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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC Docket No. CP16-361-000  
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GULF XPRESS PROJECT

Cane Ridge High School  
Auditorium  
12848 Old Hickory Boulevard  
Antioch, Tennessee 37013  
Tuesday, June 21, 2016

The environmental scoping meeting, pursuant to notice,  
convened at 6:05 p.m, before a Staff Panel:

- JULIA YUAN, Environmental Project Manager, FERC
- GERTRUDE JOHNSON, Environmental Project Manager,  
FERC
- ROBYN S. SUSEMIHL, Project Manger, Burns-  
McDonnell

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

2 MS. YUAN: Hi, everyone. First of all, I want to  
3 apologize for the dim lighting. We're trying to work with  
4 the staff here to get the lights up as much as possible but  
5 there's been some burned out light bulbs, so hopefully this  
6 works for everyone.

7 So, good evening. On behalf of the Federal Energy  
8 Regulatory Commission a/k/a the FERC, or the Commission, I'd  
9 like to welcome you all tonight to an environmental scoping  
10 meeting for the Gulf Xpress Project proposed by Columbia  
11 Gulf Transmission, LLC.

12 Let the record show that the public scoping  
13 meeting in Antioch, Tennessee began at 6:06 p.m. on June the  
14 21st, 2016. My name is Julia Yuan, and I'm an Environmental  
15 Project Manager with the Commission's Office of  
16 Environmental Projects. To my left is Gertrude Johnson,  
17 another FERC environmental project manager. And to my right  
18 is Robin Susemihl with Burns and McDonnell Engineering.  
19 Burns and McDonnell is a consulting firm working as a third-  
20 party contractor to assist us in the preparation of the  
21 environmental impact statement for this project.

22 Working at the sign-in table tonight is L.J.  
23 Sauder, Chris Estbanbaum, and Emily Robyn, all from Burns  
24 and McDonnell. You will also notice that we have a court  
25 reporter transcribing the meeting here. The purpose of

1 this meeting is to assure that we accurately capture your  
2 comments and questions, both for the public record and for  
3 our use in preparing the EIS for the Gulf Xpress Project.

4           The purpose of this meeting is to give you an  
5 opportunity to learn about and provide specific  
6 environmental comments on the Gulf Xpress Project. I'll  
7 quickly run through the agenda for tonight's meeting. I'll  
8 start out briefly by describing the project before us. I'll  
9 also explain the role of the FERC and our application  
10 process. Then we will hear from those of you who signed up  
11 to speak at the sign-in table and make formal comments on  
12 the project. If we have time at the end of the meeting,  
13 anyone who did not sign up and would like to have their  
14 comments heard, will have a chance to speak.

15           The meeting will end once all of the speakers  
16 have provided their comments or by 10:00 p.m., whichever  
17 comes first. The Gulf Xpress Project would involve the  
18 construction of seven new compressor stations and upgrades  
19 at two existing Columbia Gulf facilities spread across  
20 Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

21           Three of the seven new stations and the two  
22 upgrades will be in Kentucky. Two new stations will be in  
23 Tennessee, including the nearby Cane Ridge Compressor  
24 Station. And two new stations will be in Mississippi. All  
25 of these facilities will be constructed on Columbia Gulf's

1 existing pipeline system. After our meeting here is  
2 adjourned, representatives from Columbia Gulf will still be  
3 available, with project maps and to answer any questions you  
4 may have on the project.

5           Next, I'm going to talk a bit about the scoping  
6 process and public involvement in FERC projects in general.  
7 The FERC is an independent federal agency that, among other  
8 things, regulates the interstate transmission of natural  
9 gas. In this regard, the FERC reviews and evaluates  
10 proposals to construct and operate interstate natural gas  
11 pipeline facilities; natural gas storage facilities, and  
12 liquefied natural gas terminals.

13           A three and a half minute introduction to the  
14 FERC's natural gas pipeline application process can be found  
15 on our website at [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov). As a federal licensing  
16 agency, the FERC is required by the Natural Environmental  
17 Policy Act, or NEPA, to consider the potential environmental  
18 impacts associated with new natural gas facilities such as  
19 Gulf Xpress during its review and evaluation process.

20           Scoping, which we are engaged in tonight, is a  
21 period during which we solicit input from the public before  
22 beginning our environmental analysis. The idea is to get  
23 information from the public as well as agencies and other  
24 groups regarding what issues need to be addressed. This is  
25 an important step because it allows you to indicate what

1 environmental resources are important.

2           Your comments tonight, together with any written  
3 comments you may have already submitted, or intend to  
4 submit, will be added to the record and used to focus our  
5 environmental analysis.

6           For the Gulf Xpress Project, the FERC is the lead  
7 federal agency for the NEPA review and the preparation of  
8 the environmental impact statement. The US Environmental  
9 Protection Agency has also agreed to participate as a  
10 cooperating agency in the preparation of the environmental  
11 impact statement.

12           As I said earlier, the purpose of this meeting  
13 tonight is to give you an opportunity to comment on the  
14 environmental issues that you would like to see covered in  
15 the EIS. It will help us the most if your comments are as  
16 specific as possible regarding the potential environmental  
17 impacts and reasonable alternatives for the proposed Gulf  
18 Xpress Project. Scoping comments generally focus on the  
19 potential for environmental effects but may also address  
20 construction issues, mitigation, and the environmental  
21 review process.

22           In addition, this meeting is designed to provide  
23 you with an opportunity to meet with Columbia Gulf  
24 representatives to ask them questions directly and get more  
25 detailed information about their proposed facility,

1 locations, and construction plans. Now I want to briefly  
2 describe our environmental review process to you. To  
3 illustrate how this process works, we've prepared a flow  
4 chart which was outside but we've moved in here. This was  
5 the appended to the Notice of Intent that FERC issued on  
6 June 2nd, 2016. If you did not receive the Notice of  
7 Intent, there are copies available at the sign in desk.

8           Currently, we are near the beginning of our  
9 environmental review process. We are also in the first of  
10 two periods labeled 'public input opportunities.' Our  
11 review of the plan project began on April 29th, 2016 when  
12 Columbia Gulf filed its application. The FERC's docket  
13 number for the Gulf Xpress Project is CP16-361-000. The  
14 docket number is unique to this project and is associated  
15 with all project materials.

16           For those of you who have access to FERC's  
17 eLibrary website for project documents, you've seen that  
18 Columbia Gulf application. It includes 12 environmental  
19 resource reports. These reports describe Columbia Gulf's  
20 project, review the environmental features potentially  
21 affected by the project, and present the results of  
22 environmental surveys in Columbia Gulf's proposed mitigation  
23 measures.

24           As I mentioned earlier, we issued a notice of  
25 intent to prepare an EIS for this project on June 2nd; and I

1 hope most of you received the Notice of Intent in the mail.  
2 In the Notice we describe the environmental review process,  
3 some already identified environmental issues, and the steps  
4 that FERC will take to prepare the environmental impact  
5 statement for the project.

6           The Notice of Intent also initiated the public  
7 scoping period, which will end July 5th, 2016. Note that  
8 the end of the scoping period is not the end of public  
9 involvement. While the formal scoping period is thirty  
10 days, we will accept comments throughout our review of the  
11 project. However, for us to adequately analyze and research  
12 the issues raised in your comments, we ask that you try to  
13 get those comments to us as soon as possible. There will be  
14 another comment period once the draft environmental impact  
15 statement is issued.

16           Once scoping is finished, our next step will be  
17 to start our independent analysis of Columbia Gulf's  
18 proposal and the project's potential impacts on the issues  
19 and resources identified during scoping. This will include  
20 an examination of the proposed facility locations as well as  
21 alternative sites. We will assess the project's impact on  
22 water body and wetland, vegetation and wildlife, endangered  
23 species, cultural resources, socioeconomics, geological  
24 resources, soil, land use, air and noise quality, and  
25 safety.

1           We will assemble information from a variety of  
2 sources, including Columbia Gulf, the public, other federal,  
3 state, and local agencies, and our own analysis and field  
4 work. When complete, our analysis of the potential impacts  
5 will be published as a draft environmental impact statement  
6 and presented to the public for a 45 day comment period.  
7 This draft EIS will be mailed to all interested parties.  
8 During the comment period we look to the public to provide  
9 feedback on our analysis and findings. And we may hold  
10 another public meeting.

11           After revising the draft environmental impact  
12 statement to respond to the public comments and any new  
13 information, a final environmental impact statement will be  
14 issued and mailed to all interested parties. Please note  
15 that because of the size of the mailing list, the EIS is  
16 often mailed as a compact disk or CD. That means unless you  
17 tell us otherwise, the EIS that you will find in your  
18 mailbox will be on a CD.

19           If you prefer to have a paper copy mailed to you,  
20 you must indicate that choice on the return mailer attached  
21 to the notes of the text. You can also indicate that on the  
22 sign-in sheet tonight. If you received the Notice of Intent  
23 in the mail, you are already on our mailing list already,  
24 and will remain on our mailing list to receive the  
25 environmental impact statement and any other supplemental

1 notices we may issue about this project unless you return  
2 the mailer attached to the back of the notice of intent, and  
3 indicate you wish to be removed from the mailing list.  
4 Again, there are extra copies of the Notice of intent  
5 available at the sign in table.

6           The mailing list for a project of this scope is  
7 large and undergoing constant revision. You can be added to  
8 our mailing list by signing up at the sign in table or by  
9 submitting a comment to the project. I would like to add  
10 that the FERC encourages electronic filings of all comments  
11 or other documents. There's a small brochure that explains  
12 the FERC's e-filing system at the sign-in table. Also,  
13 instructions for this can be located on our website. Again,  
14 that is [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov). Under the e-filing link.

15           If you want to submit a written comment, please  
16 follow the directions in the Notice of Intent. A link  
17 called eSubscriptions is also available for you to sign up  
18 using an email address to receive notification emails each  
19 time a document is filed to the docket. It is very  
20 important that any comments you send, either electronically  
21 or traditional mail include the docket's number for this  
22 project. The docket number is on the cover of the Notice of  
23 Intent. If you decide to send us a comment letter, please  
24 put that number at the top. This will ensure that members  
25 of the staff evaluating your project will get your comments

1 as soon as possible.

2           Again, the docket number for the Gulf Xpress  
3 Project is CP16-361-000.

4           Now I want to differentiate between the roles of  
5 two parts of the FERC: the Commission and the Environmental  
6 Staff. Gertrude and I are part of the FERC Environmental  
7 Staff. We will oversee preparation of the environmental  
8 impact statement for this project. We do not determine  
9 whether or not the project gets approved. Rather the  
10 Commission itself, which consists of up to five  
11 presidentially-appointed commissioners is responsible for  
12 making a determination of whether to issue a Certificate of  
13 Public Convenience and Necessity to Columbia Gulf.

14           The EIS will describe the project facilities and  
15 associated environmental impacts, alternatives to the  
16 project, mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts, and the  
17 environmental staff's conclusions and recommendations. The  
18 environmental impact statement is not a decision document  
19 but it will disclose to the public and to the Commission the  
20 potential environmental impact of constructing and operating  
21 the Gulf Xpress Project. The Commission will consider  
22 environmental information presented in the environmental  
23 impact statement as well as public comments, and a host of  
24 non-environmental issues such as engineering, markets and  
25 rates in making this decision to approve or deny Columbia

1 Gulf's request for a certificate.

2           There is no review of the FERC decision by  
3 Congress or by the President, which maintains FERC's  
4 independence as a regulatory agency and provides for fair  
5 and unbiased decisions. Only after taking the environmental  
6 and non-environmental factors into consideration will the  
7 Commission make its final decision on whether or not to  
8 approve the project.

9           At this time are there any questions about the  
10 FERC process or about scoping?

11           AUDIENCE: [off mic] Is the FERC document that  
12 they have -- is it one document or is it a document for each  
13 of the different stations that they're wanting to add?

14           MS. YUAN: So the question is, is the application  
15 that Columbia Gulf filed an application containing  
16 information for the one compressor station here or for all  
17 the compressor stations here? Is that correct?

18           AUDIENCE: Yes.

19           MS. YUAN: No, the application that Columbia Gulf  
20 has filed with the FERC includes all seven compressor  
21 stations that they're proposing under this project. So, not  
22 just this one that's in proximity to us right now. Okay.

23           AUDIENCE: Thank you.

24           Is it piece-by-piece, or is it a total?

25           MS. YUAN: So the question is, is the

1 Commission's decision piece-by-piece or for the entire  
2 project, correct, for all seven compressor stations? The  
3 decision or the order -- the decision contained within the  
4 order is for all seven compressor stations. Not just one.

5 AUDIENCE: Can they be modified at all  
6 individually by location?

7 MS. YUAN: The location of the proposed project?

8 AUDIENCE: Each individual station.

9 MS. YUAN: Each individual station? Right.

10 Each individual station, if you read the resource  
11 report, each station has different alternative sites  
12 proposed; and there are proposed sites and then there is a  
13 preferred site. But each station could have multiple  
14 alternative sites being looked at.

15 Yes?

16 AUDIENCE: Does FERC ever require the movement of  
17 a station to another alternative site? Or to an alternative  
18 site that is not necessarily identified at the beginning of  
19 the process?

20 MS. YUAN: So the question is, does FERC require  
21 the applicant to look at alternative sites?

22 AUDIENCE: And move the --

23 MS. YUAN: And move the --

24 AUDIENCE: Have they ever required a compressor  
25 station location to be moved to an alternative site?

1 MS. YUAN: Okay, has FERC ever required a  
2 compressor station location site be moved to another site  
3 other than the proposed site?

4 Do you want to answer that question?

5 MS. JOHNSON: Ah, well, yes. There has been one  
6 instance where a compressor station was proposed, an  
7 application was filed; and we request that the applicant  
8 provide us with alternative sites that they've looked at,  
9 and through public involvement, agency involvement, the  
10 public may suggest other sites that we would look at.

11 In the one instance that I'm thinking about, the  
12 applicant, because of many different factors, moved their  
13 compressor station and refiled their application. That's  
14 one instance that I can recall. Excuse me?

15 AUDIENCE: Which one was that?

16 Which compressor station was that? And what  
17 year?

18 MS. JOHNSON: That was the Hartwell compressor  
19 station in Hartwell, Georgia in 2012.

20 MS. YUAN: Yes, sir?

21 AUDIENCE: So just to clarify, the decision on  
22 all stations total, but there can be a decision, move one or  
23 more individual stations. But then all proposed stations,  
24 if the Commission sees that need?

25 MS. YUAN: So the question is that the decision

1 comes under one order, but the potential to look at the  
2 different sites for each proposed compressor stations, that  
3 there is a potential to move those around? Am I capturing  
4 that correctly?

