanzi and Keene. We have
11 many concerns about the impact on our drinking water and the
12 impact on the wetland habitat.

13 As you have heard from many other towns tonight
14 all of Richmond's residents' water supplies come from wells
15 or springs. We have identified more than 19 residential
16 wells within a quarter mile of the buffer zone, we don't
17 suspect that this is a complete inventory but we know at
18 least of these.

19 Brook and stream crossings include many which are
20 classified as high-quality tributaries and wild trout water.
21 These include Brick Yard Brook and Tilsey T-il-s-e-y Brook,
22 both of which feed directly into Roaring Brook which
23 supports cold water fish assemblage, including wild brook
24 trout and cask, Rice and Fall Brooks running into Martin
25 Brooks support wild trout and sliming sculpin.

1 The route also impacts local residential ponds
2 including Sandy Pond within a thousand feet of the pipeline
3 which has a camp on the pond, Cask Pond, Larry's Pond as
4 well as Sprayed Brook which is classified as an outstanding
5 riparian and riverine wetlands complex. In the past
6 herbicide use upstream from Sandy Pond along the power line
7 route had caused pollution of pond. Herbicides are
8 therefore no longer used. Our concern about impact on our
9 water supply includes ancillary impacts such as the
10 consequences if herbicides are used in maintenance of the
11 right-of-way.

12 Land -- the route in Richmond as in most of our
13 area traverses extremely rough and hilly terrain, a series
14 of hills and valleys, granite ledges, steep slopes. We have
15 concern about the impact of blasting on streams, wetlands,
16 streams and wells, animal and plant life, the foundations of
17 houses in close proximity.

18 The pipeline is currently proposed to cross three
19 protected conservation lands in Richmond including the Quint
20 Preserve, Doswood and Rhododendron State Park. Historic
21 buildings -- Richmond has numerous historic homes located
22 within the pipeline route and buffer zone. It is our
23 understanding that Federal Heritage Law requires a section
24 106 review to be done. To our knowledge and after doing
25 with other towns we are not aware of any such review being

1 in progress as no inquiries have been addressed to the town
2 to elicit the required information.

3 We have problems with process and specific issues
4 with Kinder Morgan. One -- Kinder Morgan has failed to
5 propose re-routes among our residents which have not been
6 filed with FERC and which therefore have no official
7 existence. These proposed re-routes raise entirely new
8 issues but there is no venue in which to raise these
9 concerns except privately with Kinder Morgan.

10 The unofficial proposed re-route through Scott
11 Mountain Road in Richmond raises serious concerns about the
12 impact on residents and historic sites, whereas these
13 concerns are not present in the official route which is
14 currently on file. We find this very frustrating. We
15 continue to have specific problems with the conduct of
16 Kinder Morgan specifically in areas of communication and in
17 areas complying with the instructions and requests of our
18 residents.

19 The most recent incident regards communications
20 between Martha Hezinsky of Kinder Morgan and Martha's no
21 regard of Richmond, his home is directly on the pipeline
22 path. Four individuals surveyed Mr. Beaurigard's property
23 this weekend in spite of his public refusal to allow
24 surveyors on his property, delivered by certified mail to
25 Kinder Morgan and filed with FERC some time ago.

1 And in spite of his on-going conversations with
2 Miss Hezinsky which repeated his denial and in which they
3 had another call scheduled for this Monday but the surveying
4 happened over the weekend so thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Next is David Drouin.

6 MR. DROVIN: David Drouin, the town of Rindge,
7 D-r-o-u-i-n. First of all from the town of Rindge, welcome
8 FERC to Rindge, welcome to our neighbors to the south and
9 our surrounding towns, thank you for your assistance. We
10 love joining up with our other regional conservation
11 commissions in this fight. It is very important to make
12 sure and do a little shopping before you leave town, don't
13 just drive through, okay.

14 The Rindge Conservation Commission opposes the
15 NED Pipeline because of the threat to the natural resources
16 from all of southwest New Hampshire. In Rindge we use water
17 from private and public wells, we have no water coming --
18 falling into town. Any water we get falls from the sky and
19 is stored underground or it flows downstream of town. We
20 treasure our water in Rindge.

21 One of our conservation properties owned by the
22 town is a future water source. A property we pay a mortgage
23 on, that we pay to have an easement on to forever protect
24 it. What good is this easement or any future easement if a
25 private company is allowed to violate it? What will the

1 future of conservation be in New Hampshire if the lands that
2 we value the most to protect are able to be forever changed
3 by the interest of a private corporation?

4 What incentive will any private landowner have to
5 protect their land or to donate it to a town if their wishes
6 for permanent protection can be set aside for the latest
7 commercial project? This project is not needed, gains in
8 solar and wind sources combined with consumption efficiency
9 gains and a repair of leakage from current pipelines in New
10 England can more than meet the expected increase in energy
11 needs.

12 This pipeline is not needed, does not benefit the
13 area, threatens our natural resources, does not get us away
14 from fossil fuels, is a bad idea plain and simple and to
15 steal a phrase, "We the people do not need, we the people
16 will not benefit from, we the people do not want this
17 pipeline," thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Jan Griska.

19 MR. GRISKA: My name is Jan Griska, J-a-n
20 G-r-i-s-k-a, I'm with the Rindge Conservation Commission and
21 I would like to open my comments by saying that few people
22 realize that while New Ipswich is the only town that is
23 facing a compressor station at the moment that if gas
24 volumes increase on this pipeline we all would get a
25 compressor station. Okay, that said I will start my

1 comments.

2 I was first exposed to compressor stations in
3 Bradford, Pennsylvania. They are used as gathering points
4 for gas wells and Marcellus shale. I off-road, I enjoy that
5 area, a compressor station in the environment is about the
6 size of a one car garage okay. The compressor is driven by
7 a large diesel engine, my guess would be no larger than 5 or
8 600 horsepower but I'm told they can be as pick as 1500
9 horsepower.

10 Increased power means more noise. You can hear
11 them, the small ones a mile away when you are in the woods,
12 okay. My experience in Bradford caused me to look at the
13 compressor stations as they will be used in the proposed NED
14 Pipeline. Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Gas Pipeline one day
15 were proposing a 36 inch pipeline, we are talking about a
16 compressor station which would use compressors driven by as
17 much as 98,000 horsepower. Because diesels can't produce
18 that kind of power, jet engines are used to power the
19 compressors.

20 Then because of the lack of customers in New
21 Hampshire they dropped the pipeline's diameter to 30 inches
22 which better than half the power requirements for the New
23 Ipswich compressor station, approximately 43,000 horsepower,
24 can you imagine what that noise is like?

25 What Kinder Morgan and Tennessee Pipeline haven't

1 told people here along the pipeline route is once they have
2 their foot in the door there is no stopping them. Do you
3 know as demand for gas pipeline goes up, export demand in
4 Europe et cetera, they will have to add more compressor
5 stations. The next compressor station could well be your
6 backyard.

7 Okay, assuming Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas
8 Pipeline gets their foot in the door they will then have
9 free reign to add more pipelines to our energy corridor,
10 they can and will change the content of the pipes, they have
11 on your property -- and please research natural gas liquids
12 on the net because they can turn around if they decide that
13 the gas is not commercially viable they will take these
14 chemicals that are used to make plastics, and they are far
15 more toxic and they will pump them down the pipeline, okay?

16 Now where are the good guys in all of this? The
17 EPA has taken a strong position on compressor stations and
18 how they should run and be maintained but why the emissions
19 from the compressor stations themselves that have been
20 hamstrung by petrol dollars fronted to Congress and FERC.

21 The EPA made recommendations on how a compressor
22 station should be configured, run and maintained. The sites
23 are easily found on the internet. The key word being EPA
24 and compressor stations, they are out there they are
25 published, they just can't implement them. Please note one

1 of the EPA sites identifies the gases released from
2 compressor station and main line valve blowdowns, okay and
3 general pipeline leaks. The gases are noteworthy, methane
4 we invest what they are pumping, methane, benzene, toluene,
5 ethyl benzene and xylene. I'm not a chemist but I do know
6 that methane is the worst of the greenhouse gases. And the
7 CO2 -- and that benzene is a carcinogen, okay.

8 A gas pipeline watch-core group Metropolitan
9 Engineering and Consulting Forensics, has published an
10 article on the internet also that explains things that could
11 be done to a compressor station to improve the air quality
12 around them. The data is interesting and the changes they
13 suggest are very doable but before I get into that let me
14 tell you about the volumes of gases released in the please
15 note section above.

16 I physically talked to Kinder Morgan and
17 Tennessee Gas Pipeline people so the volumes of gases that
18 are blown down are from them. I didn't invent the numbers,
19 okay. A single compressor blowdown releases approximately
20 15,000 cubic feet of gas, okay. The emergency blowdown,
21 that means if they have to shut down the entire compressor
22 station and say there is a problem with the pipeline or
23 something out of order, give me as much as 1.3 million cubic
24 feet of those gases, okay?

25 Now for the big one, Cheshire County, because of

1 its low population has faced the main line values, the main
2 line valves in the gas pipeline control how they manage gas
3 flow should there be an emergency okay. So they are legally
4 allowed to space these mainlines out 7 and miles apart
5 because we are low population acute meaning low population,
6 excuse me I'm sorry.

7 Okay so picture a vessel that's 30 inches in
8 diameter and 7 and miles long, I can do the math around
9 the geometry of that vessel but it is way bigger than
10 anything that I have quoted to date, so the problem here is
11 we have got a pristine environment and they are introducing
12 crap into our environment. Given the above information I
13 have felt comfortable in having a one on one conversation
14 with the Kinder Morgan representative in Fitzwilliam, the
15 Kinder Morgan open house. I have talked and lo and behold I
16 found a Kinder Morgan representative who said he was
17 qualified to talk about compressor stations.

18 My first question was why do you have to blow
19 down compressors when taking a compressor offline? His
20 response was they didn't, but if they didn't do it it should
21 shorten the life of the dry seals on the shafts on the
22 compressors, they would have to replace the seals more
23 often, okay --

24 MR. TOMASI: Sir could you wrap up your comments
25 you have had around 7 minutes, could you wrap them up.

1 MR. GRISKA: This can be very brief -- the next
2 question was why not feed gas you would vent into the
3 atmosphere into a compressor from a compressor that you have
4 taken off line and put it in the input side of a compressor
5 that was online, okay -- his response was that would require
6 installing a pump, my God. By the way all of this I haven't
7 mentioned the exhaust from the jet engines that co-location
8 at Kinder Morgan is so proud of on the power lines, it would
9 reduce emissions if they would use electric motors to drive
10 the compressors.

11 Come on paper -- bear with me --

12 MR. TOMASI: Sir you are more than welcome to put
13 your comments in writing.

14 MR. GRISKA: Oh no they are in writing, you will
15 get a copy, I have one last paragraph.

16 There are people they say they are good
17 neighbors, that's Kinder Morgan now, these people they are
18 people that will cost the building and maintaining
19 compressor stations above the lives of our people, our
20 children, our livestock, our crops. I ask you the cost
21 benefit, we are the impacted citizens who don't actually
22 have to live with the cost that Kinder Morgan and Tennessee
23 Gas Pipeline live with the benefits, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We have just a couple
25 more elected officials left. I would like to point out that

1 the room out there is open for comments out there. The next
2 person up is Paul Kotila.

3 MR. KOTILA: Thank you my name is Paul Kotila,
4 K-o-t-i-l-a. I am the Chair of the Fitzwilliam Conservation
5 Commission and for the record I would like to note that
6 Dorothy Zugg who has work the Commission greatly appreciates
7 has not been and is not now the Commission chair as seems to
8 be the impression of Kinder Morgan, she doesn't want the
9 job.

10 The mission of the Fitzwilliam Conservation
11 Commission is to protect the natural resources of the town.
12 In regards to this mission the Fitzwilliam Conservation
13 Commission has several concerns that we feel the
14 Environmental Impact Statement must address including the
15 following:

16 One -- what are the short-term and long-term
17 impacts of pipeline construction and maintenance on the
18 natural resources of Fitzwilliam, including but not limited
19 to terrestrial eco-systems, surface and ground water
20 supplies and aquifers, aquatic eco-systems including ponds,
21 streams, wetlands and vernal pools, air quality, night-time
22 lighting and noise and sound levels.

23 Two -- the impact study should also examine the
24 short and long-term environmental impacts of construction
25 activities, road and building maintenance excavation and

1 blasting, vegetation removal and management, including
2 herbicide use, inspection and repair activities, future
3 construction or expansion including additional
4 pressurization stations, releases of potential contaminants
5 into water bodies in the air including greenhouse gases such
6 as carbon dioxide and methane and possible explosions or
7 fires. In Fitzwilliam we are particularly concerned about
8 the disruption to Scott Pond and associated wetlands, the
9 adjacent Gasso Conservation Land and other focus areas along
10 the proposed NED route that have been identified in the
11 town's open space plan.

12 All of these have been identified by citizens as
13 parts of town that reflect the value that we place on our
14 natural resources and the importance they place in our sense
15 of community.

16 Three -- the impact statement should examine the
17 environmental advantages and disadvantages of alternatives
18 to the proposed project including alternative routes,
19 reduction in the size of the project, alternative energy
20 sources and not building the project at all.

21 We also request that the impact statement examine
22 the cumulative effects of this and other energy projects on
23 Fitzwilliam's open spaces, scenic views and natural
24 communities, particularly since the town has already
25 experienced considerable disruption due to power line

1 infrastructure.

2 Finally we request that the impact statement
3 examine the long-term impacts of continued and expanding
4 reliance on fossil fuel energy sources in light of
5 undeniable global climate change which will affect all of us
6 and the natural communities that we live in. Completion on
7 the NED Project will ultimately contribute to global warming
8 and may thus prove both unwise and unnecessarily
9 environmentally destructive, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much sir. Next up we
11 have Ruth Gus, or Gus Ruth? I guess it is Gus Ruth.

12 MR. RUTH: You know sometimes it is hard to live
13 with two first names. My name is Ruth like in the candy bar
14 Babe Ruth or baseball player Babe Ruth so that's the only
15 thing I share with them. I'm representing -- I'm from
16 Winchester, I'm on a Conservation Commission also on the
17 Planning Board of Winchester. I was a Selectman for several
18 years in Winchester until recently. The people of the
19 voters in Winchester voted against the pipeline, they voted
20 against having surveys done on town property.

21 The first piece of land that the pipeline touches
22 the proposed route that was filed with the FERC is a piece
23 of land that is owned by the town of Winchester, managed by
24 the Winchester Conservation Commission. We have deep
25 concerns about that area which has been filed with FERC and

1 other comments that were filed with FERC.