5 AUDIENCE: Yes.

6 MS. YUAN: Yes, so we, while the order -- there  
7 is one order that is for the project as a whole, we look at  
8 each proposed site individually. Within our analysis, we  
9 will look at that individually. But in the end we, FERC,  
10 issues one order.

11 AUDIENCE: Can that order include moving a  
12 station from where it was proposed.

13 MS. YUAN: Well, no. Right. So, if there is a  
14 new alternative site proposed, the applicant would have to  
15 file a new application and you would have to provide all the  
16 resource reports and all the information about that new  
17 site, and we would have to go through the process of  
18 evaluating that site. Probably as a supplemental to the  
19 environmental impact statement. And so it kind of starts  
20 the process over.

21 Do you want to add anything to it?

22 MS. JOHNSON: There are a lot of factors that go  
23 into where a compressor station is sited, from the applicant  
24 side and a lot of environmental factors that FERC Staff and  
25 the Commission will consider in looking at alternative

1 sites.

2 I can recall one instance, but there are a host  
3 of different things that we consider in either asking an  
4 applicant about alternative sites, to look at alternative  
5 sites and ultimately whether we would recommend an  
6 alternative site or whether they would, on their own accord,  
7 refile their application for another alternative site.

8 So, yes, we do look at alternative sites, but  
9 keeping in mind that we do look at a lot of different  
10 factors; and I think if we do issue an environmental impact  
11 statement you will see all of the factors that we've  
12 considered in looking at the alternative sites that Columbia  
13 Gulf has provided in their resource report. All the  
14 alternative sites that the public has provided or other  
15 agencies and any one that we've researched ourselves. At  
16 that time you'll have an opportunity to comment on those  
17 alternative sites and our analysis.

18 AUDIENCE: So alternately, Columbia Gulf would  
19 have to reapply to change the location of one; there would  
20 have to be reapplication for all, for the whole project,  
21 including all seven?

22 MS. JOHNSON: Not necessarily, if they are the  
23 ones proposing the alternative compressor station site, they  
24 would have to file all new information. It's not an easy  
25 decision on our part to recommend. If we were to recommend

1 an alternative site, it would be FERC staff's recommendation  
2 and the Commission, the five presidentially-appointed  
3 commissioners, would adopt their recommendation in the order  
4 that they'd issued to Columbia Gulf requiring that they move  
5 their proposed site to an alternative site.

6           So in that instance, if we were to recommend, we  
7 would have all the information and would know what we would  
8 need in order to say 'well, we think that this alternative  
9 has some significant environmental advantages to the  
10 proposed site.'

11           MS. YUAN: Yes, ma'am?

12           AUDIENCE: Are there guidelines for the  
13 population density around a station? Do you have specific  
14 guidelines about how densely populated an area can be to  
15 allow the compressor station?

16           MS. YUAN: I think I'm going to give this one to  
17 you since you were just talking about it.

18           MS. JOHNSON: In our regulations we do have  
19 citing requirements that an applicant has to abide by when  
20 proposing certain sites. They have to comply with those  
21 citing requirements. There isn't a specific density of  
22 folks or residential, commercial, communities where we would  
23 say, it's not in our siting requirements but that is one of  
24 the factors that we consider in our alternatives analysis.

25           MS. YUAN: Yes?

1           AUDIENCE: This area is heavy residential, and  
2 what you're putting in is not business, it's industrial.  
3 And it's totally foreign to this area. It's going to wreck  
4 our property values. Whatever idiot came up with this idea  
5 should be tarred and feathered.

6           MS. JOHNSON: I understand what you're saying,  
7 and I appreciate your coming --

8           AUDIENCE: I'm sorry, I can't hear that well.  
9 I've had --

10           (Laughter)  
11 -- but I'm very angry about this.

12           MS. YUAN: Why don't we just move to the  
13 important part of this meeting, why most people are here.  
14 That way, if you have a comment, a question, you'll be up at  
15 a microphone so that everybody in the room can hear.

16           So, let's just start the comment portion of this  
17 meeting and we'll try to answer your questions as we  
18 continue on. So, we'll first take comments from those who  
19 signed up on the speakers list, that was the blue sheet at  
20 the sign in table. If you prefer, you may hand us your  
21 written comments tonight, or send them to the Commission by  
22 following the procedures outlined in the Notice of Intent.  
23 There is also a form on the sign in table that you can use  
24 to write comments on and give it to me or one of my  
25 assistants tonight; there's also instructions on the form to

1 detail how to mail those comments to the Commission.

2 Whether you provide your comment verbally, by email, or  
3 electronically, they will be considered equally by FERC.

4 As I said before, this meeting is being recorded  
5 by a court reporter so that all your comments and questions  
6 will be transcribed and put into the public record. To help  
7 the court reporter produce an accurate recording of this  
8 meeting, I ask that you please follow some ground rules.  
9 When your name is called, please step up to the microphone,  
10 state your name, and spell it for the record. Identify any  
11 agency or group you're representing and define any acronyms  
12 you may use.

13 I also ask that everyone in the audience respect  
14 the speaker and refrain from any audible show of agreement  
15 or disagreement. Lastly, before we start, as a courtesy to  
16 our speakers and the rest of the audience please turn off or  
17 silence your cell phones.

18 So, we're now ready to call our first speaker.

19 MS. SUSEMIHL: If there's any elected officials  
20 or individuals holding public office who would like to  
21 speak, you're invited to approach the podium now.

22 MS. YUAN: All right. Chris is coming with the  
23 microphone.

24 SENATOR YARBORO: My name is Jeff Yarboro, J E F  
25 F Y A R B R O, I'm the State Senator for this area of

1 town; and over the last several months I have talked to and  
2 heard lots of concerns from the people in this area about  
3 the health impacts, safety impacts, noise impacts, and the  
4 like.

5           And I think the primary thing that might be  
6 harder to recognize, Cane Ridge, when you read it on the  
7 map, might not sound like a city you've heard of before, but  
8 this is a brand new high school -- and it didn't replace  
9 something, it was built in the last few years because this  
10 is the fastest growing area in the county. The fastest  
11 growing region in the state is between Nashville and  
12 Murfreesboro. This is a rapidly growing and increasingly  
13 residential place.

14           And I think that we all have to be cognizant of,  
15 we're still trying to get the infrastructure in place for  
16 these residents, to support the residents that are going up.  
17 Much less the ones that are being created in addition right  
18 now. So, I think we have to be very mindful of what the  
19 potential impacts are going to be on the people that live  
20 here; and it's hard for us to understand how if we can't  
21 find something that would be an alternative that's not in  
22 this sort of residential area, that wouldn't have this type  
23 of impact on the people in this area.

24           Representative Howell and I will likely be  
25 submitting a written statement in opposition, but I wanted

1 to at least say that part and then hand it over to  
2 Representative Powell.

3 REP. POWELL: Thank you, Senator Yarboro.

4 My name is Jason Powell, J A S O N P O W E L L.  
5 Jason Powell, I'm a State Representative for House District  
6 53 here in Tennessee, and as well as Senator Yarboro  
7 represent the area where this compressor station will be  
8 located.

9 I have heard unprecedented numbers of emails and  
10 concerns from constituents, and we tend to deal with a lot  
11 of extreme issues in the Tennessee General Assembly that  
12 solicit a lot of opinions; yet this project alone, I've  
13 probably seen more communication in my office than any other  
14 issue since I've been elected. And certainly in the last  
15 four years in the Tennessee General Assembly.

16 Concerns from constituents about air quality,  
17 wildlife impacts. We've got a Mill Creek that's right  
18 there, along in the general area where this is going to be  
19 located. Health and safety concerns. Noise concerns. To  
20 echo what Jeff said, this literally is the fastest growing  
21 part of the city, if not in the entire south.

22 The rapid growth that is occurring -- on the way  
23 down here I was just driving through an area that, if I  
24 don't drive past it every week -- there are new developments  
25 and new things happening constantly. So, my concern, and I

1 certainly will yield to my constituents who have very  
2 expressed very eloquently a lot of their concerns that they  
3 have about this is --- no offense to some of the different  
4 areas that were listed here along this, but we're talking  
5 about Davidson County, Nashville, Tennessee.

6           It looks like the way that this is laid out;  
7 Rowan County, Kentucky, Garrard County, Kentucky, Metcalfe  
8 County, Kentucky, Union County, Mississippi, I'm sure there  
9 are fine folks there, but I've got to think that those are  
10 mostly, largely urban areas. We're talking about an area  
11 that's in Davidson County, one of the fastest growing parts  
12 of the Southeast.

13           We're talking about alternative locations, it  
14 seems like along where this is located there could have been  
15 many other alternatives and I know other options were  
16 explored, but my greatest concern is that we're putting this  
17 here in literally an area that is booming, that's got great  
18 potential. I hear every day about people who want to open  
19 up businesses and move here and locate here. It's a  
20 thriving, growing community, and we want to keep that.

21           My fear is, on top of all the other concerns we  
22 have, and I sometimes get the 'Not in My Back Yard'  
23 sentiment-- is that to locate this in this community is  
24 going to be extremely detrimental. It's going to have a  
25 negative impact on property values and people who have

1 staked what little money they might have into this area,  
2 invest their likelihoods; and to have this project come up.  
3 It seems like there's a lot of alternatives that would make  
4 sense and be feasible, that would keep this out of our area.

5           So, as Senator Yarboro mentioned, we do plan on  
6 submitting a formal letter about our concerns to sort of  
7 summarize everything we've heard from our constituents.  
8 Senator Yarboro and I cosponsored legislation that would  
9 have dealt with this in the General Assembly.  
10 Unfortunately, we couldn't get to be heard and have a vote.  
11 But we pushed and thoroughly were supported. In addition,  
12 we also had budget appropriations in the state budget to try  
13 to purchase this land and turn it into a park or some other  
14 resource.

15           You literally can take, there's an easement that  
16 goes to where this area is located all the way to Lavender  
17 Lake that would be a tremendous asset to this community.  
18 I'm here on behalf of over 60,000 people that I represent  
19 who have actively voiced their opposition to me -- concern,  
20 and I've yet to receive one positive, from somebody who  
21 thinks this is a great idea.

22           So, I appreciate your time and I appreciate the  
23 people I serve and will continue to make our views known.

24           MS. YUAN: Thank you.

25           (Applause)

1 MS. SUSEMIHL: Okay. We have Brant Miller up  
2 first and on deck is Patricia Miller.

3 MR. MILLER: Hello, my name is Brant Miller, B R  
4 A N T M I L L E R. I appreciate the opportunity to  
5 comment to FERC on the proposed Cane Ridge Gas Compressor  
6 station.

7 Again, I'm Brant Miller and I am a resident of  
8 the Cane Ridge community, and also am Chair of the Friends  
9 of the Mill Creek Greenway, the Mill Creek Park section,  
10 which is very close to the proposed site. Our friends group  
11 was established in 2015 by residents of the Cane Ridge area  
12 and other nearby areas who use the 1.75 mile greenway and  
13 who want to help protect and to enhance it.

14 We currently have 60 members, and tonight I am  
15 speaking on behalf of our organization against the proposed  
16 Cane Ridge Gas Compressor station. Our Mill Creek Greenway  
17 and the adjoining Mill Creek Park are tremendous assets to  
18 our community. It is used by hundreds of residents in the  
19 surrounding neighborhoods to provide a quiet and healthy  
20 place to walk, run, hike, bike as well as relax and enjoy  
21 nature next to the beautiful Mill Creek.

22 A recent phone survey done by Metro Parks  
23 revealed that 65 percent of Nashvillians named the above  
24 activities as the most popular uses of parks and greenways;  
25 and 64 percent said they visited a park or park facility on

1 a regular basis. So these areas are very, very important to  
2 people in our area and these areas with a lot of folks as  
3 was stated before who live in the area, and need a place to  
4 go.

5           We at the Friends of Mill Creek Greenway are very  
6 concerned that the proposed gas compressor station would  
7 greatly the experience of greenway users due to continual  
8 noise pollution from 41,000 horsepower turbines that would  
9 run nonstop; and from period blast from blowouts that would  
10 be conducted as part of routine maintenance of the  
11 compressor. We're also concerned about the health effects  
12 on greenway users from the compressor's continual release of  
13 air pollutants that are known to cause cancer, including the  
14 b-tox, formaldehyde, chromium, and radon gas as well as  
15 methane, NOx, and carbon monoxide that cause respiratory  
16 ailments and also contribute to greenhouse gas warming.

17           The potential of pollutants entering the water is  
18 also a concern for humans, fish, and wildlife, including  
19 those that can reach Mill Creek which is the only habitat in  
20 the world of the federally-endangered Nashville crayfish.  
21 Our current one and three-quarter miles section of the  
22 greenway was established in 2014 by Metro Parks and  
23 Greenways after three years of planning and after much  
24 public input. It's part of the parks and greenway master  
25 plan which is a priority of Mayor Barry of Nashville. And

1 another 2.75 miles is a trail and six new soccer fields are  
2 planned for construction within the next year.

3           When completed, our greenway will link up with  
4 two schools and six subdivisions in an increasing network of  
5 these greenways around the city. So ultimately there will  
6 be seven million dollars invested by Metro, government and  
7 taxpayers in land and construction by the time this project  
8 is completed; an investment that would be threatened by the  
9 proposed gas compressor station.

10           In places, a station would be less than one-  
11 quarter mile away from the current greenway trail. In fact,  
12 Columbia's own Resource Report 8 states that a portion of  
13 Mill Creek Greenway is within the quarter-mile buffer around  
14 the compressor site.

15           So, I'd like to conclude by saying the Friends of  
16 Mill Creek Greenway believe that our many users deserve  
17 better than what will be in store for them if the Cane Ridge  
18 Gas Compressor station were approved. Not only would their  
19 outdoors experience be diminished by the continual noise of  
20 the turbines, but the very health they are trying to improve  
21 by being out there would be compromised by air pollutants  
22 emitted by the station.

23           We urge FERC to deny the permit for this gas  
24 compressor station and to see that it's moved to a more  
25 suitable site away from populated areas such as the other

1 stations that are proposed by Columbia Gulf.

2 Thank you very much.

3 (Applause)

4 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

5 MS. SUSEMIHL: Patricia Miller is up next, and  
6 following Ms. Miller is Shannon Felton.

7 MS. MILLER: Patricia Miller, and that's P A T R  
8 I C A M I L L E R. First of all, thank you for this  
9 opportunity to speak. I'm a resident of the Cane Ridge  
10 community and a natural resource professional, and I am  
11 against the proposed Cane Ridge gas compressor station.

12 In particular, on two counts: First of all, this  
13 is a highly populated area, and for the potential negative  
14 effects on our air quality. Out of the seven new midpoint  
15 compression stations that Columbia Gulf Transmission is  
16 proposing, the Cane Ridge compressor station is the only one  
17 situated in a highly-populated major metropolitan area.  
18 According to the Tennessee State Data Center, our city, with  
19 an estimated population of over 650,000 and its surrounding  
20 areas are leading the state in population growth.

21 The top ten fastest growing counties in Tennessee  
22 are either located on, or in, or bordering the Nashville  
23 area. This Nashville metropolitan statistical area had a  
24 2015 population of more than 1.8 million people. That's  
25 about 28 percent of Tennessee's total population of 6.6

1 million. Nashville itself is growing by 57 people per day.

2           With this population concentration, why would a  
3 gas compressor station be proposed for this area? The air  
4 quality index, or AQI, from EPA's AirNow system gives us the  
5 information on how clean or polluted our air is based on six  
6 levels. So far this year, 2016, including today, the  
7 Nashville basin has had 55 days of the second level, the  
8 yellow level, meaning moderate, indicating the air quality  
9 is acceptable. However, for some pollutants there may be a  
10 moderate healthy concern, for a very small number of people.  
11 Of special note is that we also have already had two days  
12 this year of level 3, the orange level, meaning unhealthy  
13 for sensitive groups.

14           Due to Nashville's physiographic location in the  
15 central basin, our air pollution problems are exacerbated.  
16 The basin is partially enclosed by the highland rim and  
17 polluted air cannot escape. As Nashville residents we've  
18 all experienced air conversions, sometimes several days of  
19 air pollution being contained in the basin. The proposed  
20 station would have a strong negative effect on the air  
21 quality of not only nearby neighborhoods but on the central  
22 basin as well.

23           Hazardous by-products of this station, which  
24 would be continually released into the atmosphere will  
25 include chemicals known to cause cancer such as benzene,

1 toluene, ethenylbenzene, and others. Also, the ones  
2 affecting respiratory conditions. And radon gas, which is a  
3 risk factor for lung cancer. 90 percent of the emissions  
4 will be methane contributing to greenhouse gases and a  
5 component of smog which we are aware of in Nashville.

6           Why would we ever consider adding to our polluted  
7 air burden as we know this is uncomfortable at the least,  
8 and at the worst, hazardous to our health? Why, with  
9 Tennessee's fastest growing counties, located primarily  
10 right here in the basin, should we not be planning for a  
11 more breathable community for all of us, and not the  
12 opposite? I ask you please do not allow this station to be  
13 built. Thank you.

14           (Applause)

15           MS. FELTON: Unlike the other speakers, I don't  
16 have notes, I have a question that I hope can be answered.

17           My name is Sharon Felton, S H A R O N, Felton, F  
18 E L T O N. FERC says that public opinion is important, and  
19 yet, I'd like to learn what sort of weight FERC actually  
20 puts on public opinion? I know from, as you may or may not  
21 know, there is a second gas compressor station proposed for  
22 the Joelton community. It is a larger compressor, it is  
23 60,000, whereas the Cane Ridge one is 41,000. In the  
24 Joelton community we had a petition signed by over 103,000  
25 people expressing protest saying that they didn't want it

1 built in the Joelton area; and yet as far as I know that has  
2 not held much weight with FERC.

3 So my question is authentic: How much weight does  
4 FERC actually place on public opinion?

5 MS. JOHNSON: I would say if we didn't put much  
6 weight on public opinion, we really wouldn't be out here  
7 asking people for their concerns or questions about the  
8 project. I would say that our public opinion as well as the  
9 Agency concerns and questions are included in our  
10 environmental analysis and are considered when we're looking  
11 at the environmental impacts; not just on the natural  
12 environment but on the human environment. Not to say  
13 that we just take the public's opinion on whether to  
14 recommend that a project not be built or be built, but we do  
15 take into consideration those concerns and questions.

16 MS. FELTON: The other body that has spoken  
17 against gas compressor stations in general was our own Metro  
18 Council. Last August, Metro Council passed an ordinance  
19 saying that gas compressor stations should only be built on  
20 industrial-zoned land. So, I think it is, should be, I  
21 think FERC should make a statement as to why they have  
22 decided that they can override this particular Metro Council  
23 ordinance.

24 MS. YUAN: We at FERC have not seen comments from  
25 the Metropolitan Council yet. I hope that they do file

1 comments to the docket so that we can all formally see them.  
2 We do consider all comments that come in. So when we do get  
3 comments like that we will consider it in our environmental  
4 document.

5 MS. SUSEMIHL: Laurie Birkhead is next, and on  
6 deck is Lou Rife.

7 Ms. BIRKHEAD: My name is Lori Birckhead. L O R I  
8 B I R C K H E A D. According to the Southwest Pennsylvania  
9 Environmental Health Project, there are reported health  
10 issues by people living in close proximity to gas compressor  
11 stations. These range from upper respiratory issues of  
12 irritation, weakness and fatigue, muscle aches and pains and  
13 a multitude of other medical conditions.

14 Because there is no pre-and post testing of  
15 residents living near compressor stations, there's no way to  
16 prove these medical claims. My concern is that the people  
17 near a compressor station would be guinea pigs waiting to  
18 see what types of medical conditions arise.

19 The reason for this station is to push the gas to  
20 the Gulf Coast for export. It's not for the public  
21 convenience and necessity of these people, but for the  
22 convenience and necessity of Columbia Gas. So my concern is  
23 for the health issue of the people here that don't really  
24 benefit anything from this compressor station but have to  
25 bear the burden of their health. Thank you.

1 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. SUSEMIHL: Lou Rife, you are up and on deck  
4 is Bill Robertson.

5 MR. RIFE: Lou, L O U. Last name is Rife, R I F  
6 E. I'm a resident at Lennox Village. First of all I want  
7 to thank the two representatives who came and stated your  
8 opinion. Thank you so much for representing. I also want  
9 to apologize we don't have 900 people here. We live in some  
10 interesting times. Please don't take the fact that we have  
11 a small number to mean that we don't have the passion for  
12 this. Because I wouldn't do this to you and your children  
13 anymore than I want it done to me and my children. So the  
14 passion is here and I wish there were more, but that's it.

15 If I understand what I think I'm reading here, it  
16 says the ultimate authority on whether or not this station  
17 gets built is FERC. I'm a big proponent of representative  
18 government, so I am thankful for this opportunity to at  
19 least tell you how I feel. Being 70 years old, I've learned  
20 a few things in life. One of them was, in Vietnam, the  
21 phrase was 'stay alert, stay alive.' If you didn't you  
22 would get blood poisoning and you would be dead. It's  
23 dangerous to the health of children, war; and of course,  
24 we're still doing it but it needs to be stopped, that's the  
25 solution to that.

1           The other thing is, I grew up in a town from the  
2 age of 5 until 27, and it had a river running through it and  
3 it stunk. And we knew back in the 50's you never wanted to  
4 eat fish that came out of it. So finally, Flint made the  
5 news and you've heard about our fine water. I've got some  
6 outside if you want it. It's bad for our health, it's bad  
7 for children.

8           Then when I read about this endeavor I go, "Here  
9 we go again." Carcinogenic substances, benzene,  
10 formaldehyde, all those fine things that I want my  
11 grandchildren, or children, or your children subjected to?  
12 No. No. The insanity has to stop. The environmental  
13 statement is really a statement about people. The  
14 environment's me. It's what my children breathe. It's what  
15 my grandchildren breathe and it's yours.

16           Can you imagine doing this in a metropolitan  
17 Davidson County? Such a thinly populated area. -- I mean,  
18 really. You can't make it up. So, please, to the five  
19 people who are going to put their hammer down and say yes or  
20 no, you can't do that here. We've got to have a break. Our  
21 kids have to have a break. We need all the breaks in the  
22 world.

23           Thank you for listening. A big No.

24           (Applause)

25           MS. YUAN: After Mr. Robertson it's Matt Arcain.

1           MR. ROBERTSON: Hi, my name is Bill Robertson B I  
2 L L R O B E R T S O N. My question concerns how FERC  
3 evaluates the alternative sites. I've sort of been through  
4 this process once already. I'm with some of the folks from  
5 the Joelton area, we're down here as -- this is not in our  
6 backyard, but we fully support the community here in saying  
7 that this is a bad engineering decision.

8           So I've been through the process of looking at  
9 alternative sites and interacted with seeing what FERC's  
10 response is, and it doesn't seem -- I really want to know  
11 what criteria does FERC use to evaluate the alternative  
12 sites? For the Joelton example, they gave a bunch of  
13 different sites, they gave an evaluation; however, the  
14 highest criteria they put on it was the fact that they owned  
15 the land already and it wouldn't require the use of eminent  
16 domain. That seems to me, that's something that's got  
17 nothing to do with the environmental or the engineering  
18 aspects of the project.

19           FERC and their EA for the Joelton one was  
20 nonresponsive. I'm getting ready to do the same thing for  
21 the Cane Ridge. I want to know, how do I do a better job of  
22 convincing you that there are alternative sites that might  
23 be better? That's one sort of part of the question I'd like  
24 answered.

25           I'd be interested in knowing if FERC has

1 engineering staff that looks at these things. And is there  
2 a way to interact with that engineering staff? We've gone  
3 through the air permit from the Metro health for the one up  
4 in Joelton, and the engineering folks there have had  
5 engineers from our community up to talk to them about it.  
6 Is there a process for doing that with FERC? Or is the  
7 process totally through the filings and the material that  
8 comes back, because as I said, they were basically  
9 nonresponsive to a lot of the issues that we showed; and  
10 specifically up in the Joelton one there were five  
11 alternative sites that were better for the engineering and  
12 environmental point of view, and yet, the fact that they  
13 didn't have to use eminent domain seemed to trump  
14 everything.

15           So that's one aspect, and as to the whole idea of  
16 eminent domain, obviously that's not a desirable thing for  
17 the landowner who might have that imposed upon them;  
18 however, as one of the previous speakers pointed out, the  
19 600,000 residents of Davidson County are having a zoning  
20 ordinance of theirs overturned, so again, it's federal  
21 preemption apparently steps in to step on their property  
22 rights. And certainly on the property rights of the folks  
23 who live nearby here.

24           The one question is how do they evaluate; and the  
25 second question is, in this project in particular, a lot of

1 the engineering aspects have been put under the CEII, the  
2 Critical Energy Infrastructure Information. That makes it  
3 very, very hard for us to judge. I spoke to the engineering  
4 folks out here and they've brought up some issues that I  
5 can't answer because I can't judge the project because all  
6 of that information seems to be hidden. Is there a process  
7 through FERC to get access to that information for people  
8 who want to do a thorough engineering review?

9 Thank you.

10 MS. YUAN: Okay, so, I'll try to answer your  
11 alternatives question, siting. So, yes, FERC looks at the  
12 environmental factors involved with the site. The wetlands,  
13 the water bodies, impacts to habitat, to noise, to sensitive  
14 noise receptors and things like that. But we also, like you  
15 mentioned, look at engineering factors which is just as  
16 important, too, to make sure that if you're siting a  
17 compressor station, it's sited in the right place for  
18 whatever needs to be done correctly. That is something that  
19 our engineering folks look at.

20 There's also other things the Commission looks  
21 at. Rates. We're not involved with looking at rates; we  
22 are only involved with looking at environmental factors and  
23 constraints. But there are other things like rates, there's  
24 engineering. There's markets making sure that the gas, --  
25 with markets, this gas is going to. So, these are all being

1 evaluated by different offices within FERC, departments  
2 within FERC.

3           So in combination of all of this stuff, all these  
4 factors. Does the Commission take into consideration, their  
5 decision to either provide a Certificate of Convenience and  
6 Necessity. So, it's not just environmental factors that  
7 FERC looks at, it's a lot of other things. I don't know if  
8 that kind of answers your question.

9           MR. ROBERTSON: So, does that, the engineering  
10 part, as I said, that's very hard for the community to judge  
11 the engineering part because we don't, on this one we don't  
12 have access to the information. Is there a process for  
13 getting access to that information? Or do FERC's engineers  
14 write a report, like an analysis report? None of that was  
15 given out in the EA for the Joelton station. They accepted  
16 everything the company said, and it was not even addressed  
17 as a factor.

18           MS. JOHNSON: Applicants have to provide a lot of  
19 the engineering flow diagrams to support their application.  
20 And all of that is filed under CEII, any one person could  
21 file a FOIA, Freedom of Information Act for that CEII  
22 information. I can't tell you that you'd be able to access  
23 that information after filing for a FOIA of that CEII  
24 information, because for security purposes and proprietary  
25 information that's why it's filed under CEII. But I'm not

1 going to discourage you from filing that, to access that  
2 information.

3           The engineers on our side do look at the flow  
4 diagrams. They do ask questions that are on the docket  
5 concerning the engineering factors that they consider. All  
6 of their questions are on the docket. All of the applicants  
7 that respond to them are on the docket provided that they  
8 are for public viewing. Any other information they would  
9 provide us under the CEII would be under CEII, not  
10 accessible.

11           MR. ROBERTSON: That makes it kind of hard for  
12 the public to judge some of those things because then we  
13 have to trust them to your engineering division. As I said,  
14 the engineering division was not particularly responsive on  
15 the last one. For any technical questions there's almost no  
16 analysis or response.

17           As I said, I'm getting geared up to do for this  
18 one and I'd like to do a good job and I'd like to do a  
19 better job to see if we could establish a viable alternative  
20 site, and it makes it very, very hard to do that process.  
21 If I can't have the information, I can't interact with the  
22 people making the decision.

23           MS. JOHNSON: I understand that, and I can't  
24 speak for the Commission on why certain portions are CEII,  
25 but if you go through the process of being able to access

1 that information and there would be a disclosure if you were  
2 to access that information, I just can't tell you whether  
3 you would be able to. MR. ROBERTSON: Okay. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 MR. ARCAINI: My name is Matt Arcaini. That's M  
6 A T T, last name, A R C A I N I.

7 In reference to the statement you made about the  
8 consideration of the markets that this gas is going to be  
9 going to, I'd like to put this in a comment and also point  
10 out to everybody here that federal preemption is being given  
11 to a private company that is about to be foreignly owned and  
12 operated. Federal preemption is usually meant for  
13 utilities, so, you know, if there's a part of the country  
14 that needs a power plant and doesn't have one, the federal  
15 government can step in and say, 'you have to build this  
16 here.' This a private company foreignly-held, or soon to be  
17 foreignly-held, transporting gas to the Gulf for foreign  
18 export; this is not going to any American markets.

19 So this is the epitome of dump on us expansion  
20 and in a major metro area, the only major metro area on the  
21 Gulf Xpress pipeline which is Nashville's Davidson county.  
22 The hundreds of thousands of people that live here are being  
23 subjected to that level of negligence.