2 Continuing on the route that was filed with FERC
3 we have an aquifer crossing a proposed municipal wells area
4 that would be in the well head protection area. Also on
5 that aquifer we have a very high transmissivity in that
6 aquifer that leads to a good area for a future municipal
7 well.

8 We have talked with Kinder Morgan about our
9 concerns and they came up with two proposed routes,
10 alternate routes since the filing. Actually they talked to
11 us about it before they filed but I assume they didn't have
12 time to file the actual route that they want to file. We
13 are really concerned about them not filing the routes that
14 they told us they would file.

15 So far in Winchester we have had five different
16 routes that they proposed in Winchester. It is hard for the
17 local people along these routes to figure out if the
18 pipeline is going to come through their house or their
19 property or somebody else's property or be on the other side
20 of town, but the aquifer in Winchester goes through the
21 whole town and there is no way that they can cross our town
22 without going through our aquifer.

23 The area that they -- the latest areas that they
24 proposed the last three proposals that they have, also the
25 one that was filed with FERC is going through an area that

1 has been proposed for wildlife refuge, the same concerns
2 that Richmond has about Roaring Brook, we have concerns
3 about Roaring Brook also about Miry Brook, our aquifer and a
4 future well site.

5 Because of the high transmissivity in this
6 aquifer at that point the chance of pollution is very great.
7 The towns along the route have shown that they really don't
8 want the pipeline. You don't see the benefits of the
9 pipeline, in fact there is very little benefits. The
10 biggest concerns would be environmental concerns, safety
11 concerns, but I don't see any real benefit to the towns that
12 this town is passing through so I would suggest that maybe
13 FERC should look for another route for this pipeline,
14 preferably south of the border of New Hampshire, thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up Melanie and I'm
16 sure I'm going to get this name wrong, Melanie Levesque or
17 Levesque --

18 MS. LEVESQUE: Levesque -- that's
19 L-e-v-e-s-q-u-e. Thank you, my name is Melanie Levesque,
20 I'm a 24 year resident of Brookline. I serve on the
21 Brookline Pipeline Task Force and we in Brookline opposed
22 the pipeline overwhelmingly. I also served as a
23 Representative for 6 years, representing Hollis, Brookline
24 and Mason, New Hampshire.

25 I have some very serious concerns about the

1 proposed pipeline and bear with me because there are several
2 thoughts that I want to share with you. First of all we
3 have come together tonight as New Hampshire citizens who
4 value our conservation land. We value our homes and our way
5 of life. We are responsible and resourceful. The great
6 majority of us supplement our energy through sources such as
7 pellet stoves, wood stoves, electric ductless systems that
8 provide cooling and heating, I have one of those.

9 But these types of fuels are to provide heating
10 not electricity and that brings us to NED. The NED Project
11 is advertised as a project that will feed the New England
12 grid yet all of the customers that Liberty has are heating
13 customers. The NED Project is not about the electricity and
14 the grid it is about heating.

15 It proposes to go through 17 towns, most of which
16 cannot use the gas, these towns will bear the burden of a
17 pipeline without any benefits. The natural gas industry has
18 done a very good job of convincing our businesses that they
19 need gas when through energy efficiency and energy
20 alternatives, they can further reduce their costs in a more
21 responsible manner.

22 Our local legislatures and representatives have
23 listened to the people and for the most part stand with us.
24 We in New Hampshire plan have met with Governor Hassan, with
25 Senator Jeanne Shaheen and Congresswoman Kuster and we have

1 expressed our concerns and we are very happy to say that the
2 delegation has written you a letter and we hope to hear the
3 results of that and we look forward to their continued
4 support.

5 We also need and we will be asking for support
6 from Presidential candidates, we want this issue to be heard
7 and one of the things that we are hearing is that this is a
8 local issue -- well when we are engaged with the Federal
9 Energy Regulation Commission to discuss a pipeline running
10 from Pennsylvania to New Hampshire, going to Massachusetts,
11 proposed by companies from Texas and Tennessee this is not a
12 local issue.

13 And we will continue to solicit their support.
14 With a Citizen's United decision corporations are considered
15 people and have an equal or greater voice in our political
16 system and clearly they seem to have a greater voice when it
17 comes to determining what we can do with our property and
18 this is wrong and we have got to change that.

19 I attended the scoping meeting in Nashua and we
20 heard from several union people who expressed their need for
21 jobs and I have a difficult time understanding why their
22 temporary jobs are more important than our conservation land
23 and the property that my neighbors have built their lives
24 around.

25 And finally to FERC I ask that you look at the

1 New England projects, the many projects that are going on in
2 its entirety and work not just for companies to approve
3 pipelines but determine if this project is truly needed, we
4 don't believe it is needed. Understand how this project has
5 violated the people of our state and worked with us to
6 further our energy efficiency and renewable energy goals,
7 thank you very much.

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you so much, thank you very
9 much. Our last speaker of elected officials actually is Tim
10 Murphy, Tim are you still here?

11 MR. MURPHY: Good evening Tim Murphy, M-u-r-p-h-y
12 representing Southwest Region Planning Commission. Thank
13 you for having a scoping meeting in Cheshire County. I have
14 a few prepared remarks that I would like to share. We have
15 some of the highest electricity costs in the nation. It
16 makes it a challenge for us to compete economically but that
17 doesn't make this proposal a good one.

18 SWRPC is the regional planning agency serving the
19 34 town planning district of southwest New Hampshire, this
20 includes 7 communities located directly on the proposed
21 pipeline corridor with two additional towns immediately
22 adjacent that will be impacted by the 37 miles of proposed
23 pipeline route through the region. The Northeast Energy
24 direct proposal represents the largest infrastructure
25 project in southwest New Hampshire in the last several

1 decades and perhaps ever.

2 The project has the potential to undermine the
3 efforts of generations of hard-working volunteers to provide
4 stewardship for and maintaining the quality of life in our
5 communities. Therefore we have significant concerns
6 regarding the potential, natural and cultural resource
7 impacts of this proposal.

8 Let's start with need. Based on agreements with
9 potential customers only 38% of the capacity of the pipeline
10 has been committed and without a demonstrated need FERC
11 lacks the authority to approve the project. Furthermore
12 other proposals for increasing the supply of natural gas in
13 the Northeast, U.S. and New England are at various stages of
14 development.

15 One or more of these proposals may represent a
16 less environmentally damaging, practicable alternative as
17 espoused by the National Environmental Policy Act. In
18 keeping with the spirit and intent of NEPA, all known
19 proposals to increase natural gas supply in New England
20 should undergo simultaneous and collective review rather
21 than being considered individually and in isolation from one
22 another.

23 We ask that FERC include a detailed analysis of
24 these alternative proposals as part of the Draft
25 Environmental Impact Statement to be issued for review and

1 comment. Also with respect to the need for this project it
2 is prudent that other alternatives to meet electricity
3 generation and natural gas demand be fully explored energy
4 conservation, renewable energy sources, LNG storage and
5 improved operational efficiencies of other natural gas
6 pipelines.

7 Little information has been made available
8 describing the positive impacts associated with the proposal
9 and that which is available is overly general in nature. We
10 would expect to have access to clear, specific and
11 quantifiable information regarding the projects' benefits
12 including a breakdown for residents and businesses in our
13 state and in our region.

14 Such information should indicate the extent of
15 benefit in terms of dollars saved in household budgets and
16 specifics related to employment and wages or direct,
17 indirect and induced economic activity in the absence of
18 such information we can only be left with the perception
19 that the negative impacts of the project outweigh its
20 benefits.

21 As WRPC intends to submit additional detailed
22 comments requesting further information to adequately assess
23 the impacts of the proposal on the resources of our region,
24 we have collaborated with regional planning agencies in
25 Massachusetts and New Hampshire to develop a joint request

1 for further study and information which addresses concerns
2 regarding impacts to water resources, wildlife habitat, air
3 quality, land use, noise, existing infrastructure,
4 socio-economic implications, public safety and more.

5 Finally we understand that the FERC process is
6 focused on the transport of natural gas and less concerned
7 with its production and consumption. Monadnock Region's
8 future, the regional plan for southwest New Hampshire
9 encourages us to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and
10 focus more on energy conservation and the use of renewable
11 energy sources.

12 In addition there are many questions about the
13 effects associated with the practice of fracking as used in
14 the Marcellus shale fields where this gas is sourced. It is
15 important that we find a way to make these issues relevant
16 to this FERC process during continued review of this
17 Northeast Energy Direct Proposal, thank you for this
18 opportunity to provide comment.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, thank you very much. The
20 first speaker is Josiah -- could you get the mic for him
21 please. You can start whenever you are ready.

22 MR. BARTHELMESS: Hello my name is Josiah
23 Barthelmess, J-o-s-i-a-h Ba-r-t-he-l-m-e-s-s. I live in New
24 Ipswich directly across the street from the proposed
25 compressor station. Sorry -- Hi Mr. Tomasi, it's been a

1 while but I am back. I would like to introduce you to a few
2 of the people I have brought. These are just a few of the
3 kids of the Pipeline Resistance, I told you are numbers were
4 growing. Please take a good look at each and every one of
5 us. We are just a small number of kids who will be greatly
6 affected by your decisions.

7 We don't own property or have any money, we are
8 not old enough to vote. But we have heart, we have voices
9 and we will be heard. We learn in school that all people
10 have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of
11 happiness, all three of these are under fire right now.

12 How was your kid's summer compared to mine Mr.
13 Tomasi? Have they had to fear they would lose their home,
14 or have you had to tell them that they have to move because
15 this area will be unhealthy to live in?

16 Do you have strangers trespassing on your land
17 and out-of-state contractors racing up and down your road
18 daily? This has become our reality and it is unacceptable.
19 My generation had to grow up quicker than intended and we
20 have Kinder Morgan to thank for that. Let's talk about the
21 environment where us kids live and how it will change if
22 this station comes in.

23 We will no longer see the stars or hear the birds
24 chirping when we play in our yards. Our parents chose New
25 Hampshire to raise us away from the city pollution and

1 noise. If our parents want to hear an air conditioning
2 running 24/7 they would have moved to Florida.

3 If FERC approves this pipeline we, along with
4 hundreds of other children will be breathing in methane,
5 formaldehyde and benzene, just to name a few of the
6 poisonous emissions, we will no longer be able to drink the
7 fresh water from our wells, even taking a shower could
8 impose a health risk. I know my teachers will be upset with
9 that one if I don't shower, after all I am an 11 year old
10 boy.

11 Studies are coming forth regarding the effects of
12 living near compressor stations, bloody noses, migraine
13 headaches, skin rashes, respiratory issues, just to name a
14 few. This is what you are bringing to the town of New
15 Ipswich and hundreds of children and you expect my
16 generation to thank you for the promises of lower energy
17 costs at the sacrifice of our health. You are asking New
18 Hampshire to sacrifice the health of their children for
19 corporate greed.

20 You are chancing our health and our lives and we
21 are not pleased. FERC you need to take into consideration
22 the studies that are being done regarding children who grow
23 up living near a compressor station. We need to slow this
24 project down instead of barreling forward. Bad decisions
25 are often made during the so-called crisis and those

1 decisions will greatly affect generations to come.

2 FERC needs to make every TBD by Kinder Morgan
3 answered and accounted for before your decision is made. If
4 I filled in a job application with TBD's I would either be
5 asked to answer them directly or my application would be
6 thrown out, I wouldn't get the job.

7 Kinder Morgan needs to answer all of these to
8 even be considered of getting the job or yet I have a better
9 idea, throw the application away. I don't see any Kinder
10 Morgan executives or any of the people who hold the decision
11 whether this pipeline goes in such as FERC's board. Moving
12 your families and children to live across the street from a
13 40,000 compressor station -- maybe it's those people who
14 make the decisions to live in a half-mile of a 40,000
15 compressor station it would give more credit to you saying
16 they are safe and environmentally okay.

17 As long as it isn't your health and the
18 environment in which you live in. You could say whatever
19 you want. Would you take the change and sacrifice the
20 health of your own family and children? Yet here we are
21 standing before you the Kids of the Pipeline Resistance
22 asking you why we don't matter? Is your decision easier
23 when we are just a number and not a face? We are here
24 tonight to put faces to that number, we are just as
25 important as your own children and we are here to say that

1 we do matter. Thank you for your time.

2 MR. TOMASI: Next up is Mackenzie.

3 MS. CORMIER: Hi my name is Mackenzie Cormier,
4 M-a-c-k-e-n-z-i-e C-o-r-m-i-e-r. I live in New Ipswich near
5 the proposed compressor station. A few months ago I started
6 asking my mom about the pipeline. I saw signs in our
7 neighborhood and wondered what it was all about.

8 My mom told me about the pipeline and the
9 compressor station and about all the chemicals used in
10 making natural gas. She said that the chemicals would be
11 released into the air near our house during blowdowns. In
12 school I learned all about habitats and eco-systems. I am
13 worried that the chemicals, noise and light from the
14 compressor will hurt the eco-system.

15 I play in the stream behind my house and I am
16 worried that the water will be contaminated because of the
17 blowdowns. I am confused about why Kinder Morgan is allowed
18 to pollute our environment like this. If people get caught
19 littering by throwing trash out of their cars they get fined
20 almost \$300.00 so why is Kinder Morgan allowed to pollute
21 the environment and put people in danger?

22 I am also worried about breathing in the
23 chemicals that come out of the compressor station during
24 blowdowns. I don't like standing near people smoking
25 cigarettes because it makes my eyes itch and makes me cough.

1 I know that lawmakers made it legal to smoke in a car with
2 kids in it and that second-hand smoke is more harmful to
3 kids than it is to adults.

4 Many of the chemicals that are in cigarettes will
5 be sent into the air near my house during blowdowns, so
6 living near the compressor station will be a lot like living
7 with second-hand smoke every day. If you let Kinder Morgan
8 start this project chemicals will get into our air and lungs
9 and my family might get sick.

10 I'm worried about my brother Parker because he is
11 only 4 and I know that chemicals aren't good for kids.
12 Please do not let this happen, thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Thank you so much, next
14 up we have Carolyn Cormier, we will give you guys a second.

15 MS. CORMIER: Thank you for this opportunity I am
16 Carolyn Cormier, C-o-r-m-i-e-r of New Ipswich. A few months
17 ago my husband I discovered that one of the largest
18 compressor stations in the nation is proposed for
19 installation within one mile of our family's home. This
20 project if approved will poison our children. This may
21 sound like an over-reaction, a worried mother blowing
22 circumstances out of proportion but I assure you this is
23 neither of those things.

24 This project has potentially devastating impacts
25 on the environment, wildlife and quality of life for New

1 Ipswich residents. While all of these are valuable, worthy
2 concerns the focus of our research in energy has been on one
3 pivotal question, what impact does living in the proximity
4 of a natural gas compressor station have on our young
5 children which are the most important consideration of your
6 environmental impact study?