24 So just to point out a few numbers here, the six  
25 other sites on this pipeline that are getting compressor

1 stations or upgraded compressor stations, one of them is  
2 Morehead, Kentucky. Their population is just around 6,000.  
3 Paint Lick, Kentucky. Population 2,000. Goodluck,  
4 Kentucky, 1,500 -- and that's within a ten mile radius of  
5 the downtown area. Clifton Junction, Tennessee. 2,600. New  
6 Albany, Mississippi. 8,000 and then Holcomb, Mississippi,  
7 600.

8           Antioch, Cane Ridge, according to the 2014 census  
9 has 80,000 people. As we all know, this area, as the  
10 Senator and Representative said, is the fastest growing, not  
11 only area in Nashville but area in the entire state. It is  
12 very likely that the population of Antioch is well over  
13 100,000 at this point, based on the 50 or so people a day  
14 that are moving to this area.

15           A main concern of that is South Nashville is one  
16 of the few areas that has the room left to accommodate that  
17 type of population expansion. We've already heard from  
18 developers in the area that are in the middle of developing  
19 that, had they known that this compressor station was being  
20 proposed for this site, they would not even have bothered to  
21 develop the land.

22           So in the case socioeconomic impact, we're  
23 already feeling that and it's not even here. Because these  
24 developers don't want to have anything to do with it.  
25 Because Columbia has stated time and time again that these

1 compressor stations don't affect property values. While  
2 they may not effect property values in smaller towns where  
3 the income of that town is being heavily subsidized by the  
4 tax income, here Nashvillians, we're a little bit more  
5 aware. We're educated and we want to stay healthy.

6           We have a huge greenway system as many people  
7 have stated and the people in Nashville are going to be  
8 aware of a giant industrial facility, compressing a volatile  
9 substance and they're not going to want to live near that so  
10 logically, that is going to decrease property values. I can  
11 say with 100 percent certainty that our property values are  
12 going to decrease here because of that.

13           And because of those decreased property values,  
14 developers aren't going to want to move into the area and  
15 keep expanding. We're rapidly expanding. This compressor  
16 station will, without a doubt, completely halt the growth of  
17 Southeast Nashville indefinitely. This is not a temporary  
18 facility; it's a permanent fixture and it will be here for  
19 decades to come if this is allowed to be built.

20           I guess I don't need to say in many words what  
21 this, I appeal to you guys and to the people that you report  
22 to that we are an unprecedented area of population. We're a  
23 major metro area. This is not only unprecedented on this  
24 pipeline but it's almost unprecedented in the United States.  
25 To top it off, if we're going by our metro ordinances, this

1 station is illegal. The federal government is giving  
2 preemption to an illegal structure to be built for the  
3 export of natural gas and we get to pay the ultimate price  
4 for that.

5 I thank you guys for taking the time to come down  
6 here and listen to us, and I really hope that you take our  
7 comments seriously.

8 (Applause)

9 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

10 MS. SUSEMIHL: Catherine Byrd, you're up next and  
11 on deck is Jim Tokarski.

12 MS. BYRD: Hi, thank you for having me here. My  
13 name is Catherine Byrd, C A T H E R I N E, Byrd, B Y R D. I  
14 didn't have anything prepared. I thought I signed up for  
15 just a regular question list and I'm sorry about that; but  
16 what I guess I want to know is, what can we get for you guys  
17 specifically that can help you make a decision against this?  
18 Do you need peer-reviewed journal articles from the Lancet  
19 that has shown that it is against the health and well-being  
20 of individuals that live in a 10, 20, 30 mile radius of a  
21 compression station?

22 You know, we are great as Nashvillians, we can  
23 rise to the challenge of whatever we need to do, we just  
24 need to know what information you guys need that helps you  
25 to understand that impact, and we can try to gather that

1 information. I'm just an individual and I might need to dig  
2 deeper into a little bit more of the information.

3 I guess, is it more of the dollar and cents  
4 impacts? Do you guys need that kind of information? Do you  
5 need information on, just like this other gentleman's  
6 talking about, economics and developers moving in and the  
7 potential economic impact it could have? What can we get  
8 you guys to make this important? I guess because we'll have  
9 a secondary round, and if it's about gathering important and  
10 correct and detailed information, we'd like to do that.

11 MS. YUAN: I would say to be as specific as  
12 possible in your comments, if you have something you want us  
13 to review or look at, like we were talking earlier before,  
14 you know, file that report with your comments to the docket.  
15 If you have information about a site that you think we may  
16 or may not be aware of, make sure you're specific about  
17 that. If there's some information you're citing or maybe  
18 there's some information from a local economic agency or  
19 something that we're not aware of and that's information  
20 that maybe we should follow up on, let us know what that  
21 agency is.

22 We also have another cooperating agency on this  
23 project; the Environmental Protection Agency is a  
24 cooperating agency, basically they lend their expertise from  
25 their agency to the preparation of our environmental impact

1 statement. We look for folks with expertise in those kinds  
2 of areas. They have a lot of expertise in socioeconomic  
3 impact, they have a lot of obviously expertise in air  
4 quality impact; and so we look to them and any agencies that  
5 would have that specific, particularly local agencies, for  
6 specific knowledge in that specific area that you have  
7 concerns of. So, file it in your comment so that we are  
8 aware of it and we will follow up with that.

9 Anything else you want to add?

10 MS. BYRD: I did have one other question. I was  
11 curious, before this -- and it might be in some of the other  
12 information, are we going to be zoned industrial if we do  
13 have the compressor station, or would we still be  
14 residential?

15 MS. YUAN: So that is up to your, I believe the  
16 Nashville Metropolitan Council. The FERC does not deal with  
17 zoning. That is a local issue. That's all I can say about  
18 that.

19 MS. BYRD: That's fine. Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MS. SUSEMIHL: After Mr. Tokarski, Anna Ortiz is

22 up. MR. TOKARSKI: Hello, my name is Jim Tokarski. T  
23 O K A R S K I. I wish I had a dollar for every time I said  
24 that during my lifetime. I'm certainly not an environmental  
25 activist. I wouldn't say I am. I heat my home with natural

1 gas. I always have my whole life. I want to take a few  
2 minutes to tell you why I'm against this, okay?

3 My wife and I, we built our home in the  
4 subdivision about 13 years ago. When our home was built it  
5 was about half full; a lot of empty lots around us. And if  
6 I went across the street it was mostly farmland and fields.  
7 Up and down Barnes Road, fields, farmland on the left and  
8 the right. Taking a drive down Old Hickory Boulevard is  
9 like a country drive. Farmland mostly. And Nolansville  
10 Road was very easy to get on and off. No schools around,  
11 either.

12 Fifteen years ago if this company was here, I'd  
13 probably tell them to put it across the street, I don't  
14 care. What do have now? All of us that live here. You  
15 look across the street from Mill Run subdivision, you've got  
16 more subdivisions. Go on over the hill, more subdivisions,  
17 right? Up and down Barnes Road, what do you have?  
18 Subdivisions on the left and right. You drive down Old  
19 Hickory Boulevard, what do you have? Subdivisions on the  
20 left and the right.

21 We've got schools near us now. A booming  
22 Nolansville Road is ready for a makeover. And now you want  
23 to drop this compression station on top of all this growth.  
24 I mean, as a homeowner, this doesn't make sense to me  
25 economically, engineering, environmentally; it doesn't seem

1 to make business sense at this point. There's just too much  
2 growth here.

3 That's all I really wanted to say. You know, I  
4 mean, I've seen this area boom, and it's growing, and it  
5 just doesn't make sense to me to drop this station in the  
6 middle of all that growth. Thank you.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. SUSEMIHL: Thank you, Anna Ortiz and on deck  
9 is Rachael Hoffman.

10 MS. ORTIZ: Hello. My name is Anna Ortiz. It's  
11 spelled A N N A O R T I Z. I am a resident of Mill Run,  
12 I've been a resident for 16 years. I have been an asthma  
13 sufferer for a lot longer, I won't say how many years  
14 because that would give away my age.

15 I, when I heard about the proposed gas compressor  
16 project, I contacted my primary care physician and met with  
17 him back in April. The intent of that meeting was to  
18 discuss with him some of the health implications that a  
19 project like this would have on somebody like me. I did  
20 some of the research and rattled off some of the chemical  
21 byproducts, you know, the benzene, methane, so on and so  
22 forth, and his initial reaction was just to look at me and  
23 just kind of 'do this.' So, I interpreted that as being bad.

24

25 He did say that some of those gases would have

1 some significant impact on the air quality which would  
2 directly impact someone like me. So, my alternatives are to  
3 pack up and move, or be put in a plastic bubble. Neither of  
4 those options are really appealing. Like I said, I've been  
5 in Mill Run like I said 16 years and it's home.

6 For me, the whole basis of my comment is really  
7 just the way it would impact somebody like me who is not  
8 fortunate enough to be born with a healthy set of lungs.  
9 So, I would just kindly ask FERC, both the Commission and  
10 the environmental teams involved in this process to consider  
11 folks like me, you know, your asthmatics and people with  
12 upper respiratory issues.

13 I know you probably hear this at public scoping  
14 meetings everywhere you go, but I don't feel like it's fair  
15 for my alternative to be pack up and move if there is that  
16 slim chance that this project can be moved to an alternative  
17 site, so. That was just my whole reason for being here and  
18 that I really thank you all for being here and giving me and  
19 everybody else the opportunity to voice some concerns. So,  
20 thank you.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

23 MS. SUSEMIHL: Okay, Rachael Hoffman, you're up  
24 and on deck is Heather Hixson.

25 MR. HOFFMAN: I'll be speaking for Rachael

1 Hoffman. My name is Tom Hoffman. T O M H O F F M A N. I  
2 would like to speak in opposition to the proposed plant for  
3 three reasons. The air quality issue, the noise pollution  
4 issue, and the population density issue.

5           Regarding air quality, there are factors there.  
6 They have mentioned the types of pollutants that are  
7 produced by such a plant. The fact that they are not  
8 possibly or likely, but known to be carcinogens and cause  
9 other adverse health effects, this is -- I assume FERC in  
10 doing their research has a certain threshold above which  
11 these pollutants will not be permitted. Personally, I tend  
12 to consider these things suspect until proven healthy rather  
13 than safe until proven dangerous.

14           But even with a threshold that FERC operates  
15 with, mention has also been made about another proposed  
16 plant in Joelton on the northwest side of the city. And I  
17 have seen maps, as I understood they were prepared by the  
18 FERC, showing the fallout area of the respective plants such  
19 that they overlapped one another. And if both plants are  
20 indeed built, we will be suffering twice the pollutants.

21           I want FERC to definitely bear that in mind, that  
22 whatever your threshold is by which you consider known  
23 carcinogens to be admissible into a system, you need to  
24 double that and factor the fact that there could conceivably  
25 be two plants affecting people adversely.

1           The second issue I want to address is the noise  
2 pollutant issue. That is something that is an issue for me  
3 personally, but for a number of people in this room also. I  
4 can see the proposed site from my front door, and so that is  
5 something that does effect me personally, but I have to look  
6 up a hill to do it; and it's something that is not reflected  
7 on the application, I don't know if you look at a  
8 topographical map, but the proposed site is on top of a hill  
9 so that any noise that is produced is going to be broadcast,  
10 rather than to be sheltered by any sort of natural  
11 surrounding.

12           But before Columbia brought this property they  
13 used to graze cattle up on that hill and when the cattle  
14 would moo, I would hear them as if they were in my front  
15 yard. If the noise pollution that comes from a compression  
16 plant is magnified to that degree, it's going to become a  
17 nuisance for a good many people.

18           The third issue that I want to speak to are those  
19 good many people. The population density issue is, for me,  
20 a tremendous problem. The gentleman who spoke earlier  
21 mentioned the fact that of all of the proposed plants along  
22 the line, the one in Cane Ridge has nearly nine and a half  
23 times the population density of any of these other areas.  
24 Any potential problems are going to affect nearly ten times  
25 as many people.

1           I suffer from a neurological condition and I need  
2 to watch very carefully the chemicals that I come in contact  
3 with. My wife has an autoimmune condition, and she also  
4 must be very careful about the chemicals she comes in  
5 contact with, and has asthma. And maybe there are strong  
6 and healthy people in some communities where such plants are  
7 placed and maybe the rest of us are not statistically  
8 significant, but there are ten times as many of us in the  
9 orbit of this proposed plant and that is why I want to speak  
10 out as strongly as possible against it. Thank you.

11           (Applause)

12           MS. SUSEMIHL: After Heather it's Lillian  
13 Hawkins.

14           MS. HIXSON: Good evening, my name is Heather  
15 Hixson. H E A T H E R H I X S O N. I'm going to echo the  
16 sentiments you've heard this evening from a lot of the other  
17 residents and the people that are here. I'm a resident of  
18 the Stamford Village subdivision which resides directly  
19 across Barnes Road from the proposed gas compressor station  
20 in the Cane Ridge area.

21           I'm extremely concerned about the impact that  
22 this station would have on the more than 6,000 homes and the  
23 over 20,000 residents that are located within three miles of  
24 this station. Not to mention the elementary school, the  
25 Mill Creek Greenway which was mentioned by Brant which is

1 within a mile of the proposed site. To place a 41,000  
2 horsepower station in a site that houses more than sixteen  
3 subdivisions and five schools within a three mile radius of  
4 this proposed location, like Matt said, is unprecedented.

5           Antioch, Tennessee, the city in which this  
6 station would be built, has a population, like they've  
7 mentioned, of over 79,000 which again as Matt mentioned is  
8 probably closer to 100,000 now. Which is again,  
9 considerably more than the 600 in Holcomb, Mississippi, the  
10 2,000 in Paint Lick, Kentucky, or the 8,400 in New Albany,  
11 Mississippi, which are all proposed sites along this Gulf  
12 Xpress Project system.

13           Again, it makes this Cane Ridge station in  
14 Antioch, Tennessee unprecedented in it's population density  
15 as related to the site location. Nashville, Tennessee,  
16 which sites directly next to Antioch, has again, like  
17 somebody mentioned, a population of 640,000 back in May of  
18 2015, which adds to the overall concern regarding the  
19 selection of this area. Due to the mentioned dense  
20 populations of both Antioch and Nashville, I am most  
21 concerned about the proposed station, what's the impact of  
22 having the air quality like others have mentioned.

23           Antioch, again, is a growing community as is  
24 Nashville as everybody knows. Already houses businesses  
25 big, businesses small, which are already putting pollutants

1 into the air. So to add additional pollutants, cancer  
2 causing ones like those that have been mentioned; benzene,  
3 formaldehyde, chromium, it would be detrimental not only to  
4 the air quality of the 20,000 of us that live within the  
5 three-mile radius, but to the almost 79,000 in Antioch and  
6 to the now well over I'm sure, 640,000 Nashville.

7 Also of concern is the catastrophic result of an  
8 event such as a pipeline explosion. This again would have  
9 extreme negative consequences for the densely populated area  
10 directly around the station, but would also effect both  
11 Antioch and Nashville. So I urge you to focus on the impact  
12 an event would have on this huge population.

13 Just like everybody else, I want to thank you for  
14 coming here tonight, for giving us an opportunity to speak  
15 to you, to have eye contact with you. We thank you so much  
16 for your time and thank you to everybody else that came out  
17 tonight, too. Thanks.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

20 LILLIAN HAWKINS: Good evening, my name is  
21 Lillian Hawkins. L I L L I A N H A W K I N S. And my  
22 husband, child and I have lived in the Oak Highlands  
23 subdivision in Cane Ridge for the past twelve years. I'm  
24 here as a homeowner and also the property manager for 525  
25 homes in the Oak Highlands Deer Valley subdivision. We are

1 very opposed to this particular project and I'm going to  
2 tell you why.

3           When we bought this home we carefully checked  
4 what could be potentially built around us. We knew the area  
5 was going to grow. We were confident we had chosen a safe  
6 site in a suitable location based on zoning that was there.  
7 We were stunned to learn that Columbia intended to put a gas  
8 compression station right in the middle of this very heavily  
9 populated residential area near schools and adjacent to a  
10 greenway and a federally protected waterway. It did not  
11 make any logical sense, unless that is, you're the gas  
12 company.

13           First, let me start with the water concerns.  
14 When we went to the open house hosted by Columbia their  
15 representatives said, there is no danger posed to Mill Creek  
16 because there was no stream on this property. That is  
17 absolutely not true. There is a documented stream on two of  
18 those parcels that they own that go down hill into Mill  
19 Creek. The elevation of that property is higher than Mill  
20 Creek and as we all know, water goes downhill. So, the  
21 Nashville crayfish is an endangered species, and it can only  
22 be found, guess where? In Mill Creek. So, a single  
23 catastrophic event could result in the loss of thousands if  
24 not all of the crayfish.

25           Pollution events from gas compression stations

1 are not unheard of. If a gas compression station is  
2 permitted on the proposed location on the corner of Barnes  
3 Road and Old Hickory Boulevard, the water quality in Mill  
4 Creek will be inevitably impacted in negative and  
5 irreparable ways. In addition, construction near Mill Creek  
6 supposedly, is supposed to be limited to May and September,  
7 and I'm concerned how they propose to start construction in  
8 October. I'm just confused about that a little bit.

9           Secondly, I have concerns about the impact that  
10 this will have on Nashville's air quality. I know a lot of  
11 people who spoke about the air quality, but we already  
12 suffer from air quality concerns. The ozone forecasts were  
13 issued from March 1st to October 31st, which a typical ozone  
14 season for Tennessee; and in October 30th, 2014, the  
15 American Lung Association ranked Nashville the 29th most  
16 polluted metropolitan city in the nation for ozone. So far  
17 this year Nashville declared air quality action days on May  
18 24th, June 10th, June 11th, and June 12th because of the  
19 high ozone levels and fine particle pollution.

20           People with lung disease including asthma, older  
21 adults and young children are most affected by low air  
22 quality. Those most affected are advised cut back on  
23 strenuous outdoor activities until air quality improves. To  
24 help improve the air quality, citizens are advised to cut  
25 back on driving. Use public transportation, avoid using

1 gas-powered yard equipment, and limit outdoor drilling.

2           This location is less than a half mile from an  
3 elementary school. It's less than a mile from a middle  
4 school. It's just over a mile to another elementary school.  
5 This location is also 440 yards from my home. I have  
6 asthma, my child has asthma. I am very concerned that there  
7 will be more days that we will not be able to walk through  
8 the neighborhood because it will not be safe for us to  
9 breathe.

10           In addition, it states that approximately one in  
11 every ten children suffers from asthma. With the population  
12 at Maxwell Elementary alone, you're looking at the potential  
13 impact on 50-70 children every single day they're in school  
14 at that location. In addition to where they live, right  
15 next to it.

16           As individuals, we are expected to take and limit  
17 measures on our pollutants. We have taken action, We are  
18 encouraged to take steps to limit the output. We expect  
19 FERC to recommend this project be moved to an alternative  
20 location that will not add more pollution to Nashville's air  
21 problems. We do want to know if FERC will be taking into  
22 account the combined impact of two gas compression stations  
23 within such close proximity to one another.

24           Now, we have talked a great deal about the health  
25 concerns, but the constant noise from station operation and

1 blowdowns will add high levels of noise and we already  
2 endure living in the flight path to Nashville airport.  
3 There are already times when we're outside talking on our  
4 porch and we cannot hear each other. I can only begin to  
5 imagine based on the videos we've seen online what kind of  
6 impact there's going to be when we can't even talk outside  
7 anymore because of the constant noise.

8           And it has been documented, and the EPA states  
9 that the problems related to noise include stress related  
10 illnesses, high-blood pressure, speech interference, hearing  
11 loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity. Research has  
12 shown that exposures to constant levels of noise can cause  
13 countless adverse health effects. That is from the EPA.

14           There are additional health concerns that have  
15 been documented by the EPA, the Southwest Pennsylvania  
16 Health Project, the environmental chemist, Wilma Subra of  
17 Urdworks and Dr. Curtis Norgaard, Boston Pediatrician.  
18 These researchers have found the medical conditions  
19 prevalent in individuals living in close proximity to  
20 compressor stations; they're saying more than half the  
21 people suffer from respiratory impacts, throat and nasal  
22 irritation, weakness and fatigue, and muscle pains. Close  
23 to half of the people suffer from vision impairment and  
24 sleep disturbance. 42 percent suffer from allergies, eye  
25 irritation, and sinus problems. 39 percent suffer from

1 joint pain, breathing difficulties, and severe headaches.

2           The chemicals detected in the air near  
3 compression stations are associated with these medical  
4 conditions. The chemicals of most concern are the three  
5 carcinogens repeatedly mentioned here this evening; benzene,  
6 formaldehyde, and radon as well as nitrogen dioxide and fine  
7 particulates.

8           They did -- Subra documented acute and chronic  
9 health impacts by people living and working near compressor  
10 stations. In addition to what I just mentioned these acute  
11 impacts include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, light-  
12 headedness, irregular heartbeat, depression ,and anxiety.  
13 However, what's even of more concern are the serious long-  
14 term health effects that have been documented including,  
15 damage to the liver, lung, kidney, cardiovascular system,  
16 damage to developing fetuses, and reproductive systems,  
17 mutagenic impacts and developmental malformations. Brain  
18 impacts and damage to the nervous system, aplastic anemia,  
19 leukemia, and changes in blood cells and blood clotting  
20 ability.

21           Now, on February 4th, 2016, John Cooper, director  
22 of law for metro Nashville, sent a letter to FERC -- I'll be  
23 happy to bring you a copy, which I have here -- at the  
24 request of Megan Barry, the Mayor of Nashville -- that FERC  
25 not grant a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity

1 for natural gas compression stations located within the  
2 jurisdictional limits of metropolitan Nashville in Davidson  
3 County unless such facilities comply with all local land use  
4 regulations.

5           The proposed site for the Cane Ridge compression  
6 station does not comply with local land use regulations.  
7 And finally, I do want to make a few comments just to have  
8 them on the record about the serious flaws that I seem to be  
9 observing in this particular process. First, we received a  
10 notice from Columbia Gulf Transmission, May 23rd, 2016. It  
11 was postmarked May 17 2016. The deadline to file comments  
12 listed on that document was June the third. That was a  
13 seriously short window of time. It didn't allow for most  
14 people to read through all the documentation and research  
15 what the possible impacts of a gas compression station might  
16 actually be.

17           In addition we have a very culturally and diverse  
18 neighborhood. There were no other language options provided  
19 so that these homeowners could fully understand what was  
20 going on in their native language. I know for a fact from  
21 talking with many other homeowners in our neighborhood, all  
22 within a half mile of this project, that did not receive the  
23 mailing from Columbia or from FERC. The notification  
24 process did not appear to me to be properly executed.

25           In addition, several metro council members have

1 expressed their extreme displeasure that this particular  
2 meeting was scheduled at dinner time on an evening when our  
3 metro council city meets and when the council members in  
4 opposition to this project could not possibly attend. I'd  
5 like to know why this meeting was not held at Maxwell  
6 Elementary, which was the closest school to this particular  
7 project; instead it was several miles away from where the  
8 site is being proposed; and the strategic planning and  
9 timing of the mailings and the meetings most certainly  
10 resulted in the reduction of number of people that filed  
11 comments and were able to attend the meeting here tonight.

12           In closing, I strongly believe it would be  
13 completely irresponsible, illogical, and immoral to permit a  
14 gas compressor station to be built on the currently proposed  
15 Cane Ridge location. There are other industrial locations  
16 in Davidson County and many more locations outside Davidson  
17 County where a gas compression station would have far less  
18 irreparable damage to the environment and the health and  
19 well-being of the citizens of Tennessee. We request that  
20 you do not grant the Certificate of Public Convenience and  
21 Necessity for the Cane Ridge compression station. Thank  
22 you.

23           (Applause)

24           MS. YUAN: Thank you.

25           MS. SUSEMIHL: Up next is Lindsey G.

1 MS. JOHNSON: I believe its Gardener.

2 MS. SUSEMIHL: Did anybody named Lindsey sign up  
3 to speak?

4 MS. YUAN: Oh, maybe you signed up on the wrong  
5 list.

6 MS. SUSEMIHL: Up next is Carol Tangren, and on  
7 deck is Gwen Orr.

8 MS. TANGREN: Hello. My name is Carol Tangren.  
9 It's C A R O L T A N G R E N. I'm getting up, I have had  
10 an opportunity to talk with several of you -- thank you for  
11 listening -- earlier. I went ahead and took the opportunity  
12 to put this on record.

13 I am a clinical audiologist, and I want to put a  
14 disclaimer here I am not representing my company, although I  
15 work for the government. This is simply me wanting to come  
16 up and express some concerns with regards to this  
17 compression station. Based on my clinical experience as an  
18 audiologist for nearly 25 years, I'll tell my age. Some of  
19 my concerns I can share, some of them the other folks have  
20 also shared. Certainly we have concerns about air quality.

21 I did share with you ladies as well the fact that  
22 just as we know we are in this space where all of this air  
23 pollution is going to gather and it sits, it doesn't rise  
24 out very easily. I don't know how much pollution would come  
25 out of a place like Bridgestone, which truthfully is only

1 one exit down from here. Actually it's just around the  
2 corner from here. Not too terribly many miles, maybe 25 or  
3 so if you drive it, is where the Nissan plant, a car  
4 facility is at as well.

5 I think those things become very synergistic  
6 concern for us as to what is the total impact going to be on  
7 Davidson County, as far as air quality. Also as far as  
8 water quality, we do have concerns where the Mill Creek is  
9 concerned. One of the things I want to point out is that  
10 the noise, although we have talked about the effect of  
11 noise, noise is not just the sound you hear when that thing  
12 is running. There's also something called low-frequency  
13 noise which is basically vibration. I have concerns about  
14 that.

15 The company has said that, 'Certainly, oh the  
16 noise is not going to be that bad, no you don't have to wear  
17 hearing protection.' Okay, fine. I get that. But what  
18 about the effect on our ground? If they say, "Oh there's  
19 not going to be leakage, you know of this stuff down in to  
20 the Mill Creek," well, sooner or later if you vibrate a  
21 silent object enough you're going to start getting cracks in  
22 it. Let's face it, just like Lillian said, all water runs  
23 down hill. So sooner or later some of that will end up  
24 within our streams, so I do have an issue with that.

25 As well as the fact, that, as I pointed out to

1 you ladies earlier, it doesn't matter if the sound isn't at  
2 a level where I have to have hearing protection on to be out  
3 there while that thing is running. I know from clinical  
4 experience that many people have normal hearing, that they  
5 also have something called hyperacusis, meaning they're very  
6 sensitive to any sound. I have had multiple patients come  
7 through in my clinic who have said that "It doesn't matter  
8 if it is not a really loud sound that everybody else is  
9 wincing over; it hurts me."

10           So certainly we might have part of that  
11 population right here in our area. And I have concern for  
12 those folks because that's very painful. Loud sounds on a  
13 vibration level also can have every single one of the health  
14 impacts that you've heard mentioned earlier;  
15 gastrointestinal, you can have increased nosebleeds, it can  
16 effect those who already have cardiovascular issues or it  
17 can bring some things on with regards to hypertensive  
18 issues.

19           I know that there are some studies going on  
20 elsewhere, I believe they're down in Texas, it may or not be  
21 part of this same Gulf Xpress thing, but they are looking at  
22 some of those issues, those health concerns. We just don't  
23 have enough long-term research behind this to say this is  
24 definitely the cause of this particular problem, but knowing  
25 what I do about noise and its impact in an industrial

1 situation, as an occupational audiologist I can't help but  
2 believe that there is a definite correlation between those  
3 health effects.

4           So, that also is one of the concerns I'd like for  
5 you to look in to; what does it show the effect is  
6 vibration-wise from that plant on the ground, in the  
7 surrounding area, because I think that is going to be a  
8 major issue for health. Certainly as everyone has mentioned  
9 it's within easy walking distance of several schools. We're  
10 concerned about our children, I'm sure you've gotten that  
11 very clearly within the course of this.

12           I have written down something else. I don't want  
13 to beat the dead dog here, but we do have concerns about  
14 wildlife, the effect on wildlife, and part of that is very  
15 unique, for Davidson County. Although we are within the  
16 city limits and we're part of a big city, we're kind of a  
17 country section and we all kind of like that. I think we  
18 all know that we have deer. I've seen fox run through my  
19 yard. I may not like the groundhogs and the moles, but  
20 they're there. There are owls that are in this area.  
21 Large-horned owls that we've had a nesting pair at one point  
22 on our home property.

23           Animals are so much more sensitive to some of  
24 this stuff than even we are. And, we've got skunks as well.  
25 My concern is, if you begin to create an environment that

1 affects those wildlife, where are they going to move to?  
2 They will naturally try to escape that environment. Which  
3 is reasonable, but where are they going to move to? And  
4 they're going to be coming in contact with more and more  
5 humans on a more frequent basis. Now these animals can also  
6 carry, you know, diseases that might impact humans if they  
7 bite them or scratch them, etcetera, etcetera.

8           So I also have some concerns as how it's going to  
9 possible displace these wild animals that are already here.  
10 additionally, I have to say I agree with everybody else.  
11 Why does this company want to come in and put this plant in  
12 such a densely populated area?