7 The answer to this question is a disturbing and
8 frightening reality for our kids and the hundreds of other
9 children living, playing and schooling near the compressor
10 station. As you know natural gas production relies on the
11 use of over 600 chemicals. Exposure to these carcinogens is
12 linked to short and long-term health effects in both the
13 animals and humans.

14 Long-term exposure has permanent damaging effects
15 on the human nervous system. A Pennsylvania study of
16 residents living near a much smaller compressor station
17 cited joint pain, forgetfulness, headaches and nosebleeds.
18 These statistics have me gravely concerned for the health
19 and welfare of my children, especially in light of the fact
20 that children and pregnant women are especially sensitive to
21 pollution and the fact that the pipe used near our home is a
22 very low grade because we are in a low incidence area.

23 Why are our children less valuable than those
24 living in the city? Kinder Morgan reports emissions in
25 averages, doing so assumes that the compressor station will

1 emit toxins at a constant rate. It assumes that the
2 compressor will emit pollutants at an equal concentration.
3 It assumes that all pollutants travel in the same manner.
4 My research tells me though that these assumptions are not
5 in fact the case.

6 In reality emissions from compressors vary based
7 on operation. In reality wind speed, wind direction and
8 cloud cover determine the location and speed of pollution.
9 In reality homes surrounding compressor stations report
10 emission instances that exceed EPA regulations.

11 In reality this yearly average measurement is an
12 incomplete and inappropriate picture of the actual toxic
13 exposure that our children will receive. Assumptions and
14 generalities are not enough regarding our children's safety.
15 We need specific answers to our questions. How much will
16 our household be exposed to on a given day? How high will
17 toxin exposure levels climb?

18 What affects will surges in toxicity have on our
19 children? Kinder Morgan doesn't have the answers. Our
20 children are wild and messy, they can be noisy, impatient
21 and impolite but they are curious, they forgive easily, they
22 are tolerant and accepting, they are fun-loving and
23 carefree, spontaneous and flexible, they are our biggest
24 worry and our greatest job and they are not disposable.

25 Finally I would like to leave you with this, last

1 week the Pope addressed Congress. Among other things he
2 told members remember the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as
3 you would have them to unto you". So Commissioners I ask
4 you this, if your nieces and nephews lived near this
5 compressor station, if your children and grandchildren were
6 exposed to these toxins on a daily basis, what would your
7 decision be then?

8 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are on number 4, so
9 people who have tickets number 5 and 6 please be ready,
10 number 4 come on up.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes I gave my testimony in
12 the other room so I am done.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, so number 5--number 5 --
14 okay.

15 MS. HILL: My name is Jennie Hill, J-e-n-n-i-e
16 H-i-l-l. I live in Richmond. Kinder Morgan's posture has
17 been as if FERC's approval of the pipeline is just a
18 formality. We have not felt the need to submit accurate or
19 complete information to the Commission in their filings.

20 From the first submission modifying the NED route
21 to the New Hampshire power line alternative until the
22 present, the town line between Winchester and Richmond, New
23 Hampshire has been plotted incorrectly, Hatch McDonald
24 December of 2014, page 68 in a subsequent revision dated
25 August shows that about 900 feet west of its actual

1 location, town line signs and markers are clearly visible in
2 the vicinity of the proposed route.

3 This calls into question any function performed
4 by their software. From the Draft Environmental Report of
5 December 2014 another glaring omission is the use of TBD in
6 text and tables. Areas of pipeline looping and co-location
7 of pipeline facilities are summarized in text form and in
8 table form. Any location where the proposed pipeline is
9 looping or co-located with an existing line -- I'm sorry
10 this isn't my bailiwick. Any locale where the proposed
11 pipeline is looping or co-located with an existing line or
12 utility corridor, there are detailed project plans and other
13 resources which show depth to bedrock, soil terrain et
14 cetera yet when you scroll forward to rugged topography on
15 page 67 the slope gradient tables are all filled in with
16 TBD.

17 A special construction techniques and alternate
18 temporary works -- additional temporary work space
19 requirements for slopes over 30% are cited, this is very
20 relevant in evaluating the merits of this route. All it
21 takes to figure out slope percentages is a topographic map
22 and a ruler. You would think with the technology available
23 in the existing plans mentioned above, Kinder Morgan's
24 engineering department should be able to do likewise.

25 It again speaks to the assumption that neither

1 FERC nor the public have a need to know this information.
2 Another concern is the stated intent to bury the pipe no
3 more than 3 feet deep. Given that when the route is not
4 going through bedrock it will be mainly through
5 unconsolidated glacial chill, the pipe will be subjected to
6 freeze/thaw activity.

7 Considering what frost action can do it seems to
8 me that it should be buried below the frost line. Canada
9 lynx have taken up residence in Richmond and Fitzwilliam,
10 having been sighted by at least three people I know since
11 the beginning of the year. Canada lynx are protected by the
12 Endangered Species Act. Bats are also a protected species.
13 They have homes in numerous buildings near the proposed
14 route.

15 These protective species should be given
16 consideration to minimize disruption to or to avoid their
17 habitats all together.

18 The burden of proof for all of the many questions
19 should be on Kinder Morgan. I am very heartened that FERC
20 has given us this extra time to voice our concerns, I
21 appreciate your time tonight and the efforts of the many
22 staff members working on this document.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up is number 6 and
24 then number 7 please be ready.

25 MR. VAILLANCOURT: Henri Vaillancourt,

1 Greenville, New Hampshire. H-e-n-r-i
2 V-a-i-l-l-a-n-c-o-u-r-t. In the 19th Century the elite of
3 Scotland devised a scheme to convert the highland from
4 subsistence farming to sheep grazing so that they, the
5 already wealthy could further profit from the wool supply to
6 the growing industrial revolution.

7 To that end the farming families were driven from
8 their lands and their farms burned. In a cruel, inhumane
9 exercise that became known as the Highland clearances. It
10 would be hard to imagine such a crime against humanity in
11 today's world but the greed that affects the soul of some
12 men knows no restraint and history repeats itself, over and
13 over again.

14 With this pipeline the greedy concoct clever
15 false narratives of need, repeated incessantly through our
16 elected officials and the public in the hopes of building
17 justification for what is essentially an appropriate of
18 private land for the benefit of an already obscenely-wealthy
19 elite.

20 It would be difficult to see what we have here
21 today in this room, something other than one part of an
22 unjust rigged game. A rigged game which favors the elite
23 over the common man, a rigged game which is an unholy
24 collusion of government and corporate power over the lives
25 and well-being of the people -- and it would be difficult

1 for history to see the FERC as anything but complicit in
2 perpetuating this injustice against humanity.

3 Complicit in furthering an industry extracting
4 fossil fuels, in this case fracked gas that is wreaking
5 havoc in the fracking fields to our west, complicit in the
6 pollution of those fracking fields of the land, air and
7 water that are the very essentials of life. Complicit for
8 the cancers, the respiratory problems and other ailments
9 suffered by those living near the fracking wells and
10 compressor stations -- complicit in endangering the very
11 stability of this planet with the approval of infrastructure
12 which favors the extraction and burning of dirty fossil
13 fuels over the development of clean, renewable energy.

14 And you, the FERC, are on the wrong side of
15 history in this fight. Since Kinder Morgan announced the
16 rerouting of the pipeline on December 8th, Quebec has banned
17 the fracking of gas, followed the next day by New York, then
18 New Brunswick, then Scotland, then Wales, then Maryland,
19 then Holland.

20 As the science behind fracking reveals the
21 devastation that this is having on the lives of people
22 within the environment, state after state, province after
23 province and country after country is banning this
24 extraordinarily harmful practice. You the FERC have a
25 choice to make -- you can proceed as usual with the

1 indiscriminative approval of every fossil fuel project put
2 forth by companies run by soulless men whose lust for money
3 blinds them to the suffering and damage they inflict upon
4 our communities and the planet.

5 Or you can do what's right by your fellow man and
6 by the world we all share, a world whose custody is placed
7 in our hands and which we are morally obligated to protect
8 and pass on to those generations yet unborn. Do what's
9 right, do not approve this pipeline.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next number 7, number 7
11 is up, number 8 please be ready.

12 MR. CHATEO: Good evening Mr. Tomasi my name is
13 Lou Chateo, C-h-a-t-e-o. I have lived in New England all of
14 my life with the last 23 years in New Ipswich. I suspect
15 you have heard lots of pros and cons about pipelines in
16 general and more than likely what I say today may sound
17 familiar to you but perhaps, someone will say one thing that
18 may capture your attention long enough to give you a reason
19 to deny Kinder Morgan's profit line in New Hampshire.

20 It will destroy our communities, the environment
21 and the very essence of what this state is and what this
22 state stands for. Other than big business profit I have
23 heard that our demand for energy is what is driving this
24 pipeline of destruction. However, I have also heard and
25 read enough stories that we are actually using less energy

1 now than in recent years, I know I am.

2 I have also read that the cost of energy is the
3 lowest that it has been since 2004, perhaps modern
4 technology, more efficient equipment or maybe it is just
5 everybody being more cautious and less wasteful is the
6 reason why we are using less energy. All of this makes me
7 ask is this a need or a want? Unfortunately I suspect
8 Kinder Morgan wants the revenue that it will bring to them
9 despite the cost to New Hampshire residents.

10 With all the known health and environmental
11 hazards, I would rather pay more to avoid what you and the
12 federal government already knows, pipelines are dangerous
13 and they are unhealthy. Thousands of our residents will be
14 affected for generations to come. I can't imagine that
15 cigarette smoking is banned just about everywhere but in
16 this case polluting the air, water and ruining the
17 environment is acceptable.

18 How is this the right thing to do? Would you
19 want your family to live next to a 40,000 or an 80,000
20 compressor? I doubt it. We totally destroyed Hiroshima
21 with the atomic bomb and with the grace of God they rebuilt.
22 911 affected the entire world in so many ways they are only
23 just starting to rebuild.

24 If this pipeline goes through New Hampshire we
25 will never be able to rebuild. In fact the devastation will

1 likely outlast most of us in this room today. We owe our
2 children a better future and a better option. I have read
3 that this pipeline will effect conservation lands, go
4 through towns, wetlands, under bodies of water but sadly it
5 is going to affect 822 households in New Hampshire.

6 Those households contain our families and
7 everything that we have worked for, unfortunately they are
8 all at risk and will negatively be affected because of big
9 business greed and the lack of respect for the residents of
10 New Hampshire. New Hampshire will never be the same because
11 of this pipeline for profit. Haven't we suffered enough?

12 We all deserve better than this, tell them to
13 find a better option. My last hero was my younger brother,
14 Bob, who died last September. He was a firefighter and
15 paramedic who dedicated his life to safety in the community
16 of Pelham, New Hampshire. Will you and your agency be
17 heroes to our New Hampshire? We need you, no we beg you to
18 support this beautiful state and deny anyone's ability to
19 ever get a pipeline in New Hampshire and if you can't will
20 you help us find someone? Thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. That you so much, next
22 we have number 8, Rose Wessel, after Rose of course 9 and
23 10. After the 10th speaker we will break, it will be just
24 about 9 o'clock.

25 MS. WESSEL: Good evening my name is Rosemary

1 Wessel, the last name is spelled W-e-s-s-e-l and we have all
2 heard passionate, passionate opposition today from citizens
3 as well as elected officials speaking for hundreds of
4 thousands of constituents who not only fear for their
5 immediate health and safety but for the economy of a region
6 that is built on its rich and clean natural resources and
7 for the health of the larger environment which cannot bear
8 the brunt of more greenhouse gas emissions, not only those
9 of CO2 generated when more gas is burned, but the far more
10 potent methane that is emitted from system leaks and from
11 intentional blowdowns that are a regular part of pipeline
12 operation.

13 Because of these concerns so far 75 communities
14 between New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire have
15 passed resolutions banning new pipelines. Nearly two-thirds
16 of all landowners along the proposed and ever-shifting
17 market pipeline route have refused to allow a survey of
18 their property. Over 20,000 people have signed petitions
19 against this project and of the 5600 comments already on the
20 FERC docket, 5200 are opposing the pipeline.

21 Multiple studies by respected energy analysis
22 firms have shown that there is little to no need for extra
23 gas pipeline in the region and that the winter peak demand
24 period cited as the reason for the proposal can be addressed
25 in a variety of less costly, less impactful, more efficient

1 scalable and more modern ways.

2 The Attorney General of the state of
3 Massachusetts herself has asked that the FERC process be
4 halted while her department awaits the results of their own
5 Commission study and yet there is no response and no halt
6 from FERC. How do you define public interest when the only
7 obvious benefit of the project will be Kinder Morgan's own
8 private bottom line?

9 How do you hear thousands of solid
10 well-researched documents against the project and continue
11 proceedings to consider it? How do you hear hundreds of
12 pleas from people whose lives along this route would be
13 ruined and continue the parade to its approval? How when
14 voices like ours are rising up against project affecting
15 people all across the country does your agency continue on
16 with business as usual? How when faced with protestors who
17 in the absence of any dialogue from your agency have taken
18 to fasting at your Washington, D.C. doorstep and how can
19 your Chairman Norman Bay state directly to their faces that
20 these are just pipelines?

21 These hearings are not just for pipeline builders
22 to gather information but for the people to be heard.
23 Please let us know that our wishes are being heard and
24 reject the application for Northeast Energy Direct, thank
25 you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up number 9, number
2 9 -- is number 9 here, Scott -- okay number 9 we can move
3 on, number 10? Is number 10 here? Number 10, number 11?
4 Okay, 11, 12?

5 MR. MATTHEWS: My name is Sam Matthews,
6 M-a-t-t-h-e-w-s. To remind people here tonight this meeting
7 is to convey to FERC the consequences of the pipeline and
8 the associated compressor stations on the environment.
9 Environment can be defined as the conditions of all living
10 things and a prescribed area share, therefore it can be said
11 that the environment concerns here is the land, the air and
12 the water that surrounds the pipeline as it imposes itself
13 across southern New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

14 How far that surrounding environment stretches
15 away from the pipeline seems to be an expanding envelope.
16 It started the only towns actually on the route seem to be
17 aware of the consequence of their misfortune. Now other
18 communities further away from the route are realizing the
19 danger of their situation.

20 In the last two weeks, both Peterborough and
21 Wilton have voted to come out in opposition to the pipeline
22 and all of its downsides and conservation commissions across
23 the state have voiced their concerns over the damage.

24 In fact more and more people are coming to
25 understand the advertising and propaganda spread by the

1 profiteers in support of the project are lies and designed
2 to misdirect and divert people from the reality of this
3 for-profit proposal.

4 People have come to understand that they are
5 suddenly an endangered species. We are in the way of a
6 project that would make huge profits for its proponents by
7 destroying all that stands in its path. What a strange,
8 terrible idea to suddenly have to assimilate. We the
9 species that always have been the one to do the damage are
10 suddenly the ones that are in danger ourselves.

11 So here is an interesting situation. Under the
12 definitions above we as part of the environment are
13 something that FERC has to take into consideration. What a
14 novel idea. Let me say I have already observed the effects
15 of the human endanger on local people -- people are scared,
16 their habitat threatened, the stress of the situation is
17 disrupting families, people are worn and battered by the
18 assault upon them by the twists and turns of a predator that
19 has no sense of the value of each one of us as a living
20 being.

21 So FERC please acknowledge that we the people are
22 part of the environment that you are charged to assess when
23 Kinder Morgan makes this proposal, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. And with Mr. Matthews we
25 are going to take a quick 10-minute break, we are going to

1 come back and then go through the rest of everyone. I would
2 like to make another quick announcement. There is a phone
3 that was found on the bus, if you lost a phone please come
4 up I will turn it into the university at the end of the
5 night.

6 (Whereupon a recess was taken, to be resumed this
7 same day.)

8 MR. TOMASI: We are going to start again with
9 number 13, is that you? We are going to go ahead and start
10 with number 13, Kenneth.

11 MR. BERTHIAUME: All right welcome and thank you
12 for this additional opportunity my name is Kenneth,
13 K-e-n-n-e-t-h Berthiaume, B-e-r-t-h-i-a-u-m-e. Let me start
14 first with something that hasn't been mentioned tonight.
15 Improper segmentation --customers listed in the Connecticut
16 Expansion Project are also listed in the NED FERC docket,
17 specifically Connecticut Natural Gas and the Southern
18 Connecticut Gas Company in the amount of 35,000 dekatherms
19 per day and 10,000 dekatherms per day respectively.

20 This equates to approximately 8.5% of the NED
21 total. The environmental impact of the Connecticut
22 Expansion Project must be considered as part of the NED
23 Environmental Impact Statement or these amounts removed from
24 the NED commitment total.

25 Temporary work space and additional temporary

1 work space, NED Resource Report 1, Page 1-44 indicates that
2 this temporary space is almost three times the space
3 proposed for the permanent right-of-way, specifically 8,799
4 acres versus 2,329 for the total project. The use of
5 temporary work space and additional temporary work space
6 must be considered in the environmental impact as permanent
7 impact, particularly when related to clear cutting of mature
8 forest and regrowth.

9 The basic question how does FERC consider
10 environmental impacts relative to the need as projected into
11 the future was raised at an earlier FERC scoping session.
12 The FERC representative responded that he could not answer
13 the question as it would involve other sections of FERC
14 beyond his area of expertise but he indicated that the
15 question was now on record.

16 The point is that the energy landscape has
17 changed dramatically over just the past five years and shows
18 no signs of slowing for the foreseeable future. How will
19 these rapid changes in renewable technologies, when
20 projected forward, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years factored into the
21 assessment of need and environmental impact?

22 Massachusetts specifically already has unused
23 infrastructure that was commissioned in 2008 and 2010
24 respectively and cannot afford additional overbuild at the
25 expense of the environment, homeowners and rate payers. In

1 May of this year ISO New England stated in an update and I
2 quote, "When these savings are factored into the region's
3 load forecast, energy usage is expected to remain flat, with
4 an average annual growth rate of 0.0%."

5 In a more recent Draft Report that number has
6 gone even lower, i.e. negative for the next 10 years. The
7 New England region is host to several types of viable
8 alternative renewable energy resources including but not
9 limited to on-shore and off shore wind, solar, domestic
10 hydro and imported hydro, hydro-kinetic and others.
11 Accurate and fair consideration of these renewable energy
12 resources today, as well as their project impact 5, 10, 15
13 and 20 years from now will result in the only feasible
14 response to this NED proposal which is the no-build
15 alternative, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Number 14?

17 MR. GAUVIN: Hi my name is Dennis Gauvin from New
18 Ipswich, D-e- n- n-i-s G-a-u-v-i-n. I would like to address
19 my time specifically to the dangers of the compressor
20 station sited for New Ipswich and all of the surrounding
21 towns where the wind will carry the pollutants that we all
22 know exist.

23 It is expected that two Titan 250 compressors at
24 20,000 horsepower each would be installed. The VOC's,
25 volatile organic compounds, estimated to be emitted are

1 around 52 tons per year. In addition approximately 36 tons
2 of PM 2.5 fine particulate matter will be emitted per year.

3 Focusing only on the PM 2.5 a detailed study by
4 the Southwestern Pennsylvania Environmental Health Project,
5 SWPA in Minisink, New York, concluded families living near
6 the compressor station are exposed to elevated levels of PM
7 2.5. The episodic nature of health systems reported by
8 residents is likely associated with the episodic high
9 emissions that come from the compressor station.

10 They have two 10,000 horsepower compressors. You
11 will be hearing a lot more about the Minisink studies as we
12 have been in contact with all of the experts that have been
13 involved with that over the next couple of weeks. The SWPA
14 has received grant funding to expand their study into New
15 York State with focus on conditions near the 22,000
16 horsepower Wright compressor station.

17 They are currently seeking participants for the
18 study. Two recent Harvard University studies in December of
19 2014 and June of 2015 indicate elevations of PM 2.5 have a
20 significant effect on mortality and people over 65 and women
21 exposed to high levels during pregnancy particularly during
22 the third trimester may face up to twice the risk of having
23 a child with autism than mother's living in areas with low
24 particulate matter.

25 A further study by SWPA on compressor stations

1 and health impacts is 36 pages long with 4 pages of
2 reference data from experts around the country. A report
3 from the Environmental Health Journal states Congressional
4 exemptions of oil and gas operations from provisions of the
5 Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act,
6 Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and other
7 statutes limits data collection on the impacts of oil and
8 gas development.

9 After just this little information stated here it
10 is no wonder Kinder Morgan declined to meet with the Conrail
11 School Board to discuss the emissions and the Temple
12 Elementary School's exposure. I applaud the Conrail School
13 Board's request to FERC that the Tennessee Gas Pipeline be
14 denied and would hope other school boards would follow,
15 thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next number 15,
17 Kathleen?

18 MS. GAUVIN: My name is Kathleen Gauvin,
19 G-a-u-v-i-n. I live in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. To the
20 FERC Commissioners I wish you were here. You should be
21 listening to our voices, you should be here seeing our
22 faces. We are the next sacrificial lambs that will be
23 offered up all in the name of big corporations and their
24 profit-making schemes.

25 It is time that you take notice. When does the

1 issue of what is morally right super cede the issue of
2 passively permitting these contaminating monsters that are
3 ravaging through our country like cancer in its final stage?
4 When will you consider the people? We the people of the
5 United States in order to form a more perfect union
6 established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provide
7 for common defense, promote the general welfare and secure
8 the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity to
9 ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States
10 of America.

11 Where in this process does FERC consider we the
12 people, or consider in order to form a more perfect union,
13 or consider promote the general welfare, or secure the
14 blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity? As I
15 read the research into the disastrous effects of a 20,000
16 horsepower compressor station's emissions in Minisink, New
17 York, I knew that we the people was not a consideration in
18 this permitting process.

19 Minisink is a difficult article to read, we are
20 now potentially the next Minisink populous. Minisink is a
21 town inhabited by people just like us who were not given the
22 justice that they deserve. Their general welfare was not
23 protected and most certainly the blessings of liberty were
24 not preserved for themselves or their posterity.

25 When the permitting of Minisink, New York

1 pipeline and compressor station was discussed by FERC
2 Commissioners in 2012, two of the FERC Commissioners
3 dissented. These Commissioners expressed similar opinions
4 noting that the construction of the Wagoner alternative
5 would provide numerous benefits beyond those provided by the
6 Minisink proposal with significant fewer emissions and thus
7 reducing the effects on the local air quality.

8 The other three Commissioners voted in favor and
9 the permit was granted. The Minisink, New York residents
10 living near the compressor station are now plagued with
11 numerous health ailments and research shows that they are
12 probably a direct result of these emissions. So to you the
13 FERC Commissioners I ask will you pay attention to us? Will
14 you look at less harmful alternative routes and will you
15 make a morally right decision, thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, we are at number 16.

17 MS. BROKENSHERE: Good evening my name is Deveda
18 Brokenshire, D-e-v-e-d-a B-r-o-k-e-n-s-h-i-r-e. My family
19 owns property at 119 Sandy Pond Road in Richmond. Our home
20 is one of the ones that Carol talked about as being
21 historic, having been built in 1810. My grandfather bought
22 it in 1910 for a place for his five boys to run and it has
23 been in the family ever since and we are on our fourth
24 generation and it has been used every summer.

25 I started at 6 months old and I have only missed

1 one in my 76 years. We own quite a bit of property up to
2 the power line and behind the power line, it includes some
3 property on Sandy Pond Road. I'm sorry -- our well is in
4 our backyard and also further up into the woods is our
5 family burial site where my parents, my sister, my cousin
6 and my uncle who was a war veteran is buried.

7 If the pipeline goes through it will be very,
8 very close to our backdoor and of course we do not want
9 that. Sandy Pond which is down in front of us is a very
10 small pond 6/10ths of a mile long and is on all private
11 property. There are three real small cabins on that lake,
12 one of them was my uncles and on one end is Camp Wiyaka
13 which is an Athol YMCA camp that has been in existence since
14 1921.

15 Sandy Pond is solely fed by a brook that runs
16 through our property and underground streams and we are very
17 worried that any kind of insecticides or anything they use
18 will seep into that underground and into the brook and
19 contaminate it as well as Sandy Pond and of course we don't
20 want that because we all enjoy swimming there.

21 And not only that, it could ruin the camp because
22 you don't want to send your child to a camp where there is a
23 lake that is contaminated, okay. We are in the incineration
24 zone all the way up to the middle of Sandy Pond which is
25 rather scary because any leaks or any explosions would just

1 do us in because Richmond does not have a great big fire
2 department or police.

3 Sorry I get nervous when I speak -- and I
4 understand that the pipeline can be smaller in bigger areas
5 and I'm just trying to figure out why our property and our
6 lives are less valuable than those who live in bigger areas?
7 It is not. We love our property as much as anybody else.

8 Noise pollution will be terrible because up in
9 back of our house along all of the pipeline are ledges and
10 rocks, I don't mean just little ones, big boulders and if
11 those things blow up debris is going to be flying all over
12 the place, it could fly into the yard and hit somebody or
13 there could be health problems -- I'm sorry is my time up?
14 A bunch of us have allergies and it will be terrible.

15 MR. TOMASI: Can you wrap up your comments ma'am,
16 your time is up.

17 MS. BROKENSHERE: That's it.

18 MR. TOMASI: Okay thank you.

19 MS. BROKENSHERE: Please no pipeline, don't
20 destroy what we have and contaminate our pond.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next 17.

22 MS. DURLING: Susan Durling, it's spelled
23 D-u-r-l-i-n-g. I'm also going to speak about the Minisink
24 Health Project. The Minisink Health Project shows that
25 fugitive emissions could occur unpredictably and that

1 particulate matter levels vary significantly on an hour by
2 hour level and I'm not going to repeat a lot of the
3 information that was delivered by previous speakers.

4 The predominant health impacts were respiratory
5 problems, neurological and dermatological problems as well
6 as a decrease in overall mental health and well-being
7 levels. The Draft Environmental Resource report in Section
8 9.1 discusses U.S. EPA national ambient air quality
9 standards expressed in terms of air concentration level and
10 associated averaging period.

11 This use of averaged levels is an incorrect
12 method of examining air quality and since it forms the basis
13 for the whole report the entire report is flawed. We ask
14 that FERC require Section 9 be re-written using episodic
15 high emission levels as a basis for determining any health
16 effects and air quality.

17 As a nurse I had to practice evidence based
18 practice, I asked FERC to practice evidence based denial.
19 If this project is built how will these health impacts be
20 minimized? Please look into technology that reduces
21 emissions from compressor stations, pigging stations and the
22 like and require Tennessee Gas to install such technology.

23 We ask that a monitoring system for particulate
24 matter and chemical emissions be implemented and overseen by
25 a team of environmentalists and public health officials to

1 be paid for by Tennessee Gas. This monitoring system should
2 be in place before any infrastructure is built to document
3 pre and post operational levels. In addition we should have
4 a health registry administered by a research institution
5 such as Cornell University or Dartmouth College.

6 This registry should include all people living
7 within a 10 mile radius of this pipeline and should be
8 started immediately and continued for at least the lifetime
9 of the people that are alive when this pipeline is built
10 with periodic reports to be published in medical journals.
11 This too should be funded by the company building the
12 pipeline.

13 If this study shows adverse health effects on the
14 population as I believe it will what is the plan, how will
15 this pipeline be shut down? How will these people be taken
16 care of? We demand that Tennessee Gas plan for these
17 probable scenarios and document their plans in their
18 environmental report.

19 And in addition several million, I can't imagine
20 how much should be put aside in a trust fund to pay for the
21 medical expenses and medical infrastructure that is going to
22 be there and needed related to pipeline emissions, thank
23 you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you so much, thank you. Next
25 we are at number 18.

1 MS. ST. GEORGE: Hi I'm Christine St. George,
2 Christine with a C-h S-t period, G-e-o-r-g-e. I am a member
3 of the Brookline, New Hampshire Pipeline Task Force. I am
4 also a union member who is not in favor of the pipeline.
5 Tonight I wish to speak about a letter our town and others
6 have recently received from Kinder Morgan. In it Kinder
7 Morgan noted its willingness to provide compensation for
8 various impacts the proposed pipeline would have.

9 It suggested the compensation could take the form
10 of a monetary contribution to a state fund for distribution
11 around New Hampshire. I believe that such a letter is very
12 premature as Kinder Morgan has not even filed this project
13 with FERC and continues to change the location of its
14 proposed route. How can we possibly discuss mitigation,
15 compensation if we are not certain of the pipeline's
16 proposed route? Should this project be approved? We
17 request that FERC require that Kinder Morgan one -- limit
18 any compensation mitigation funds it pays for this project
19 to those towns directly impacted by the project, not a state
20 fund and provide governing boards of all impacted towns with
21 documentation of the project's impacts and the mitigation
22 compensation provided to each New Hampshire town.

23 Such information will provide each impacted town
24 with the ability to evaluate the degree to which Kinder
25 Morgan has proportionately distributed funds relative to

1 each town's incurred damage. If Kinder Morgan starts
2 writing compensating checks, full transparency across all
3 impacted towns is critical information to the public.