13           One last thing I want to put out, I just quickly  
14 looked at some information before I turned my phone off  
15 again, I had it back on briefly, I apologize. But looking  
16 at all of these other six sites, if you add up from the 2010  
17 census on all six of those other counties, they don't even  
18 come up to 100,000 people. And in 2010 Nashville, Davidson  
19 County already had over 600,000 people in this community.

20           So, to put something that large with so much  
21 potential health effect and impact on quality of life in  
22 such a densely populated area just seems wrong and very  
23 errant to me. It's very apparent that this is really more  
24 for the luxury of the gas company itself. And that's very  
25 clear, I think.

1                   So I just want to go on record again with  
2 everyone else saying I'm very much against this. I think it  
3 will have a very negative impact on health, quality of life;  
4 and I think it will also ultimately impact even our  
5 neighboring counties because what comes out of this plant as  
6 close as we are to Rutherford County, which is another big  
7 major metropolitan area, is also going to impact on them;  
8 and I think it's wrong to not take them into consideration  
9 as well. This entire metro area is not just Davidson County  
10 but we bleed over into some of these other counties which I  
11 think also needs to be something that you look at; how is  
12 that going to impact them as well? Thank you.

13                   MS. YUAN: Thank you.

14                   (Applause)

15                   MS. SUSEMIHL: Michael Rozenboom is the last  
16 person on our list, and after he speaks we will open it up  
17 to anyone else who would like to provide a comment but did  
18 not sign up.

19                   MICHAEL ROZENBOOM: All right, I get to go last.  
20 Thank you. Again, thank you to you guys for coming. It  
21 really does mean a lot to us here publicly that you guys  
22 came out. There's an LA Times article May 15th, 2016.

23                   First of all let me say that I was told at the  
24 public meeting that Columbia pipeline group held that don't  
25 even worry about the natural gas because it is lighter than

1 air and it goes up; "it's nice and airy, we don't have to  
2 worry about it." Sounded pretty cool. LA Times May 15th,  
3 2016 regarding the aliso. Let me pause, my name is Mike  
4 Rozenboom, R O Z E N B O O M. Just in case you didn't get  
5 that. Aliso A l I S O Canyon natural gas leak, which was  
6 this year, it's been going on for a little while, but this  
7 is the quote from that article:

8           The natural gas leak prompted 8,000 families into  
9           temporary housing because of complaints of  
10           illness, including headaches, nose bleeds, and  
11           vomiting.

12 My curiosity was, if this light, airy substance is so great  
13 and it's going to float off into the atmosphere then why in  
14 the world would you have to evacuate 8,000 families into  
15 temporary housing because of complaints of illness including  
16 headaches, nose bleeds, and vomiting? That's thing one.  
17 Thing two.

18           I am a realtor with the number one real estate  
19           team in Tennessee. Eleven years of experience. In my  
20           professional opinion, the effect on property values here in  
21           this area would be, and I quote, "Bad, bad, bad." Just in  
22           case you didn't get that.

23           Number three. Air quality in Nashville, I just  
24           really want to make sure that you guys get that part. I  
25           know it's been mentioned several times, and if someone can

1 help me out here, the one up in Joelton, just to make sure  
2 you guys reference that, because they're being billed as two  
3 separate projects. They're not. I understand they're by  
4 two separate companies, but they obviously impact one  
5 another. Is it the Kinder Morgan Broad Run. May sure you  
6 write that down, Kinder, K I N D E R, Morgan Broad Run.

7           That has to be considered because the areas do  
8 overlap, and they overlap over the City of Nashville. That  
9 effects a lot of people. It doesn't make any sense. We're  
10 not allowed to mow the grass, in terms of environmental  
11 impact, around Mill Creek; we have signs posted in our  
12 neighborhood where we must halt. I can't imagine approving  
13 the building and operating of a gas compression station.

14           The last thing is that TransCanada purchased Gulf  
15 Xpress in May for 13 billion dollars. They're proposing  
16 increasing the gas through these lines for export. Denying  
17 this project would not prevent gas from going through these  
18 lines; gas is going through those lines right now. But they  
19 want to increase it. And I understand, and very reluctantly  
20 supportive of federal preemption, which is what we all do.  
21 It's for the greater good of the nation, particularly things  
22 like highways and public utilities like it was mentioned  
23 before.

24           This is not a highway or a public utility that  
25 will benefit the United States at all. Anybody, that's the,

1 you guys are the federal government. You have a foreign  
2 company knocking at our door, saying 'Hey, can we increase  
3 gas through these lines to export?' The answer, I'm asking  
4 you guys, should be no. No. No. It's not even about "Hey,  
5 can we do it in another area?" No. You can't. "Our job as  
6 the federal government is to allow and protect usage for our  
7 citizens." This is not that at all.

8           So in my mind I cannot imagine approving this for  
9 TransCanada to push more gas through these lines. The fact  
10 of the matter is, really, instead of public use or benefit,  
11 by them pushing more gas through those lines those lines are  
12 essentially a public energy resource of this country. By  
13 increasing the flow through those lines, really all you are  
14 doing is speeding up deterioration of those lines. This  
15 makes no sense to me.

16           So, I'm asking you to deny it, completely, it  
17 does not make any sense. At the very least because of the  
18 potential environmental impacts, and I don't know that  
19 they're potential, I think they're very real. To the people  
20 surrounding this community, I'm asking you at the very least  
21 if TransCanada can purchase Gulf Xpress for 13 billion  
22 dollars they can certainly find a little bit of money in  
23 their budget to find a location that is not going to hurt  
24 this many people.

25           I thank you for your time.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

3 MS. SUSEMIHL: Who wants to follow Mr. Rozenboom?

4 (Laughter)

5 Any volunteers, anyone who would like to come up  
6 and speak?

7 MR. COLE: In case you wonder, I have a broken  
8 hip, so it takes me a little while to get someplace.

9 MS. YUAN: Take your time.

10 MR. COLE: Every one of these folks who've spoken  
11 tonight were very vocal.

12 MS. YUAN: Please state your name and spell it  
13 for the record.

14 MR. COLE: My name is Ollie, O L L I E, Cole, C O  
15 L E. Real short easy name to pronounce, easy to spell.

16 Now, these folks have spoken very well against  
17 this project. There are some things in favor of it. The  
18 funeral homes will get a lot more business.

19 (Laughter)

20 The gas transmission company will get a lot more  
21 money. Unfortunately, the people of Nashville are the ones  
22 who are going to suffer. I cannot conceive of how a federal  
23 agency, supposedly looking out for the welfare of the  
24 citizens of this country, could even think about permitting  
25 this thing to occur.

1 I am sorry that I am here because this is  
2 terrible. Tonight on the news they have forecast terrible  
3 weather going on. A lot of people didn't come. We almost  
4 didn't come. You needed a lot more people here because you  
5 apparently have not done sufficient background checks.

6 Thank you for your time. I really don't expect  
7 you to listen to us because you're going to do whatever  
8 somebody else wants you to do, but if you think anything of  
9 the people of this city, you will turn this thing down flat.  
10 Thank you.

11 (Applause)

12 Oh, incidentally, I'm 86 years old. I'm entitled  
13 to say what I want to say.

14 (Laughter) (Applause)

15 MR. TALLEY: My name is Samuel W. Talley. S A M  
16 U E L, initial W, T A L L E Y. I noticed in the brochure  
17 concerning noise pollution that the specification is I  
18 believe 55 decibels at 300 feet from the installation, on  
19 average. Is there a maximum allowable decibel level  
20 permitted?

21 MS. JOHNSON: A maximum allowable noise level  
22 from a compressor station?

23 MR. TALLEY: Yes, ma'am.

24 MS. JOHNSON: I can answer our standard noise  
25 criteria for compressor stations. I am not speaking

1 specifically about this project because we haven't made any  
2 conclusions yet. But our standard noise criteria is 55  
3 decibels at the nearest noise sensitive area. Noise  
4 sensitive areas could be residences, churches, occasional  
5 parks where people camp on a regular basis, commercial  
6 properties, things like that.

7 MR. TALLEY: That 55 decibel level, is that an  
8 average or a maximum?

9 MS. JOHNSON: It would be a maximum.

10 MR. TALLEY: That's not what your brochure says.

11 MS. YUAN: We don't have a brochure.

12 MR. TALLEY: There was a document that was  
13 available at the front, and I believe it was from FERC.

14 MS. YUAN: I think he's talking about the  
15 landowner brochure.

16 MR. TALLEY: Page 21.

17 MS. YUAN: The landowner brochure.

18 MS. JOHNSON: Umm hmm.

19 MR. TALLEY: Allow me: The noise attributable to  
20 a new compressor station, compression added to an existing  
21 station, or any modification, upgrade, or update to an  
22 existing station must not exceed a day-night average noise  
23 level of 55 decibels at any preexisting noise-sensitive  
24 areas such as schools, etcetera, etcetera. This is your  
25 document.

1 MS. JOHNSON: Correct.

2 MR. TALLEY: It says average, 55.

3 MS. JOHNSON: Right.

4 MR. TALLEY: My question is, is that really an  
5 average or is it the maximum?

6 MS. JOHNSON: So, the noise levels vary.

7 MR. TALLEY: Which would result in an average.

8 MS. JOHNSON: At night.

9 MR. TALLEY: So, is 200 decibels at some  
10 particular point acceptable? Is 600 decibels? Is there a  
11 maximum?

12 MS. JOHNSON: I would say if there was 200  
13 decibels they wouldn't be in compliance with the 55 day-

14 night noise level. MR. TALLEY: Well, if for example  
15 it was operating at 20 decibels most of the time, but a  
16 couple of times, say around midnight, it hit 300, you could  
17 achieve the 55 average. Is there a maximum allowable  
18 decibel level in your regulations?

19 MS. JOHNSON: The standard noise criteria is 55  
20 decibels day-night noise level because of the fluctuations.

21 MR. TALLEY: So if I understand correctly, there  
22 appears not to be a maximum allowable decibel level which  
23 could result in very loud noises at various times during the  
24 day, as long as the average was 55?

25 MS. JOHNSON: I suppose you can look at it that

1 way.

2 SAMUEL W. TALLEY: Well, I --

3 (Laughter)

4 MS. JOHNSON: But that is not --

5 MR. TALLEY: I know what average means and that's  
6 what average means. Thank you.

7 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

8 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 AUDIENCE: [off mic] There are standard  
11 scientific decibel averages -- RMS. You also have DVA and  
12 DVT.

13 His question was valid. I'm an audio engineer.  
14 You have peak and RMS, and you also have DVA and DVC. The  
15 government uses DVA, which is a range of decibel frequencies  
16 that is audible to your hearing. Then you have DVC, those  
17 are the damaging frequencies. The government doesn't  
18 regulate those. And those are not going to be regulated  
19 with this station.

20 So they're going to be regulating DVA, which is,  
21 that's the only thing legislative that they have to  
22 regulate. And that is what's 55 decibels. Then you have  
23 your lower frequencies which are the damaging frequencies,  
24 and the higher frequencies which are damaging to animals.  
25 Those are not regulated by the government. And those also

1 travel further because lower frequencies have longer  
2 wavelengths, so they'll go through things, they'll travel  
3 for much greater distances. Those will cause a litany of  
4 health issues, and you guys don't really specify that  
5 because you don't have to.

6 But now you know, so there you go. Thank you.

7 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

8 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 MS. YUAN: Anyone else would like to speak? Yes.

11 MS. WEBB: Hello. My name is Marcy Webb. M A R C  
12 Y W E B B. I am opposed to this compressor station being  
13 built. I have a question because you mentioned earlier  
14 there was a community in Georgia, Clarkville, Georgia I  
15 believe, that was successful in getting the station  
16 relocated from their community. Didn't you mention that  
17 earlier?

18 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, I did mention the Hartwell  
19 compressor station in Georgia. There are a lot of different  
20 factors that were considered for the applicant to move their  
21 compressor station. Their decision to move their compressor  
22 station. Their decision to move their compressor station  
23 wasn't solely based on public input or agency input. It was  
24 factored into their decision to move it. They did end up  
25 having to file an amendment to their application to propose

1 a new location. Public input was a concern and also a lot  
2 of questions were generated from FERC staff for the  
3 applicant to answer those questions about those other  
4 alternative sites that the public provided. So I would say  
5 it was a factor; it wasn't the only factor.

6 MS. WEBB: Okay, thank you. I was wanting to  
7 know they did that they were successful. It seems like  
8 there were some other factors that -- can you tell us what  
9 those factors were?

10 MS. JOHNSON: I can't answer for the applicant  
11 why they moved their compressor station. I can tell you  
12 that there were -- I can't answer specifically, but there  
13 were engineering factors. There were probably business  
14 decisions that they made to move their compressor station to  
15 a different location. In fact, there weren't, none of the  
16 locations that were provided by the public were ultimately,  
17 was the ultimate site for the compressor station, but I can  
18 tell you that we did spend a lot of time looking at other  
19 alternate locations. In asking the applicant about those  
20 other sites that the public provided.

21 Ultimately, the applicant proposed a new location  
22 but we did -- and when I say we do take into consideration  
23 the public's concerns and questions, we do. We do spend a  
24 lot of time getting input from the public and subsequently  
25 asking the applicant follow-up questions so that we can

1 respond to the public's concerns; and in that case,  
2 including the public's concerns and comments and our  
3 questions, they decided to propose a new location.

4 MS. WEBB: Will there be a time that you have  
5 another public meeting, like after you've taken all of this  
6 into account, will there be another response in another  
7 public meeting?

8 MS. JOHNSON: As Julia mentioned, and on the flow  
9 diagram there are a couple public opportunities. Once we  
10 take all the information that Columbia Gulf has provided,  
11 considered all the public and agencies cooperating and not  
12 cooperating agencies' concerns, we generate an environmental  
13 impact statement, the EIS Julia was talking about, and mail  
14 it out. There's that 45 day comment period where folks can  
15 mail in, or electronically file comments and we will have  
16 comment meetings to get the public's input and feedback on  
17 our environmental impact statement.

18 MS. WEBB: My last question is, have you ever  
19 denied applications for a process like this before? Just  
20 flat out denied the gas company to build their compressor  
21 stations?

22 MS. JOHNSON: At first I will say that there are  
23 a lot of applications that are filed at FERC that go through  
24 an extensive pre-filing process. They eventually file their  
25 application, as Columbia has, and for whatever reason

1 whether it's markets or other economic reasons, they  
2 withdraw their application. All of the applications that  
3 are filed with FERC have their own life of their own; they  
4 die, they withdraw, or we eventually analyze the  
5 environmental impacts, issue a document and the Commission  
6 makes a decision. There are a few instances where for  
7 different reasons the Commission has denied applications or  
8 denied approval of those projects for various reasons.