4 Also Kinder Morgan a week and a half ago
5 blind-sided several communities, Hollis and Merrimack with a
6 change in their route. It was supposed to go down 101A
7 through Amherst and into Merrimack, go right through PC
8 Connections parking lot and up Continental Boulevard for a
9 change of route to above some things in Amherst.

10 There is quite a number of landowners and
11 business owners who are directly affected now that don't
12 have a chance to evaluate and participate in any scoping
13 with FERC. I believe that FERC needs to extend the deadline
14 so that some of these people can come up with a plan and you
15 know come and talk to FERC and look at what their problems
16 are with this change. Thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Thank you so much, next we are at
18 number 19. I would like to point out that the other room is
19 still available if people want to speak out there.

20 MR. PIERCE: Hello my name is Melvin M-e-l-v-i-n
21 Pierce P-i-e-r-c-e. First off I would like to ask a
22 question which is where do we get the responses of our
23 comments that we are making tonight and or either sent in,
24 you said like you have had about 5600? When do we get those
25 and where do we find them, okay?

1 Second I want to talk about the state of New
2 Hampshire's Department of Resources and Economic
3 Development, specifically book 1213 page 102 which contains
4 map 30 of lot 1 which states the following restriction found
5 in the deed page 3, that transfers ownership to the state of
6 New Hampshire on 9/24/87, that's of Rhododendron State Park
7 to the state of New Hampshire and it states, "That grantee
8 acknowledges that the grantee acquired this property with
9 federal land and water conservation fund assistance under
10 New Hampshire Project 33-0551 or 00551 and the property
11 cannot be converted than other than public outdoor
12 recreation use without the written approval of the Secretary
13 of the United States Department of the Interior."

14 Has Kinder Morgan done that? Because they are
15 planning on going through part of Rhododendron State Park.

16 Number two -- today I looked up the Spectra
17 Pipeline and the Kinder Morgan Pipeline or the Kinder Morgan
18 overall pipelines that they have in the New England area and
19 I was kind of surprised that actually to see that Kinder
20 Morgan's pipeline, they have a pipeline that goes right
21 through Massachusetts in the southern tier of Massachusetts
22 and it ends up somewhere around Wister I believe.

23 Why aren't they piggy-backing from Wister right
24 to Dracut rather than going north and coming through New
25 Hampshire? It makes no sense whatever okay.

1 Three -- if from what I understand from Kinder
2 Morgan's meetings about 80% of their gas is going to be
3 shipped overseas, why don't they avoid here entirely because
4 they are in Pennsylvania, go up into the Great Lakes and go
5 out through the St. Lawrence Seaway, that was they can go
6 overseas, they don't need to bother with the pipeline, don't
7 need to bother with anybody.

8 Four -- do the members of the board of FERC who
9 make their decisions on the pipeline own stock in pipelines?
10 And if they do are they required to disclose that they do
11 own stocks in pipelines?

12 Kinder Morgan says we will pay less for
13 electricity if their pipeline is approved. How much will my
14 electricity bill when this happens? If they don't know how
15 can they make this type of a statement? What does Kinder
16 Morgan plan to do when their pipeline work releases a
17 chemical plume that is already present and stable at the
18 Troy Mill Superfund site? Okay, what are they going to do
19 with that? Where is the staging site in Troy, New Hampshire
20 going to be?

21 The Environmental Impact Statement for Kinder
22 Morgan says it is on the pipeline route but a map that has
23 been kind of circulated from the Southwest Regional Planning
24 Commission shows it as being off on Marlboro Road, it is
25 nowhere near the pipeline route, is a potential for another

1 pipeline that could go around everything and not go through
2 Rhododendron State Park but now they have other impacted
3 communities.

4 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up sir thank you. Next
5 up number 20?

6 MS. SCHERR: Thank you for not having a music
7 stand tonight that slid down as I spoke in Lunenburg.
8 Stephanie Scherr, S-c-h-e-r-r Fitzwilliams. The People's
9 Climate March in New York City on September 21, 2014
10 signaled to global leaders that large numbers of people in
11 the United States care about the climate crisis. Over
12 700,000 people from all over the country joined in the
13 largest climate action in history.

14 Climate change is an environmental, social and
15 economic justice struggle. I participated in that march as
16 well as many others here tonight, just two months before
17 Kinder Morgan publically announced their plan to build a
18 pipeline in New Hampshire. Today is Global Women's Climate
19 Justice Day of Action. I stand before you as a woman
20 fighting for climate justice. I am determined, I am driven
21 and I will relentlessly fight for clean energy technology
22 standing in the face of those who would have us linger in
23 their profitable, billowing clouds of smog.

24 Pope Francis said the earth, our home, is
25 beginning to look more and more like an immense pile of

1 filth. The idea of unlimited growth is based on the lie
2 that there is indefinite supply of the earth's goods and
3 this leads to the planet being squeezed dry.

4 Former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg
5 stated that all over the world governments are encouraging
6 greenhouse gas emissions by subsidizing them. The
7 International Energy Association has estimated that
8 governments are providing 550 billion dollars in subsidies
9 to fossil fuel companies every year.

10 For every dollar used for renewable energy they
11 are spending four and a half dollars to encourage the
12 development and use of fossil fuels. You get what you pay
13 for and right now we are paying for a hotter planet. We are
14 starting to put our money where our mouth is. Presidential
15 candidate Bernie Sanders says that climate change is real,
16 caused by human activity and already devastating our nation
17 and our planet.

18 The United States must lead the world in
19 combatting climate change and transforming our energy system
20 away from fossil fuels and towards energy efficiency and
21 sustainability. Our Governor Maggie Hassan needs a climate
22 reality check. New Hampshire has a rapidly increasing
23 population of informed citizens who know we need to live
24 carbon free or die.

25 New Hampshire is not a carbon corridor for Kinder

1 Morgan or any other fossil fuel pusher. We have had enough
2 of the Kinder-Nader of untruths in the Blue Man Group, the
3 bullying FERC's helpline, and the inaction of those who want
4 to keep being funded by the Coke Brothers. You have been
5 put on notice. If you want to be elected or re-elected in
6 this state look around you. The world has changed and you
7 must change with it.

8 Pope Francis also said, "All is not lost human
9 beings while capable of the worst are also capable of rising
10 above themselves, choosing again what is good and making a
11 new start." My friends we need to step up our game, we need
12 to show up in force in greater numbers at higher visibility
13 events and with louder voices. Stand back and look at the
14 movement, the war against fossil fuels is global. We are
15 not alone and we can stop this pipeline.

16 All summer activists in kayaks surrounded Shell's
17 giant oil rig in Seattle and dangled from a bridge to
18 prevent their department for arctic drilling. Yesterday, to
19 the great joy of climate deniers everywhere, climate
20 fighters everywhere Shell announced their decision to pull
21 back from exploration of the arctic drilling and said the
22 disappointing results of the initial well were the reason.

23 The industry can call it what they want to, the
24 fossil fool era is over. Rural lives matter. We are fierce
25 we will not back down --

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

2 MS. SCHERR: Green energy creates green jobs and
3 a green economy, anything less is unacceptable, thank you
4 Mr. Tomasi.

5 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next number 21.

6 MS. OPRAMOLLA: My name is Debra Opramolla,
7 O-p-r-a-m-o-l-l-a and I live in Rindge. Nothing has been
8 said by Kinder Morgan or you, FERC, about the most
9 vulnerable in our community -- the elderly and people who
10 experience a disability.

11 In New Hampshire the majority of the elderly and
12 disabled are not found in nursing homes or institutional
13 settings and I as an advocate am a community organizer along
14 with others, work too damn hard to make sure that they are
15 found in the community to return them to institutional
16 settings, it is not going to happen. They are encouraged
17 and supported to live independently as possible within the
18 community. This means that they are in their homes. My
19 concerns are for the safety of these people during an
20 explosion or during construction.

21 The Attamatok Virginia explosion reported had two
22 important conclusions, in a state of emergency, those living
23 in the impacted area took about 5 minutes to get out with
24 minimal bodily harm along with a vehicle is the best mode of
25 evacuation. Many of the elderly and disabled are not able

1 to get out of their homes in that timeframe. Those in the
2 community that have mobility issues and are wheelchair users
3 take longer to transfer to a vehicle and that is if they are
4 already seated in their chair.

5 However, the report did not conclude the
6 confusion of the elderly or developmentally disabled person
7 in an emergency. As a mother of a disabled person, there is
8 a lot of confusion in a panic emergency situation that he
9 might act out with his behavior and not be able to be moved
10 and I am no longer able to physically pick him up and move
11 him.

12 How are they supposed to be kept safe and
13 evacuated safely? If the report it mentioned that the siren
14 would go off to alert the community to evacuate. I am also
15 a parent of a deaf child. What is being done for the deaf
16 and hard to hear community to alert them? I'm asking FERC
17 to do an impact study in the affected communities that
18 address the effects of the elderly and the disabled of the
19 NED gas pipeline.

20 To the disabled and elderly loss of life is not
21 an acceptable collateral damage. In New Hampshire no one is
22 a second class citizen and every voice must be heard, but
23 more important my son's voice could not be heard today
24 because you do not have interpreters here in the public
25 setting.

1 MR. TOMASI: Next we are at number 22, is 22
2 here? Moving to 23, 23? 24? 25?

3 MR. DURMER: Hello my name is Erik Durmer, that's
4 Erik with a "k" Durmer, D-u-r-m-e-r and I would like to
5 begin by first of all thanking all of my fellow New
6 Hampshire-ites you know, pretty much tough as granite for
7 sticking it out this long. I also want to give thanks to --
8 there's been some talk here today about you know sending the
9 pipeline back to Massachusetts, I want to remind people in
10 this room that we in Cheshire County owe a huge debt to the
11 people from Massachusetts who are fighting this pipeline who
12 came up here and warned us when Kinder Morgan was trying to
13 do a bait and switch, okay.

14 The next thing that I was trying to do after
15 sitting here for so long was think of what could I add that
16 was new, I just didn't want to repeat things. And
17 fortunately this project is so poorly designed, conceived
18 and executed that it wasn't hard even in this to find
19 something that hadn't been talked about too much.

20 The first is we have talked a lot about upgrading
21 existing pipeline infrastructure and I support that. Not
22 only do I support that, Kinder Morgan agrees with that
23 position all right, Kinder Morgan in their Source Report
24 Number 10 of July, 2015 states that without their proposal
25 it simply means that other pipelines and other companies

1 would have to increase their capacity.

2 Kinder Morgan understands that this pipeline is
3 not needed. Secondly another thing I found in my thing was
4 that given that FERC is funded by the gas industry through
5 the fees for this application process, I realize that I
6 would like you to put down what policies, procedures and
7 independent oversight are in place during this process to
8 prevent what appears to be blatant conflict of interest from
9 clouding FERC's judgement because any impartial review of
10 the information that has been coming out from Nashua,
11 Milford, here and beyond leads to a very clear conclusion
12 that this pipeline is not necessary.

13 We also -- the other thing I thought about was I
14 haven't seen too many orange shirts here talking about jobs
15 but this is not a jobs bill, it's an energy bill and New
16 Hampshire happens to be economically pretty well off you
17 know, we are the 7th per capita richest state in America,
18 one of the richest countries in the history of the world, we
19 have the lowest poverty rates, we have the 4th lowest
20 unemployment rate, does that mean that we can't do better or
21 we don't have people who need our help? Absolutely -- but
22 what it does mean is that the sky is not going to fall if
23 this pipeline isn't built.

24 And what it means is that we have been through
25 the same recession as everybody else, we have had the high

1 electric prices forever, we have been dependent on high
2 foreign oil forever and still we are doing better
3 economically than Texas, Tennessee or Pennsylvania.

4 I see the red light is up I actually have a
5 couple of more things that I won't say, I will let you read
6 them tonight at your convenience.

7 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir, we are on number 26?

8 MS. PORTER: Hello I have waited a long time
9 tonight to be here. My name is Connie Porter and I am an
10 educator, oh Porter, you got it, I am an educator, a
11 professional and a grandmother from Fitzwilliam. My great
12 fear is a carbon heavy future that we are not bold enough to
13 address now. Right now is when we need to change policy
14 direction.

15 In every industry that force carbon emissions
16 into the air my great frustration is with elected and
17 appointed officials who do not seem to understand that --
18 sorry -- that natural gas production and transportation is a
19 heavy land and air polluter. This is by no means a clean
20 energy source.

21 FERC's mandate is to assess the level of public
22 good that would allow eminent domain and the taking of
23 private property. Hmmm -- who constitutes this public and
24 what does good mean? I chanced upon a list compiled by the
25 Pennsylvania Alliance for Clean Water and Air of entries

1 submitted by individual people who have had documented
2 experience with natural gas production and transportation
3 over the last four years.

4 Did these people constitute the public? If not
5 them, who? Let me read a short sampling from this list.

6 It's called the list of the harmed have you seen it?

7 Possibly. First entry, Pam, Judy and family from
8 Pennsylvania, compressor station 780 feet away, symptoms --
9 headaches, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, nose bleeds, blood
10 test shows exposure to benzene and other chemicals.

11 Number two -- Darryl Siminski from Pennsylvania
12 gas well less than 1,000 feet away, exposure water. However
13 the water contained toluene, acrylonitrile, stronchium,
14 barium and manganese -- symptoms rashes on the legs from
15 showering, symptoms animals, five healthy goats dead, fish
16 in pond showing abnormal scales. Let's skip ahead.

17 625th entry -- Roy and Amy Heddy and children,
18 Glenda, Kirsten and Don, Terry and Dustin Smith, Bobby and
19 Amanda Smith near Carlsbad, New Mexico, gas facility -- a 30
20 inch gas pipeline explosion ten deaths two injured. Skip
21 ahead some more -- 6,112 Berthold Reservation, the whole
22 reservation -- North Dakota, exposure brine pipeline spill,
23 million gallons, dead trees, dead grasses, dead bushes, the
24 spill went undetected for some time.

25 Last entry, 16,712th entry, Laverne Johnson from

1 Iowa is being forced to allow access to his property.
2 Johnson is opposed to the possible impacts of water and
3 crops, do you want to be remembered for making the most
4 money however you can make it or do you want to be
5 remembered for doing the right thing?

6 I respectfully ask that FERC Commissioners, Tony
7 Clark, Cheryl LaFleur, Norman Bay, Philip Moeller and
8 Colette Honorable interview these over 16,000 people who
9 have been harmed by the gas industry and FERC's past
10 decisions and then do the right thing for the first time in
11 the history of all of your decisions say no and look to the
12 future. Thank you.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next up we are at number
14 27, is 27 here? 27 out there, okay next 28.

15 MR. PINNEY: I am going to try to condense a
16 four minute comment into three minutes so I hope you will
17 indulge me. My name is Dana Pinney, D-a-n-a P-i-n-n-e-y. I
18 live on a dead end road in Fitzwilliam. My house is on the
19 pipeline route. I am an endangered species already in that
20 I am a native New Hampshire resident.