9 MS. WEBB: A few? Okay, thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. YUAN: Okay. Anybody else like to speak?

12 Yes, please.

13 MS. COLE: I'll be quick, I just have one  
14 question. My name is Fran Cole, F R A N C O L E. And I  
15 just wondered why the Nashville area has two going in when  
16 that's not happening anywhere else?

17 MS. YUAN: So these projects are not being  
18 proposed by FERC. They're being proposed by the applicant  
19 and from my understanding of the other compressor station,  
20 it's another company, it's another applicant. We don't make  
21 decisions as to why two companies are proposing compressor  
22 stations in a general area. So, we just review their  
23 application.

24 They may have an existing pipeline in the area  
25 that they want to upgrade, add compression, so just to ask

1 us why two are being proposed in this area, FERC can't  
2 answer that question. That is a decision made by the  
3 applicant, by the private companies, and we review their  
4 applications.

5 MS. COLE: But it still needs to be considered,  
6 the side effects of the overlap and.

7 MS. YUAN: And we do. When we analyze the  
8 environmental impacts we also analyze the cumulative impacts  
9 of a project and other projects in what we call a region of  
10 influence, the general area in which a project is going in.  
11 We analyze basically the incremental impact of a project  
12 when considering all the other projects that are going on in  
13 the area. So we will consider that.

14 MS. COLE: Yes, please don't forget that when it  
15 comes down to the bottom line.

16 MS. YUAN: Oh, no, we won't. Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. YUAN: I think we have someone else here  
19 wanting to speak?

20 AUDIENCE: (Inaudible)

21 MS. YUAN: Did she leave? Anyone else?

22 MR. SULFRIDGE: All right. My name is Aren  
23 Sulfridge. A R E N S U L F R I D G E. Thanks for coming  
24 out and holding this meeting. I was not disappointed with  
25 the number of people that showed up, because this is a good

1 number and a lot of different ages and everything.

2 I was thinking, by Mill Creek there is a  
3 protected wooded area, I don't know if anybody knows what  
4 exactly that's called but something you can look into as I  
5 understand. You'll be looking into that sort of thing for  
6 the environmental impact statement. There was a question  
7 earlier about what other kinds of things you guys look at  
8 like journals and everything. I wanted to kind of revisit  
9 that. So, in the report, what kind of sources do you  
10 generally take?

11 MS. JOHNSON: So we utilize a lot of expertise  
12 from other federal agencies; like I mentioned before here  
13 for this project we have the Environmental Protection Agency  
14 as a cooperating agency. We utilize a lot of knowledge from  
15 state and local agencies. Your Tennessee Department of  
16 Natural Resources. We reach out to them. Considering the  
17 issues and comments they have, and if there is a specific  
18 issue local to the area, we look to them to help us get  
19 information about that.

20 We look to our own research. We look at, when we  
21 do our, when we prepare our environmental impact statement  
22 we look at peer-reviewed research documents. Basically  
23 those are the kinds of things. We look to people with real  
24 expertise in this, in whatever field, or whatever concern.  
25 Is that the question?

1           MR. SULFRIDGE: Sure. Okay. Yeah, I just, thank  
2 you. I wanted to express my opposition to this. It just  
3 really seems like a bad decision on the part of this company  
4 to even think about putting it in such a highly populated  
5 area; and then we mentioned the other project, too, by  
6 another company and so you guys are kind of in the gap  
7 there. You'll consider both I'm sure.

8           I think I can speak for everybody to say that we  
9 appreciate your involvement in this and your remembering  
10 to weigh the effects of both of the projects and just all  
11 the things that we mentioned as well as the dense population  
12 of the area in your recommendation and the EIS paper. Thank  
13 you.

14           MS. YUAN: Thank you.

15           (Applause)

16           MS. WILLIAMS: Hello, my name is Sabrina. S A B R  
17 I N A, Williams, W I L L I A M S. I had maybe two or three  
18 questions. At the beginning of the meeting, if I understood  
19 correctly, you said that there was a third-party contractor  
20 or some entity that was helping you with the scoping. Could  
21 you repeat that?

22           MS. YUAN: Yeah. So we have, FERC employees a  
23 third-party contractor who works directly for us basically  
24 as an extension of our staff to help us prepare  
25 environmental documents, particularly large documents like

1 an environmental impact statement. Just because of the  
2 staff, just to help our staff because we just don't have  
3 enough people to do that. We, FERC reviews everything, we  
4 work in concert, so basically just an extension of our  
5 staff. Just contracted.

6 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. The next question is now  
7 that we've had this particular meeting. From the time that  
8 the gas company makes the application until the time that  
9 the decision is made, whether or not the permit will be  
10 granted, normally, what's the time frame on that?

11 MS. YUAN: So the application was filed, it was  
12 filed at the end of April. April 29th. So generally it  
13 takes, what, about ten months to do an EIS?

14 Approximately. Give or take.

15 MS. JOHNSON: Ten or twelve months.

16 MS. YUAN: Yeah. So, about a year, we'll say.  
17 Then it will take the Commission a couple, three months, to  
18 make a decision to whether to approve or deny the project.

19 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay, so after this meeting  
20 tonight, does the Commission meet only a few times a year or  
21 do they meet on a case-by-case basis?

22 MS. YUAN: The Commission is continuously  
23 reviewing like environmental impact statements and the  
24 application. As the environmental impact statement is  
25 completed, they're reviewing these. They're not, we have

1 monthly Commission meetings but they are continuously  
2 reviewing these applications to make a decision, they're not  
3 going to -- as the environmental impact statement is  
4 finished, they will put it into their hopper and continue  
5 reviewing it. I don't know if that's the best way of saying  
6 it. MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Once you do your study and  
7 you submit your findings, then the Commission will meet,  
8 review the findings and then render a decision?

9 MS. YUAN: Correct.

10 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. So from this meeting is  
11 there an estimate on how long that will possibly take?

12 MS. YUAN: So, I think we, so we are in June. So  
13 let's say they filed their application two months ago, give  
14 or take. So we're looking probably at a decision next  
15 summer? Next summer. 2017.

16 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay, so the people who are in  
17 opposition to this have a few, you mentioned the 45 day  
18 period to make some comments or whatever, so, is there like  
19 a point where the public has no more input?

20 MS. YUAN: Generally, according to -- and this  
21 gets into regulations and things like that -- according to  
22 the Council of Environmental Regulations, which are  
23 basically the regulations that implement the National  
24 Environmental Policy Act, we have set public comment  
25 periods. The public scoping period is 30 days and the

1 public comment period is 45 days.

2           However, FERC keeps our docket open and  
3 continuously will accept comments. We will continuously  
4 accept comments even after the 45 day comment period, but we  
5 do like I said, I mentioned earlier, we do encourage you to  
6 file your comments during the set comment period so that we  
7 can, you know, start looking at them and start analyzing  
8 them, making any changes to the draft environmental impact  
9 statement as needed so we can issue a final environmental  
10 impact statement.

11           MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Those are all the questions  
12 I had. Thank you.

13           MS. YUAN: Okay. Thank you.

14           (Applause)

15           MS. ELLIS: My name is Kelly Ellis. K E L L E Y,  
16 Ellis, E L L I S. You mentioned you considered the  
17 incremental impact, and so that reminded me of something  
18 that I wanted to make sure you all considered. Along with  
19 my neighbor, Tom Hoffman, I've lived in the Mill Run  
20 subdivision, down hill from the proposed site. I can also  
21 hear the cows moo. And it's nice.

22           And so I don't know where you go to do your noise  
23 impact, or when you go do it, but in the evenings and in the  
24 early mornings it's blissful out there. So I invite you to  
25 come and sit on my back porch during those times and listen.

1 But we have a neighbor that mentioned that we are in the  
2 flight path. That is an incredible noise at times. We also  
3 are near a railroad, so we have trains that go by and blow  
4 their horns and whistles. So we hear that.

5 We are also really close to Interstate 24. So  
6 especially during the day, we have that interstate noise  
7 just bleeding through all the time. I do not invite you to  
8 come to my house in the middle of the day because it is  
9 noisy. And I would like you to consider those when you talk  
10 about your incremental impact. Thank you.

11 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. PETERSON: Hi, I'm Jennifer Peterson. J E N  
14 N I F E R P E T E R S O N. All my concerns have already  
15 been spoken tonight and I echo all of those, but I do have a  
16 question of clarification about wording so that I can make  
17 sure I understand something. I've read some of the  
18 documents, the FERC documents for other proposed stations  
19 including the one in Joelton that you've already done your  
20 impact statement about.

21 The phrase region of influence is used quite a  
22 lot. I want to make sure I understand because it was  
23 confusing to me when I was reading those documents whether  
24 that meant the area that you decided to study to determine  
25 the level of impact, or your conclusion about what region

1 was actually going to be impacted. Sometimes you would use  
2 that phrase and then talk about negligible impact. This is  
3 especially important obviously when it comes to the air  
4 quality question. We've seen a lot of maps about this  
5 region of influence and especially the overlap.

6 So, can you answer that question for me? What  
7 exactly does that phrase mean?

8 MS. YUAN: So I can answer because I think  
9 generally the region of influence, or maybe Gertrude can  
10 answer a little bit about the region of influence for say,  
11 air quality. So a region of influence is something that, a  
12 term that you probably saw on the cumulative effects  
13 analysis. Basically, a cumulative effects analysis is  
14 looking at an area in which, a region of influence can be  
15 different for each resource. So for example, the cumulative  
16 impact region of influence for wildlife could be a  
17 watershed, but for a say, air quality, I think we use an  
18 airshed. Or AQR, is the air quality control region.

19 Generally, it's the area in which we look at  
20 projects that are past projects, present projects, future  
21 projects that are being proposed to which our project could  
22 potentially have incremental impacts to that specific  
23 resource.

24 MS. PETERSON: So it's a potential area of  
25 influence?

MS. YUAN: No, it is an actual --

1 MS. PETERSON: It is actual?

2 MS. YUAN: -- actual geographic area. For  
3 instance, like a socioeconomic impact, cumulative impact,  
4 will look at maybe like at an accounting level. The impacts  
5 of the proposed project added to all the other past,  
6 present, and foreseeable future projects in the county, and  
7 the ultimate aggregated impacts of all the projects.

8 MS. PETERSON: So, for air quality, for example.  
9 How do you determine that region of influence?

10 MS. JOHNSON: Typically, and what we've been  
11 using recently, is a 50 kilometer radius for operation. But  
12 a lot of it is dependent on the air dispersion modeling  
13 analysis that we'll request that the applicant provide us.  
14 It depends on the type of facility and the kind of permit  
15 that the state or the federal agency would issue for the  
16 project and the levels of pollutants that would be emitted  
17 from the facility would determine the modeling analysis  
18 that we would request from the applicant.

19 MS. PETERSON: So, for somebody who doesn't know  
20 what any of that means, you've already determined from past  
21 experience in projects that a certain radius is going to be  
22 affected by a gas compressor station, right? And that's the  
23 region of influence? Is that from past experience, this is  
24 the radius that's definitely going to be impacted? Or is  
25 that what you'll be studying in your review?

1 MS. JOHNSON: So region of influence is really  
2 looking at the cumulative impacts of that project, the  
3 contribution of that project on the other past, present, and  
4 reasonably foreseeable future projects. That's when the  
5 region of influence, that's when we use that term in those  
6 different areas for cumulative impacts.

7 JENNIFER PETERSON: Okay. Thank you. I'm not sure  
8 that -- I'm probably the only one confused, so, that's okay.

9 (Simultaneous discussion) ["No, you're not."]

10 MS. YUAN: You're asking if there would  
11 definitely be an impact within the region of influence.

12 MS. PETERSON: Okay, so I've seen all the little  
13 maps, you know, all those circles and stuff, and it's a  
14 foregone conclusion based on what you know about gas  
15 compressor stations that, within that region you will be  
16 effected by pollutants; or are you going in and you're going  
17 to be studying the level of pollutants in that region, and  
18 we don't know yet --

19 MS. YUAN: Right.

20 MS. PETERSON: -- what that impact is going to  
21 be.

22 MS. YUAN: Right. The latter.

23 MS. PETERSON: Okay. So we don't know for sure  
24 that the gas from that pressure station will affect that  
25 whole area. That's what you're going to be reviewing?

1 MS. YUAN: Correct. We're going to review for  
2 any resources the incremental impacts that this project or  
3 any proposed project that we're actually reviewing is going  
4 to have on the resources within the region of influence. A  
5 region of influence is determined; it's not like an area  
6 where we know there's going to be impacts. It's an area we  
7 look at where there could be impacts and there could be an  
8 addition from our project, or not.

9 MS. PETERSON: Okay, so that -- so it is not your  
10 conclusion, you're basically defining your area of study.

11 MS. YUAN: Correct. Correct. It's like your  
12 study area.

13 MS. PETERSON: Okay, so that radius, that region  
14 of influence, is not necessarily how far the pollution is  
15 going to spread. It's the radius you're going to be looking  
16 at to see whether that pollution will be there. But in  
17 fact, the impact might be less than that?

18 MS. YUAN: Correct.

19 MS. PETERSON: Okay. That does answer my  
20 question. Thank you.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. YUAN: Sorry. Anyone else?

23 BRANT MILLER: I just have a question?

24 MS. YUAN: Sure. Can you come up to the  
25 microphone though so we can make sure it's recorded?

1           MR. MILLER: Very briefly. Can you tell us when  
2 the transcripts of this meeting will be available online?

3           MS. YUAN: Can you just state your name quickly?

4           MR. MILLER: Oh, Brant Miller, M I L L E R.

5           MS. YUAN: The transcripts generally come out I  
6 believe in a couple weeks. They will be posted to the FERC  
7 docket.

8           MR. MILLER: Okay. Thank you very much.

9           MS. YUAN: Thank you for your comments.

10           CATHERINE BYRD: I'm Catherine Byrd. C A T H E R  
11 I N E B Y R D. Just curious: Are you guys the lead to  
12 the project or are you all just part of the agency that's  
13 come down here to represent FERC? Or are you guys the leads  
14 to the project?

15           MS. YUAN: Are we the what? I'm sorry.

16           MS. BYRD: The project leads to the people who  
17 will be analyzing our particular data?

18           MS. YUAN: Yes, I am the project manager.

19           MS. BYRD: Got ya. Thank you very much for  
20 coming. We don't know about all this stuff. Have you'all,  
21 I mean this is probably; you're probably like, yes for sure,  
22 since y'all are here in town are y'all going to drive around  
23 the proposed site? Have y'all already done that?