21 I would like to take this opportunity to speak
22 about how the proposed pipeline is already affecting an
23 endangered species, that species is homosapien which is a
24 current image of man that has evolved and watched today on
25 the planet. Homosapien is unique among other life forms on

1 our planet in that we can both see and plan for the future.

2 We set goals, obtain an education, plan careers
3 and raise families. We have visions of our life. This
4 ability to see the future can also bring stress into our
5 lives. Stress is known to directly and indirectly
6 contribute up to one in six deaths in this country. Stress
7 can influence the progression of heart disease, diabetes,
8 anxiety, eating disorders, sleep disorders and create
9 general fatigue and mental health issues.

10 These symptoms inhibit our ability to function
11 normally at home and at work. I ask that your EIS report
12 include the cost and effects of stress on all of our lives.
13 One source of stress in all of our lives today is the
14 proposed Northeast Direct Pipeline. The representatives
15 have come into our state, communities and homes telling us
16 of their vision of a brighter future if we would only
17 embrace natural gas. The vision for our life is in quandrum
18 with our vision and that causes stress for us.

19 The fossil fuel industry has created a
20 manufactured energy crisis in New England. We are told
21 every evening through push ads on the news that natural gas
22 is safe and that we need pipelines. It is the shale
23 drillers in Pennsylvania and the LNG facilities in Canada
24 that need this natural gas, not us.

25 People have addressed data dumps by Kinder Morgan

1 which include thousands of the too be determined's in those
2 thousands of pages of documents. I have dozens of too be
3 determined's of my own and I will share a couple.

4 When sitting with my wife facing the loss of the
5 use and enjoyment of our property through eminent domain it
6 gives me resolve to be determined to derail the FERC train.
7 I remain motivated to be determined to continue to write to
8 legislators, conservation groups and speak out on Facebook
9 and any local and social media.

10 I re-commit to be determined to not get caught up
11 in petty conflicts and to stay focused on the goal of
12 ridding our communities of this unnecessary project. I ask
13 all of you to continue to be determined to expose this
14 project and the FERC regulatory process to all who will
15 listen and call out the injustice that is being inflicted
16 upon us.

17 Mr. Tomasi, your resume lists that you have a
18 degree I believe in aerospace engineering. That fact
19 creates a little stress for me when I consider as a group of
20 aerospace engineers that issued the control that it was safe
21 to launch the Challenger in 1986. I can envision a similar
22 catastrophic failure of this pipeline system. We do not
23 need this pipeline in New Hampshire, we all speak with one
24 voice when we say that there is no need for this egregious
25 overbuild of infrastructure on our state.

1 Kinder Morgan we do not want or need your
2 pipeline passing through our state nor passing through the
3 towns or cities of our friends in Massachusetts and New
4 York. Keeping in mind that FERC offices in Washington and
5 Kinder Morgan offices in Houston are a long ways away, do
6 not be afraid to raise your voices. Let us all now take the
7 opportunity to let our voices be heard as one.

8 In closing I ask all of you here tonight do we
9 want or need this pipeline running through our communities?

10 THE CROWD: No.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir, next we are at number
12 29?

13 MS. ERB: Mr. Tomasi nice to see you again. Oh
14 kind of -- all right my name is Julianna Erb,
15 J-u-l-i-a-n-n-a Erb is E-r-b. I came here only to listen
16 tonight I wasn't going to speak and then I saw this piece of
17 crap from Northeast about the Northeast Energy Direct
18 Project from Tennessee Gas Pipeline, it was handed out at
19 the New Ipswich open house by Kinder Morgan and it
20 specifically states that the natural gas that they will
21 transport through their pipeline through the compressor
22 station does not have benzene in it.

23 You can't have this, this came from Wendy she
24 said she will get you one. If the fracking industry doesn't
25 disclose what chemicals they use then how can Tennessee Gas

1 Pipeline tells us that they filtered it out? I took the
2 opportunity to look at the EPA eco-site today. I looked at
3 10 different stations they list in each station that I
4 looked at, thousands of pounds of carbon monoxide, thousands
5 of pounds of methane, thousands of pounds of sulfur dioxide,
6 sorry -- thousands of pounds of carbon dioxide, thousands of
7 pounds of boc's, xylene, mercury, cobalt, toluene, cadmium,
8 formaldehyde and nickel and guess what benzene.

9 So this newsletter that they put out is an out
10 and out lie and they need to be called on it and you need to
11 ask them why they are lying to the people of the state of
12 New Hampshire in telling them that these things are not in
13 their gas and are not omitted by their compressor stations.

14 Do they think that we are a bunch of country
15 bumpkins that we don't have access to the internet and can't
16 look this stuff up for ourselves? It is hubris in the worst
17 possible way for them to expect that we are going to take
18 their B.S. and swallow it because it is not going to happen.
19 I'm done.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are at number 30, is
21 30 here? 31?

22 MR. NOLAN: Thank you my name is Martin Nolan and
23 I am a dying breed apparently as well. I have lived in New
24 Hampshire all of my life. As a professional in the energy
25 field I have many concerns of this natural gas pipeline

1 proposal.

2 Leaks are one of the major issues. Most home
3 explosions that you have heard about over the years have
4 been attributed to natural gas lines in urban areas. The
5 leaking gas from a pipeline which is under low pressure
6 follows the path of least resistance underground, usually
7 along buried lines or natural cracks through the ground at
8 which point it finally finds its way into a structure.

9 There's a real possibility that this same thing
10 can happen to the proposed pipeline only on a larger scale.
11 The difference is that this gas from the proposed pipeline
12 from Kinder Morgan will be under very high pressure. This
13 could very easily travel underground several hundred feet or
14 more before entering a building. While a leak under low
15 pressure might affect a few residents a leak under or
16 adjacent to a high tension power line would have devastating
17 consequences and destruction would be horrific magnitude
18 with the incineration zone of about 1,000 feet which is what
19 the company says but the destruction will certainly be
20 several times that area.

21 The commercial underground fuel tanks they are
22 required as well as the piping associated with it to
23 continuously monitor and alarm for a leak. A leak within
24 that inner space allows time to stop the pumping and remove
25 the products, thus protecting the environment from the leak

1 before it hits the atmosphere.

2 If this pipeline is allowed I would strongly
3 recommend and ask that it also be a double-walled pipeline
4 and continuously be monitored. While not completely
5 eliminating the possibility of a catastrophic leak, it would
6 surely lower the risk.

7 The next point is the need for natural gas. I
8 see very little need for this natural gas in our region.
9 The majority of the users for natural gas are in the eastern
10 part of New Hampshire or south of New Hampshire in central
11 and eastern Massachusetts. Much propaganda has been printed
12 about saving the northeast from high fuel, the fact is that
13 the proposed route would have little economic value to
14 convert to natural gas.

15 There are existing pipelines already on the New
16 England coast which if there is a need for more gas can be
17 upgraded as some of the proposals are. The end of the
18 proposed pipeline will be in Dracut, Mass. where they will
19 tie into another line with a final point of the line being
20 in a seaport where it can be exported overseas.

21 The cost of the natural gas will be set by the
22 demand. There seems to be a far greater demand in Europe
23 and as such the price will be determined by the world
24 demand, not simply by local needs. The economic value in
25 this pipeline as it is will be for Kinder Morgan to make

1 more profit at the expense of our region.

2 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up, thank you, thank
3 you so much, next up is number 32?

4 MS. NOLAN: Thank you for the opportunity to
5 address my concerns. My name is Denise Nolan, N-o-l-a-n and
6 I am a longtime resident of this area. I would like to
7 address two of my concerns tonight. I will not address the
8 very real fact that lowered property values will mean higher
9 property taxes for all.

10 Mortgage companies cancelling or denying loans
11 for homeowners, the blight on the landscape, the dangers to
12 my drinking water from well contamination or the real
13 potential of my foundation cracking during the blasting
14 stages of construction or the almost certainty of my
15 long-time neighbor losing her home, I will leave that for
16 others. My first concern is security.

17 This pipeline will be carrying highly flammable
18 gas for hundreds of miles. In New Hampshire and
19 Massachusetts the pipeline will run through some very
20 isolated and rural areas. One is only to pick up the
21 newspaper or tune into the nightly news to know that there
22 are many angry, disturbed people in the world today, not
23 even mentioning organized terrorist groups or lone wolfs.

24 It should be noted that the pipes will be thinner
25 in our rural area and as such not as strong as in more urban

1 areas. Miles of unprotected pipeline plus thinner pipes
2 plus violent times equals a disaster waiting to happen.
3 Will this pipeline be secure 24/7 for its entire length?
4 Will there be armed on-site security personnel ensuring
5 these scenarios won't happen?

6 In addition to the pipeline itself are the
7 compression stations a target in its own right, this brings
8 me to my second concern -- noise pollution. According to
9 the leaflet distributed at the last open house by Kinder
10 Morgan, compressor stations will be emitting a constant
11 noise level, your FERC's requirements are that "the noise
12 level can be no greater than 55 decibels on a day/night
13 average sound level at the closest noise sensitive area, 55
14 decibels is equivalent to a refrigerator running in the same
15 room as you."

16 I and others in this room live here in rural New
17 Hampshire to enjoy the quiet and the sounds of nature. This
18 never-ending continual noise will destroy our way of life.
19 Windows would have to be shut year 'round and we would not
20 be able to enjoy the outdoors.

21 As a musician who is very attuned to sound I
22 cannot imagine living with that constant noise. I must stop
23 here but in conclusion I implore you to not allow a for
24 profit corporation destroy our homes, our properties, our
25 rural lifestyle and our peace and quiet to make money on the

1 backs of the good citizens here in New Hampshire and
2 Massachusetts, thank you.

3 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are at number 33, I
4 would also like to point out again the room out front is
5 still open if you do not want to wait any longer.

6 MS. JOHNSON: Good evening my name is Christine
7 Johnson, spelled with a C-h you know how to spell Johnson,
8 okay very good. I'm speaking tonight as a representative
9 for my father -- oh I live in Greenville by the way if I
10 didn't say that -- so I am speaking as a representative for
11 my father Charles Stickney, an 88 year old native resident
12 of Amherst, New Hampshire, a 70 year property owner in that
13 town and also is a Trustee for the family revocable trust.

14 Our property 28 acres, exists along the power
15 line corridor. The house sits 45 feet from the
16 right-of-way. We were recently informed of a new proposed
17 alternative route which would take the power -- the pipeline
18 away from the powerline corridor, splitting our property
19 into land-locking a large portion of land, crossing through
20 our pasture, going alongside the stream which flows through
21 the property through a small pond, crossing into our
22 neighbor's property through his leach field, then crossing
23 route 122 over into an adjacent meadow and wetlands before
24 continuing into commercial industrial land to travel
25 alongside the Boston main railroad bed to then connect to

1 Continental Boulevard and on up into Merrimack.

2 This route goes through part of the Penashock
3 watershed and through a very busy high traffic commercial
4 business area along Route 101A. My point being this
5 proposed alternative route is no longer along the powerline
6 corridor it is wavering through private lands, wetlands,
7 watersheds and more. Our property has been farmland for 200
8 years, this area is rural, residential and already burdened
9 with a power line for many years.

10 A representative from Tennessee Gas Pipeline told
11 us we would be offered a one-time purchase for an easement
12 through our property for the pipeline. We would still be
13 responsible to pay for all property taxes and insurance, our
14 yeah -- all property taxes and insurance, our access to the
15 other side of the pipeline would be limited and also to be
16 determined after survey.

17 My father had this question, how can FERC allow a
18 for-profit company not fully compensate a 70 year taxpayer
19 property owner for its land, its plans to use and burden,
20 alter, change and de-value? We as a family and the
21 residents of New Hampshire strongly request that you hear
22 what everybody here is saying. No build, no pipeline, we
23 have no use for it, thank you.

24 MR. TOMASI: Thank you so much. Next we have
25 number 34?

1 MS. LYNN: Hello my name is Ara Lynn, A-r-a last
2 name L-y-n-n. I live in New Ipswich. My comment today is
3 addressing environmental concerns. I am outraged that
4 Kinder Morgan intends to bring fracked gas, very polluting
5 to the land where it is produced and carrying it through our
6 towns in a pipeline that scars our land, degrades our rural
7 character and exposes our communities to potentially deadly
8 risk.

9 I am outraged that they intent to regularly
10 release tens of thousands of cubic feet of methane gas
11 directly into our atmosphere through a blow-off stock, they
12 told me it wasn't a blow-down stack at the compressor
13 station located in my town of New Ipswich.

14 Now the gentleman previously said he was told by
15 the Kinder Morgan people that it was 15,000 cubic feet of
16 methane gas that the blew off. When I asked the specific
17 question at a meeting we had with them in Farm Borough they
18 told me it was 24,000 cubic feet so I think they are pulling
19 numbers out of the air.

20 They also told me that the distance between the
21 valves was 15 miles instead of 7 and so I don't know
22 what's up with that, okay. This release of methane into our
23 atmosphere is a guaranteed occurrence if you allow this
24 project to proceed. I no longer believe that you can
25 require enough safeties on the compressor station to prevent

1 harm to our local and our global environment.

2 We are already in the middle of a global climate
3 emergency. This compressor station and its sister located
4 in Northfield, Mass. will be contributing new greenhouses
5 gases which do not original locally and which will affect
6 the environment and the young people at this university and
7 the ones that were sitting in the back there and came up and
8 talked to you will be dealing with this in their lifetimes.
9 This has got to stop here and now.

10 Since it is difficult for the human mind to grasp
11 broad, global, seemingly intangible problems let me break it
12 down to something smaller. To allow a compressor station so
13 large that none of comparable size exists on the east coast,
14 to allow this to be located so that homes and a convent and
15 an elementary school all lie within the half mile
16 incineration zone is the height of their responsibility.

17 Kinder Morgan doesn't care about collateral
18 damage in the pursuit of the corporate dollar. If Kinder
19 Morgan did care about the collateral damage they would not
20 be proposing this situation. Spewing greenhouse gases into
21 our air is a guaranteed and totally unacceptable risk. An
22 explosion that wipes out an elementary school is only a risk
23 but if an incident should occur, Kinder Morgan's lawyers and
24 PR people will be unable to control the fire storm that will
25 erupt in public opinion.

1 Jobs at FERC will be on the line since FERC has
2 been thoroughly warned about this situation in these
3 hearings. Please make sure the Commissioners are aware of
4 it. Kinder Morgan will disappear one day, the air we
5 breathe, the climate we live in and that our children and
6 our grandchildren will inherit and do our jobs are more
7 important than their corporate dollar. For the sake of the
8 world, please deny this project.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next number 35?

10 MR. LEWICKE: John Lewicke, Mason, New Hampshire
11 that's L-e-w-i-c-k-e. Eric Tomasi you have been presented
12 on several occasions by several people with incontrovertible
13 evidence that the Independent System Operators in New
14 England manipulated the natural gas and electric markets,
15 interstate markets in the winter of 2013-2014. I am once
16 again give you this document.

17 This is fully footnoted with references from the
18 FERC site and various other sources showing that ISO New
19 England did manipulate the market. This is a direct
20 violation of 717C of the Natural Gas Act. The Natural Gas
21 Act is your charter to maintain fair prices and to prevent
22 market manipulation. I have heard nothing about FERC's
23 enforcement arm taking any action on it. You, Eric Tomassi,
24 are FERC's man on the ground here in New Hampshire, what
25 action are you going to take to get the enforcement of the

1 Natural Gas Act and to find out whether it was truly
2 criminal or not and what are you going to do to get this to
3 the Commissioners?

4 And are you going to make sure that any so-called
5 need based upon the market manipulation documented there and
6 on your own website is not used to justify this pipeline?
7 There is no public convenience or necessity, the necessity
8 is based on fraud and market manipulation, that market
9 manipulation and the price distortions associated with it
10 are nation-wide at least as far as Henry hub and this was
11 paid for with 66 million dollars of our money paid for
12 through our system benefit charge and what benefit do we get
13 from this?

14 Once again how much did it cost the rate payers
15 and fuel users of New Hampshire as a result of this market
16 manipulation so anyway it's you -- you are the one who is
17 here, you are the one responsible, you should get this
18 information to the Commissioners, and there should be some
19 investigation and prosecutions, hopefully.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir. Next we are at
21 number 36.

22 MR. DOUGLAS: My name is Curtis Douglas,
23 D-o-u-g-l-a-s. I'm from Richmond, New Hampshire. Like most
24 of the folks that were here and are here tonight I didn't
25 ask for this fight. Some company I didn't know anything

1 about and it's cadre of fixers and bag men declared war on
2 me while I was otherwise just minding my own business.

3 My opposition to this proposal rests entirely on
4 the fact that it represents a very real threat to the
5 health, safety and well-being of my family. The pipeline
6 routing currently proposed will place its center line within
7 20 feet of our house. Shoe-horning it into this location
8 will result in not only a permanent right-of-way on our
9 property but a permanent right-of-way through our house.

10 Our loss in value will most certainly be 100%
11 under this scenario. In addition excavation and blasting
12 will occur within 20 feet of our home and within 60 feet of
13 our potable water well making damage to both a virtual
14 certainty. As reprehensible as it is that Kinder Morgan
15 wants to do this, it is even more repugnant that FERC will
16 give serious consideration to approving it.

17 What if they wanted to blow up our kitchen, I
18 mean let's be honest for a minute. There's already blood in
19 the water, more sharks keep showing up by the day and thus
20 far Kinder Morgan and FERC give every indication that you
21 are just not going to be happy unless something gets blown
22 up -- houses, finances, people, they are all pretty much the
23 same to you right.

24 Pure predators are rarely discerning when it
25 comes to their next meal. Just out of curiosity is there

1 anywhere Kinder Morgan can propose placing the explosives
2 that would raise a red flag other than near some endangered
3 garden slug habitat of course. As we have all seen those
4 types of concerns are way more important to you than our
5 families.

6 But what about under our son's bed how about
7 that? Or would that proposal receive consideration too as
8 long as they promise to offer us a few trinkets and some
9 glass beads for the fair market value of his pillows and
10 blankets.

11 From where we sit every time this clown act you
12 call a Commission approves another of these money-grabbing
13 schemes, while all of the politicians in Washington look the
14 other way and then suddenly developing amnesia about who
15 they are really supposed to be working for, you hand the
16 equivalent of a briefcase of nuclear launch codes to a
17 couple of madmen in a form of eminent domain.

18 And this dog and pony show you so carefully
19 scripted and now pass off as a legitimate process makes
20 abundantly clear that how we feel about it and how dearly we
21 may be forced to pay in some cases with our lives and the
22 lives of our loved ones, doesn't really matter to you. It
23 doesn't matter to our elected officials, it sure as hell
24 doesn't matter to Kinder Morgan.

25 But it still matters to us and we still feel like

1 we should count for something in all of this so for once why
2 don't you prove that you actually have spines by manning up
3 and regulating something instead of continuing to allow
4 companies like Kinder Morgan to pimp you by rubber-stamping
5 your approval of every crackpot idea that they dream up.

6 You know having a little respect for yourself can
7 actually be liberating, you should try it some time.

8 MR. TOMASI: Next number 37? Is 37 here? 37?
9 38? 38 back there?

10 MR. MACDONALD: Good evening my name is John
11 McDonald I live in Richmond, New Hampshire,
12 M-a-c-D-o-n-a-l-d. There must be something in the drinking
13 water in Richmond because I rarely agree with the previous
14 speaker about your performance. Mr. Allen Fore, a public
15 affairs representative for Kinder Morgan was recently quoted
16 in the Greenfield, Massachusetts Recorder newspaper stating
17 that, "He knows of no Kinder Morgan projects rejected by the
18 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission."

19 He went on to say, "When we file we are confident
20 that we are going to make it." Yet we are told that our
21 voices are going to be heard and we are told by our elected
22 officials that it will be a level playing field. In light
23 of Mr. Fore's remarks and FERC's record supporting Kinder
24 Morgan I ask the representative of FERC what we are doing
25 here this evening other than participating in a sham hearing

1 so that you can meet your regulatory requirements.

2 You and our elected officials are well aware of
3 the successful record Kinder Morgan has before your
4 Commission and although our Governor and Washington
5 delegation tells us that you are wholly independent from
6 political influence, your Commission was created by
7 Congress, is funded by Congress and both the House of
8 Representatives and Senate has oversighted your Commission.
9 So although you tout judicial review with each branch of
10 government including the Supreme Court politics is involved.

11 No government agency or Commission are free from
12 political influence and your track record shows that you are
13 far from free from political influence. But we are
14 supposed to be lulled into a belief that this process has a
15 level playing field, that we have influence equal to the
16 multi-billion dollar interest of Kinder Morgan and their
17 lobbyists at the capital and White House.

18 According to one political watchdog group, an
19 owner of Kinder Morgan has donated two million dollars to
20 the Presidential campaign of Jeb Bush and tens of thousands
21 to numerous other officials already in Congress and that's
22 just one Kinder Morgan representative. Other than bringing
23 in Tom Brady to our side of this level playing field how are
24 we to compete against the influence one gets with millions
25 of dollars in campaign contributions, much of that given to

1 those with oversight of the Federal Energy Regulatory
2 Commission.

3 With all due respect to the Governor and our
4 Congressional delegation, in my opinion any elected official
5 calling for an open process and a transparent process as our
6 Governor and Washington delegation have done are in effect
7 supporting this pipeline. I think it is absolutely
8 disgusting that they don't have the guts to stand up and
9 oppose this like the senators in Massachusetts have and to
10 fall back, Councilors Wheeler, Van Osten and Austin
11 representative McConnell were able to say no pipeline in New
12 Hampshire, why can't Senator Shaheen and Congresswoman
13 Kuster do the same.

14 Now that said I will say that we have had some
15 negotiations directly with Kinder Morgan to move the
16 pipeline out of my backyard and out of the backyard of my
17 five neighbors and to be put away from our houses. They
18 have tentatively agreed to do that and we are waiting final
19 results of new plans and we will see how far that goes.

20 MR. TOMASI: Sir your time is up.

21 MR. MACDONALD: I'm just going to finish this
22 because if I get a pipeline in my backyard you can listen to
23 the rest of this.

24 MR. TOMASI: Sir your time is up.

25 MR. MACDONALD: There needs to be a recognition

1 by your Commission of the difficult if not impossible task
2 that an average person of even a small town has attempting
3 to influence this process in organizing to effective
4 opposition and a recognition of your responsibility in
5 allowing this imbalance of power to exist to the detriment
6 of the people and the town's affected by these pipelines.

7 This should lead to a fundamental change
8 requiring FERC to be involved earlier and more directly
9 rather than an almost impossible and meaningless task of
10 over --

11 MR. TOMASI: Sir your time is up, you can go into
12 the other room and speak, we only have one half left and we
13 need to get through another 20-some more people.

14 MR. MACDONALD: And perhaps occasionally opposing
15 Kinder Morgan.

16 MR. TOMASI: We are at number 39?

17 MS. CHAPMAN: Thank you, hello my name is Kathy
18 Chapman, C-h-a-p-m-a-n and I'm from Mason, New Hampshire. I
19 want to just in the beginning bring up the three points that
20 I want to hit so I don't lose them at the end. The first
21 point is that the lateral going through Mason, no one has
22 mentioned that tonight, no one has mentioned that there is
23 even a customer for it but that still leaves the people in
24 Mason up in the air about it so it would be really nice to
25 have that lateral gone and have some notification really

1 soon that it is because property values are affected, you
2 have heard all of that tonight.

3 The next thing is the scoping should not end
4 until the pipeline route is set. Because people -- it can
5 be moved anywhere at any time but scoping will be over and
6 the example is Merrimack and Amherst moving to Merrimack and
7 Hollis but that can happen anywhere, anytime the pipeline
8 gets moved it is going to go on somebody else's property and
9 those people have had no chance at all so it gives Kinder
10 Morgan all of the incentive to just draw a random line on
11 the map if they don't have to -- scoping will end no matter
12 what so that's a bad rule that needs to change.

13 And my last point is that there are five
14 different pipeline projects proposing to nearly double the
15 amount and people have mentioned this before of natural gas
16 coming into New England, but by dealing with each project in
17 isolation, FERC risks violating its own rules against
18 segmentation and overbuilding causing excessive and
19 unnecessary environmental and socio-economic impacts for
20 redundant infrastructure. FERC also opens itself up for a
21 legal challenge based on NEPA and so you know you have these
22 cases I'm sure right at the tip of your tongue but this goes
23 back as far as 1985 where the court noted that scoping
24 regulations require connected, cumulative and similar
25 actions to be considered together in the same EIS.

1 More recently on June 6, 2014 FERC and the
2 Tennessee Gas Pipeline were found to have impermissibly
3 segmented the environmental review in violation of NEPA so
4 our friends, the Tennessee Gas Pipeline lost in that case
5 and hopefully they will continue to not be successful and
6 then in December of 2014 the Council on Environmental
7 Quality Guidance announced similar kinds of rules about a
8 lack of segmentation.

9 Problematic examples of situations where projects
10 need to be combined -- several similar actions or projects
11 in a region or nationwide, a suite of on-going proposed or
12 reasonably foreseeable actions that share a common geography
13 or timing -- I'm sure you are well aware of these
14 regulations.

15 The Northeast Gas Association provides a list of
16 planned pipeline projects, Tennessee Gas, Kinder Morgan,
17 Connecticut Expansion and the status is the application has
18 been filed with FERC, Spectra Atlantic Bridge in FERC
19 pre-filing, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Northeast Direct, what we
20 are here for tonight in FERC pre-filing, Spectra Access
21 Northeast open season 2015 and Portland Natural Gas open
22 season 2015, these projects are redundant and they cannot be
23 considered independently.

24 The excess gas from all of these projects will
25 have to go somewhere and we are guessing as you have heard

1 many times tonight that it will be going for export.

2 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up ma'am.

3 MS. CHAPMAN: Thank you.

4 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Next we are at number
5 40? Number 40? 41? Oh 40 okay. I would like to point out
6 that we don't have a lot of time left, sorry this doesn't
7 count against you obviously but there are still many people
8 on the list and we may not be able to get through so if you
9 are up in the 50's you may want to consider giving your
10 comment out in the other room.

11 MR. GOETTLE: My name is Dick Goettle, last name
12 is G-o-e-t-t-l-e. I am a resident of Fitzwilliam. Your
13 mission is to assist consumers in obtaining reliable,
14 efficient and sustainable energy services at reasonable
15 costs through appropriate regulatory and market means.

16 The irony of this is that the Kinder Morgan's of
17 the world get to define where the need is, you don't even
18 look at that so I would urge you in your EIS activities to
19 really look at the information that Kinder Morgan provides
20 and really dig down deep and I will give you an example.

21 There is a document on their website, a report
22 that is published by ICF, a very reputable consulting firm
23 in Washington that attempts to justify this pipeline. There
24 is also an analysis by the Energy Information Administration
25 that looks to clean power plan the context of all of their

1 forecasting. It turns out that if you really look at this
2 the two documents agree on residential, commercial and
3 industrial demand.

4 What they disagree on is electricity. The ICF
5 report has electricity growing at .8% a year out to 2035 and
6 EIA has it growing at .4% so that's a big difference and
7 that will be a big difference in natural gas demand. What
8 is really revealing is that at the end of the day ICF comes
9 up with this gap, this 2.2 billion cubic feet with a demand
10 that's 6.7 and a supply that's about 4.5 in 2035.

11 If you look at the numbers in essence what they
12 are saying is that natural gas consumption in the electric
13 power industry is going to be 4.9 billion cubic feet, that's
14 20% of the total amount of natural gas consumed in the
15 electric power industry in the EIA forecast.

16 We only consume 4% now in New England so that's
17 just ridiculous. I would urge you please look at the stuff
18 that they provide with a really hard review of what they are
19 telling you. This pipeline is not needed the EIA forecast
20 is comfortably under 4 billion cubic feet a day which is
21 satisfied by existing supplies on the books so we don't need
22 it so the gas is going to go for export.

23 The ICF report has LNG terminal at Everett at 25%
24 of its capacity. We could basically fill the needs of New
25 England by just operating that at something like 80%

1 capacity so please look at this stuff. Another area is
2 property values. The property value citations in the report
3 the Kinder Morgan documentation -- look at those reports. I
4 am an economist, I have been doing energy analysis for 40
5 years, if you look at these property value things, these are
6 bad models, they are weak models, they did an analysis, a
7 really good analysis but it turns out that the residential
8 development occurred after the pipeline had been installed
9 for 20 years so of course there is no impact on property
10 values but there was an accident there and that accident
11 cost property owners \$10,000 on average so you know really
12 do a hard look at the information that is being provided and
13 you will find this pipeline is not needed and the
14 information you are getting from Kinder Morgan is a sham,
15 thank you sir.

16 MR.TOMASI: Next we are at number 41, 41? 42? 42?

17 MR. MILLER: My name is Nick Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r.
18 At a recent scoping meeting hosted by FERC I asked Mr. Eric
19 Tomasi if he had any response to the multitude of lies told
20 to the public by Kinder Morgan. Mr. Tomasi asked that I
21 file any comments regarding Kinder Morgan's misbehavior with
22 FERC so that they are documented.

23 I replied that I had already done so many times.
24 Mr. Tomasi the list below provides you with just some of the
25 comments that I have filed with FERC beginning in October of

1 last year, all of these comments include examples of Kinder
2 Morgan's misdirect and outright lies. The filings are
3 titled one -- why Kinder Morgan isn't more forthcoming.

4 Two -- Kinder Morgan continues to torture the
5 truth. Three -- the damage caused by Kinder Morgan's
6 deliberate misinformation. Four -- how FERC has failed the
7 public on the Northeast Energy Direct Project. Five -- fix
8 FERC first, Chapter 3, FERC allows the public to be misled
9 and if FERC is interested in locating filings from other
10 commenters who also complained about Kinder Morgan's lies
11 and misinformation I suggest the following:

12 Make use of your own e-library search capability
13 in the NED docket using search terms such as deceptive,
14 mislead and misinform. These three searches will all return
15 multiple comments on Kinder Morgan's deceit. In a recent
16 FERC filing titled open house meetings averted from
17 obligation to inform into opportunity to sell.

18 Another commenter searched your e-library using
19 the search term open house and has located 36 separate
20 comments that report Kinder Morgan's continued attempts to
21 mislead the public. Mr. Tomasi, the information that you
22 requested has long been available in FERC's own repository
23 but the public is simply not at all sure that you read this
24 information or that having read it that you believe it or
25 that believing it that you have the slightest inclination to

1 put a stop to it and to remediate the damage that these lies
2 have caused to the public.

3 Kinder Morgan doesn't want there to be an
4 informed public. An informed public asks hard questions and
5 does not accept vague misleading answers. Kinder Morgan
6 much prefers a more complacent ill-informed public. If FERC
7 is unwilling or unable to control this misinformation that
8 the pipeline company spreads or to apply some type of
9 sanction to it, why would Kinder Morgan not continue to lie
10 to the public?

11 How about it FERC, do you have any control over
12 your orgy of misinformation that Kinder Morgan supplies and
13 do you have any intention of remediating the damage that it
14 has already done to the public or are we as completely on
15 our own in trying to defend ourselves against Kinder Morgan
16 as we would appear to be?

17 Printed copies of this document include links to
18 all of the comments that I have referred to above. I also
19 have extra printed copies if anyone would like one.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thanks. We are at number 43? 43?

21 MR. BORDEN: It's been a long night my leg went
22 to sleep. Robert Borden, Borden as in milk, B-o-r-d-e-n,
23 199 Farm Hill Road, Fitzwilliam. My wife and I bought the
24 property and moved in on the 30th of November and a week
25 later we discovered this mess so I had to go to meetings

1 about it and late January snow still on the ground, came
2 home one day and there is a strange car down the road by the
3 power line which goes diagonally across my property.

4 Hmm -- went down Louisiana license plate, two
5 young men I asked them who they were and what they were
6 doing. Well they did admit they were surveyors they worked
7 for such and such a company and I said never heard of them
8 and they were subcontractors with somebody else and finally
9 we worked our way up four links of the chain of command and
10 the big boss was Kinder Morgan.

11 And I said well I happen to be a property owner,
12 you know this is posted both sides and you are on the
13 pavement that is your legal right but if you step off I am
14 calling the police. Oh we are not going to do that sir.
15 Two weeks later another car down there this time I did call
16 the police -- only one patrolman in the daytime in
17 Fitzwilliam and it took him a while to get down there and I
18 got impatient and went down. A Texas license plate -- and I
19 didn't talk to them but I very obviously took their plate
20 number so that they could see me and I went home, officer
21 got there a few minutes later, talked with him came up and
22 said well I reviewed New Hampshire property laws with them
23 and they assured me they are not going to step off the
24 pavement.

25 And I said well you know it doesn't hurt to let

1 them know they are being watched. I went down later and
2 they had driven a yellow surveyor spike into the pavement.
3 Had a phone conversation with some PR firm in Massachusetts
4 told them I wasn't happy -- wrote to the Governor of the
5 state offices, wrote to FERC, wrote to Kinder Morgan.

6 They keep sending me publicity puffs, now I have
7 always put my correct return address but they are still
8 sending their letters to me at my old Massachusetts address.
9 Yes, the wife and I fled Tax-achusetts. Wasn't that smart
10 of us? So several things I am concerned about. A power
11 line goes diagonally across the property my house is within
12 that incineration zone, if that line goes the 1768 house and
13 anybody in it is history.

14 And I am concerned about the water level quality,
15 the purity of my well, I know on my property there are
16 moose, I spotted a bald eagle last week, there are Canadian
17 Lynx and bears in the neighborhood occasionally, something
18 else to think about.

19 If you go down my woods towards the Rindge line
20 you cross two streams, I wouldn't say they are intermittent
21 but they are a lot wider in the wintertime and very narrow
22 come July so that's another concern. I don't intend to
23 cooperate, I have told them that, they can take me to court
24 and I hope to God everybody else in this town feels the same
25 way and let me remind you what General John Stacks said,

1 "Live free," thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you sir, we are at number 44,
3 44? 45? 46? 47?

4 MR. PRIMUS: Good evening Mr. Tomasi Vince
5 Primus, Pepperell, Massachusetts. Well I have to start by
6 saying I'm disappointed in your list Mr. Tomasi at the top
7 of the meeting you seemed to be missing the topic of need
8 from your list of public concerns that you have discovered
9 over the last several weeks. The issue of need is the
10 cornerstone of this docket yet it plays no part in your
11 charter to develop an Environmental Impact Statement.

12 Need typically falls under the purview of
13 credentialed industry stakeholders. The public is dismissed
14 as unqualified to contribute as we can be "fickle and
15 recalcitrant" if you recall according to Ben Dentonio, Staff
16 Attorney for the New England State's Committee on
17 Electricity.

18 The case for need is generally predicated on the
19 winter peaking problem. Winter is a time when the weather
20 is dangerous and people are vulnerable. It's a scenario
21 screaming for exploitation by an opportunistic businessman
22 looking to export natural gas to global markets.

23 I have testified that New England's winter
24 peaking problem is a 1% problem --1% of the region's annual
25 demand of 889 billion cubic feet, just 10 billion cubic

1 feet. Now I am not credentialed but it turns out that this
2 number was independently confirmed last year by ICF
3 International and they are credentialed. They provide
4 expert consulting services to public and private sector
5 clients on comprehensive energy strategies like Kinder
6 Morgan, GDF Suez and ISO New England.

7 In November of 2014 they published a study
8 commissioned by ISO that examined near term gas supply
9 constraints on electric generation. They took into account
10 historical temperature trends, planned retirements and
11 unplanned outages and they projected that this region's
12 median annual winter gas supply deficit for the year 2020
13 would be 10.7 million dekatherms or 10.7 billion cubic feet,
14 my very 1% problem.

15 While you do not build a privately owned export
16 pipeline capable of moving 800 billion cubic feet of natural
17 gas each year to markets in Europe and Asia on the backs of
18 New Hampshire and Massachusetts homeowners to fix a 1%
19 problem, especially when you plan to steal their land via
20 eminent domain while telling them it is for the greater good
21 to do it.

22 If ISO was serious about a winter-reliability
23 program that serves the rate-payer they could augment
24 interruptible gas supply by subsidizing three tankers worth
25 of LNG each winter for the next 30 years before they exceed

1 the cost of building this 5 and billion dollar pipeline.

2 A bridge for a few years until renewable
3 distributed generation and battery storage have matured to
4 the point of serving the region's grid scale base load power
5 demands. I see the red light blinking, I will finish with
6 this.

7 The subject of needs deserves to be deliberated
8 in a transparent and quantitative manner with informed rate
9 payers like us. FERC needs to convene a formal public
10 hearing specifically dedicated to an assessment of the
11 Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline need and one in which the
12 no build option is firmly on the table.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you and we only have a few
14 minutes left before I have to close the meeting so again we
15 still have another room outside, please if you haven't
16 spoken try to get up there, we are at number 48 is 48 here?
17 So if you have above number 50 I highly recommend going
18 outside and giving your comment there.

19 MR. CHESEBROUGH: My name is Rob Chesebrough,
20 C-h-e-s-e-b-r-o-u-g-h. Kinder Morgan's Northeast Energy
21 Direct Project is a high pressure pipeline carrying
22 excessive amounts of natural gas through New Hampshire
23 without a primary benefit to the state. It's a bad deal for
24 New Hampshire that would take lands by eminent domain,
25 likely raise energy rates, decrease home values and threaten

1 water quality across the region.

2 We demand a more sensible course for New
3 Hampshire's energy future with a plan that is flexible and
4 forward leaning while preserving live free or die state. We
5 demand the Governor, unequivocally oppose the forfeiture of
6 New Hampshire lands and the use of utility rate payer's
7 funds to construct the NED pipeline. We call on Governor
8 Hassan to stop NED.

9 This statement is from an on-going Petition in
10 New Hampshire carrying over 8500 signatures. "During the
11 FERC Environmental Impact Review we request that the
12 Commissioners consider that over 8500 residents that signed
13 this Petition are a critical part of New Hampshire's
14 environment which negatively is affected by this project.

15 Over 8,500 citizens of this state object to this
16 oversized project strongly enough to Petition the Governor
17 to stop it. We request that the citizens are not simply
18 mitigated or downplayed. New Hampshire is our home, our
19 safety, our well-being and our playground. Chairman Bay
20 this is not just a pipeline. Commissioner Clark this is not
21 a simple pipeline. Thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much. Number we are
23 at 49?

24 MR. HORTON: Rick Horton from Winchester, New
25 Hampshire. Horton, H-o-r-t-o-n. I am the Founder of

1 Winchester Proud, I am the Winchester School Board Chairman
2 and most importantly I am a father of five children that are
3 now home asleep. I don't know if you know Winchester. We
4 are home to about 5,000 people, home to about 700
5 school-aged students and home to the Winchester Pickle
6 Festival.

7 Most importantly tonight home to a winning boys'
8 soccer team. Tonight after standing in the rain watching
9 some boys play their heart out and win and the parents
10 cheering them on in the rain it became very clear to me what
11 I needed to speak about tonight.

12 Tonight I speak about our youth and our future.
13 I was very happy to see the young group of kids that came up
14 and spoke because we are making decisions for their land,
15 for their world, for their backyards, not ours. What we do
16 today is what our youth will have to deal with.

17 Do you want them to clean up our mess because
18 there are a lot of messes that we are cleaning up from
19 generations passed. Let's break the cycle, let's teach
20 energy conservation and not alternative fuels. We need to
21 evolve we need to change the example by which we lead. I
22 ask that you be brave and courageous not for the adults in
23 this room but for our youth they are our future, be brave
24 and say no to the pipeline, thank you.

25 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are at number 50 is

1 50 here? 51? 52? Is 50 here? Okay --

2 MR. REECE: You got doubled up on the numbers I
3 guess. My name is Seth Reece, R-e-e-c-e from Richmond and I
4 am following on the heels of some other pretty significant
5 Richmond folks. Tonight I could come to you and I could
6 speak as an elected officer on the planning board for the
7 town of Richmond but I am not going to.

8 I could come and speak to you as an appointed
9 representative to the Selectmen for the Pipeline Awareness
10 and I am not going to. Today I am just going to talk to you
11 as my daughter's dad and since I found out about this
12 project and the intentions of Kinder Morgan to come through
13 our land with a 36 inch fundable gas pipeline I tried to do
14 a little bit of research to find out exactly what the heck
15 all of this was about.

16 And the more research I did the less I liked it.
17 The more research I did on Kinder Morgan the less I like
18 them as a company and the less I like them as people in
19 general because I am generally one who would like to be
20 straight up with people and I expect the same from those I
21 deal with.

22 Kinder Morgan is anything but, they use this word
23 transparent and I don't think it means what they think it
24 means. FERC uses the word transparent and I am pretty sure
25 you don't know what it means. You are an appointed agency

1 with government power delegated outside of the three
2 branches of government immune to the system of checks and
3 balances that this country has instituted.

4 You have authority and you have power and you
5 have zero responsibility. There's a definition that I
6 looked up today and it is called a -- it's called regulatory
7 capture. Sure you must have had the best intentions setting
8 out -- regulatory capture happens when a regulatory agency
9 formed to act in the public's interest eventually acts in
10 ways that benefit the industry it is supposed to be
11 regulating rather than the public. And since your
12 institution you have denied a total of 2 pipeline
13 certificates and neither of those were for standalone
14 pipelines.

15 You are funded by the industries you regulate.
16 You essentially write your own paychecks. What motivation
17 would you have to deny Kinder Morgan a pipeline? This is
18 money in your pocket. When you go home tonight Mr. Tomasi I
19 wouldn't mind if you called your fellow Commissioners and
20 said, "Hey listen we are doing this the wrong way, we
21 actually need to serve the public and we need to not line
22 our pockets."

23 Because what you are doing now is just stealing
24 from us and that is an act of war and we will not accept it,
25 thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Okay we are going to do one more
2 person and then we are going to have to wrap this up so next
3 person, we are at number 53?

4 MR. COOPER: Good afternoon I'm Ronald Jonathan
5 Cooper, III from Rockingham which is a bit far away from
6 here. I am a student at this lovely Rindge Campus at
7 Franklin Pierce University and I am also a candidate for
8 State Representative in Rockingham County. I may only be 18
9 but don't discredit my opinion.

10 I am here to speak for my generation and for my
11 children's generation so let's get started. Kinder Morgan
12 is not a company to be trusted. In 2009 the Pipeline and
13 Hazardous Material Safety Administration, PHMSA cited Kinder
14 Morgan for violating safety standards regarding the distance
15 between a natural gas pipeline and a high consequence area
16 such as a school or hospital. The pipeline was too close
17 for safe operation and in case of leak.

18 That is not something I think the people here
19 want and I'm not sure that that is something that any of us
20 want. In 2011 PHMSA cited Kinder Morgan for these safety
21 violations including failing to maintain a big map showing
22 pipeline location which we know their TBD's are for, failing
23 to test pipeline safety devices, failing to maintain proper
24 fire-fighting equipment, failing to inspect its pipeline as
25 required and failing to adequately monitor pipe's corrosive

1 levels.

2 They are not abiding by the laws set before them,
3 they don't care about us they don't care about you, they
4 don't care about me, they don't care about any of us, they
5 don't care about New Hampshire, all they care about is
6 making money and that is not something that this state
7 needs, we are the granite state for a reason and we are
8 going to stand solid.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you and unfortunately with
10 that we are going to wrap up the meeting. Again I want to
11 thank everybody for coming and staying late. I want to
12 thank Franklin Pierce University for hosting us tonight and
13 everyone have a safe ride home, thank you.

14 (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned at 11:06
15 p.m.)

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