24           MS. YUAN: We've actually done that already.

25           MS. BYRD: Good. I imagined you did. If not I

1 would like to take you around, if not. I just didn't know  
2 if that was part of it, so you can see the community that we  
3 do have here. And it is densely populated. It does have  
4 schools and churches and streams and recreational areas.  
5 It's not an industrial area and we all have families, we  
6 want to grow old here. And that's just important, so I just  
7 wanted to make sure. But thank you guys for coming and  
8 taking that all into consideration.

9 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

10 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

11 MS. YUAN: Okay. Anyone else? Okay.

12 So without any more -- I'm sorry,

13 MS. HARRIS: Amy Harris. A M Y H A R R I S. I  
14 was just wondering, the information that you're going to be  
15 gathering, is it going to be independent by you? Or is it  
16 going to be only being provided by the applicant?

17 MS. YUAN: No. So the applicant has provided  
18 resource reports as I mentioned earlier that provides  
19 information about the different resources, the different  
20 resources. FERC also does our own independent analysis. We  
21 look to, like I mentioned before, cooperating agencies,  
22 other local, state, federal agencies that are maybe not  
23 cooperating agencies, but we do our own independent  
24 research, too.

25 MS. HARRIS: Okay.

1 MS. YUAN: Okay. Is there anyone else?

2 I apologize, it's a little dark out there.

3 Oh. Someone.

4 MS. HAWKINS: I have one nagging question.

5 Lillian Hawkins. Do I have to spell it again? Okay. I'm  
6 dying to know, because I cannot wrap my head around this:  
7 What, if any, definition of Public Convenience and Necessity  
8 are applied to these applications? I mean, is it carte  
9 blanche whenever they send one in? Or do we actually have a  
10 definition? I was just curious.

11 MS. JOHNSON: Typically in all of our, the  
12 Commission orders there's a certificate policy statement  
13 that goes in, and it's in the actual order, that goes,  
14 briefly talks about our, the Commission's policy statement  
15 and what's considered when granting an authorization or  
16 certificate for public convenience and necessity.

17 MS. HAWKINS: Does it define what is meant by  
18 public convenience or necessity?

19 MS. JOHNSON: In that policy statement they do  
20 talk about what it means to grant a certificate to a  
21 project.

22 MS. HAWKINS: Where would we find that?

23 MS. JOHNSON: You can go into any docket. If you  
24 go into that brochure that's out there, eLibrary, you can  
25 search any date range, and there will probably be lots of

1 filing by other people. On several different dockets you  
2 can search Commission orders. All of the Commission's  
3 authorizations are posted on our eLibrary site for public  
4 viewing, and you can see in there, the Commission's  
5 certificate policies.

6 MS. HAWKINS: I was just trying to fathom how  
7 they even qualify, to be honest with you, to apply for that  
8 since it didn't appear to be anything of benefit to the  
9 United States at all, that I could tell. But anyway.

10 Would you like a copy of that letter?

11 MS. YUAN: Yes. Yes, please.

12 MS. HAWKINS: I'll be happy to hook you up.

13 MS. YUAN: Sir. Would you like to come up again?

14 MR. SASKOWSKI: I will be brief. Rick, first  
15 name, R I C K. Saskowski, S A S K O W S K I. I'd like a  
16 clarification on something that's been stated earlier about  
17 the zoning. I believe it was stated on the record that the  
18 zoning is subject to the local municipality, is that  
19 correct?

20 MS. YUAN: I believe the question was how the  
21 zoning, like if the property would be rezoned?

22 MR. SASKOWSKI: Correct.

23 MS. YUAN: That I can't answer.

24 RICK SASKOWSKI: What I'm asking is, is that  
25 zoning subject to the local municipality in this case, Metro

1 Nashville. Would they dictate whether this would be  
2 industrial, rural, residential, agricultural? Is that based  
3 on the municipalities that determine that?

4 MS. YUAN: I would believe yes. It is up to the  
5 municipality to determine that.

6 RICK SASKOWSKI: So, let me give you a very brief  
7 scenario. If, for some reason, that FERC does decide to  
8 pass this and says regardless of the population density, we  
9 will put this compressor station in the Cane Ridge area, but  
10 the local government says this is not industrial, it's  
11 rural-residential, isn't that a conflict? Because you have  
12 industry in a residential area? Where I'm going with this  
13 is, there are laws in place that says you can't build  
14 industry in a particular areas, i.e. residential,  
15 agricultural-residential.

16 So, doesn't that by logic, and I'm sorry I don't  
17 have access to Spock, but I'm sure he would say that if this  
18 is industry and you buy a piece of land and it's zoned  
19 rural-residential and there's 80,100, maybe even more people  
20 than that and it's growing, it shouldn't be allowed to be  
21 there in the first place.

22 MS. YUAN: Possibly. I think that's a, that's  
23 not something that we've, you know, we haven't crossed that  
24 bridge yet.

25 MR. SASKOWSKI: I'm trying to wrap my head around

1 the fact that there's been a lot of discussion over the past  
2 several months and for that matter, since the land was  
3 purchased last year about how FERC being a federal agency  
4 can override local laws, state laws, because it's federal;  
5 but when I heard what you said, that it comes down to  
6 zoning, than in fact, it sounds like there is some  
7 authority, in fact, with the local municipalities that can  
8 say if you don't abide by our rules and you don't follow our  
9 laws and ordinances, you should not be allowed to petition  
10 in the first place.

11           Is that taken into effect? I know that's not  
12 environmental. I know it doesn't effect deer. I know it  
13 doesn't effect a lot of other things, but it's a law. I  
14 guess where I'm going with this, and I apologize for being a  
15 little longer-winded than I wanted to be, but we have laws  
16 so that we can follow things. And I'm sorry, but I'm an  
17 accountant and accountants follow laws. That's what we do.

18           So, if we have a law and we pass this law to say  
19 this isn't allowed in a particular area, but then someone  
20 comes along and says "You know what? I think this is great.  
21 I think I can put something right here," and we break that  
22 law, aren't we doing something that we shouldn't be doing in  
23 the first place? That's kind of like somebody speeding down  
24 and saying "You know what? You said it was 40 but I'm doing  
25 50, okay, we'll cut you a break." You're breaking the law.

1           So I'm trying to get clarification on the zoning.  
2   When is it appropriate to just completely disregard the  
3   zoning? And when can you start bending it and maybe it's  
4   okay. And maybe it's okay more than it's not okay.

5           MS. JOHNSON: So, we expect all applicants,  
6   Columbia Gulf included, to file their permanent applications  
7   if they are requesting that the zoning be changed from  
8   whatever it is currently to industrial if it has to be  
9   changed. And in this case we're expecting that Columbia  
10  Gulf is going to file for that zoning change if..

11          MR. SASKOWSKI: Okay. Have you driven down  
12  Barnes Road.

13          MS. JOHNSON: We did, yes.

14          MR. SASKOWSKI: I think you said you had. It's a  
15  two lane road. It's 40 miles an hour. Five years ago it  
16  used to be 30 and I'm sure there's a lot of residents here  
17  who are probably upset that it's 40 now.

18                 If you have an industry and if, for some chance,  
19  this change is to industrial, that two lane road could be  
20  four lanes, couldn't it? Very easily. So, again, if you  
21  have a municipality that says, "we don't want to change that  
22  but you have chemicals, you have other things you need to  
23  dispose of," now we have issues because there's safety  
24  issues. You have Delvin Downs which is one subdivision  
25  which has one road that exits their subdivision. It's

1 connected to Stanford Village which is where I've been  
2 living for the past 15 years. There was one road.

3 So you have two exit points. Those two exit  
4 points are on each side of that compressor station. There's  
5 no place else to go. So if you have a blowdown, if you have  
6 a safety issue, where do we go? We don't have a horse, we  
7 can't run to the other side, we're trapped. So, does that  
8 become part of the environmental impact study? As far as  
9 exit routes?

10 MS. JOHNSON: We do evaluate the safety of these  
11 natural gas facilities and the impacts on the neighboring  
12 areas. So that is taken into consideration.

13 MR. SASKOWSKI: And when you consider the socio-  
14 economical impacts, how far back do you go when you look at  
15 that as far as a trend line? Fifteen years ago we were,  
16 other than Mill Run, we were the only subdivision in the  
17 area. Every two years probably, there's been an additional  
18 subdivision. There's, along Barnes Road now there's about  
19 six, seven additional subdivisions. Some in excess of 500  
20 homes.

21 And you can do the math as simply  
22 as I. That's quite a few people. And that's just along  
23 Barnes Road. Not to mention when you start bringing in  
24 other communities like Lennox Village that has between 500  
25 and 1000 homes. And you start taking into consideration Oak

1 Highlands that has over 500 homes that was already in  
2 existence. Mill Run is a developing community. Not to  
3 mention Indian Creek and a lot of other communities and  
4 subdivisions that we're completely forgetting.

5           So, again, as far as zoning, to me, it seems very  
6 simple. If the city decides they don't want to zone an  
7 industrial facility, that land as industrial, that should  
8 null and void everything. Is my thinking incorrect on this?  
9 If you tell me that the zoning is at the municipal level,  
10 where, who trumps who then?

11           MS. JOHNSON: Well, the zoning is at the  
12 municipal level. We would expect that Columbia would work  
13 with that municipality initially whether to decide to change  
14 the zoning of that property. Ultimately there is federal  
15 preemption over local and in some cases --

16           MR. SASKOWSKI: So does that mean that if I'm in  
17 charge of the zoning and I say no, we don't change the  
18 zoning and somebody doesn't like that decision, will say  
19 'you know what, Rick, we're just changing it anyway, we  
20 don't care what you think,' is that what you're saying?  
21 That you would just -- so in fact, the power does not exist  
22 at the local level, it exists at the federal level, and we  
23 just need to be consistent all the way around. We need to  
24 play nice?

25           MS. JOHNSON: So for these projects under the

1 Natural Gas Act they are given federal preemption.

2 RICK SASKOWSKI: For zoning? So, in fact, it  
3 isn't at the local level because we're already --

4 MS. JOHNSON: It's still at the local level.  
5 We'll expect that Columbia Gulf will work with --

6 MR. SASKOWSKI: No, but you're strong-arming  
7 then, and saying "Well, we're giving you this, this project  
8 has been approved and as a federal government they've been  
9 given exemption which means you don't have a choice. You  
10 have to pass it." That's kind of like my boss telling me  
11 you can do A or you can do B, but if you do A you keep your  
12 job and if you do B you lose your job. I say well, you know  
13 what, I like this job as long as it's not unethical or  
14 anything else, I'm going to do A because I want to keep my  
15 job, and keep paying the bills and that's basically what it  
16 comes down to as far as our local government. We can,  
17 we can cooperate with the federal government as far as your  
18 decision, but if we disagree, it doesn't matter, you just  
19 come in and say your decision is null and void, is that  
20 correct?

21 MS. JOHNSON: For the most part, that is correct.

22 MR. SASKOWSKI: So the power isn't with the local  
23 municipality, then?

24 MS. JOHNSON: I'm not saying that we're telling  
25 any applicant that they don't have to file for their --

1           MR. SASKOWSKI: That's the clarification I've  
2     been getting at. So why say the power is with the  
3     municipality? It's not.

4           AUDIENCE: That's not what she is saying. She  
5     just meant that zoning is with -- the federal government  
6     does not have anything to do with zoning. Both of the  
7     municipalities have everything to do with zoning. Federal  
8     preemption allows them to override zoning for federal  
9     projects. This is an interstate project; it's a federal  
10    project and that's why the local zoning ultimately will have  
11    nothing, no local laws will have an impact.

12          MR. SASKOWSKI: Exactly. So, telling somebody  
13    they have the power to do something when in fact you --

14          AUDIENCE: [off mic] She didn't say they had the  
15    power -- She was just saying zoning comes from the local  
16    municipality.

17          RICK SASKOWSKI: Zoning comes from the local  
18    municipality.

19          AUDIENCE: And the federal government can  
20    override that zoning.

21          MR. SASKOWSKI: Correct.

22          AUDIENCE; That's it.

23          RICK SASKOWSKI: Then we have a difference of  
24    opinion in how authority is derived.

25          AUDIENCE: You don't have the authority. They

1 have the authority.

2 MR. SASKOWSKI: Then you don't tell me that you  
3 have, that the rules are within your bounds. You have no  
4 authority to set that ruling.

5 AUDIENCE: Who doesn't have the authority?

6 RICK SASKOWSKI: The local government?

7 AUDIENCE: The local government does not have the  
8 final say on this federal project.

9 RICK SASKOWSKI: Exactly.

10 MR. COLE: That's what he just said.

11 That's. Y'all know that.

12 MS. YUAN: I think we've gotten to the point  
13 that.

14 MR. SASKOWSKI: But the point, but it's on the  
15 record that you said the authority is with the local  
16 government.

17 MS. YUAN: No. I didn't say that.

18 MR. COLE: But she didn't say that.

19 AUDIENCE: That's not what she meant. She just  
20 meant that zoning comes from --

21 MR. SASKOWSKI: Okay. I won't argue about what's  
22 been said, because it's on the record and we can look at the  
23 transcript and you can pull that out. But, thank you.

24 MR. COLE: That's not really what she said,  
25 they're going to do what they want to anyway.

1           MR. SASKOWSKI: They're going to do whatever they  
2 want. That's the point.

3           MR. SULFRIDGE: Quick question. So earlier we  
4 talked about if they, if a decision was made to change the  
5 location of one of the sites, so let's say this change comes  
6 from Columbia Gulf so then they would have to completely  
7 reapply? Change their application, since the application is  
8 for seven sites then to change the location of one they  
9 would have to reapply, or if it comes from the FERC then  
10 when that decision comes down from the Commission, can the  
11 committee say 'yes you're approved but you have to change  
12 the location of this one?' Can the Commission, F E R C,  
13 dictate on an individual level as far as the location of the  
14 sites?

15           MS. YUAN: I'll try to answer that first part and  
16 maybe Gertrude can answer the second part better.

17           So, the first part, so it's Columbia or any  
18 applicant chooses to propose another alternative site,  
19 another proposed site. They would have to file an amendment  
20 to their application and provide all the resource reports  
21 for that new site. So that we can analyze that site. It's  
22 not that they would have to file a whole new application for  
23 the all the other sites if they aren't changing anything  
24 with the other sites.

25           MR. SULFRIDGE: And all the reports that go along

1 with each site. They would have to re-apply all that. Just  
2 for the one site.

3 MS. YUAN: No. It's just for the one site that  
4 changed.

5 You want to answer the order part?

6 MS. JOHNSON: If Staff were to recommend that the  
7 Commission were to approve another site other what an  
8 applicant was proposing, we would have the information that  
9 we would need to say, 'Well, yes, this other site has  
10 significant environmental advantages over the proposed  
11 site.' An applicant wouldn't have to provide additional  
12 information because through our analysis and asking  
13 questions of the applicant, we would decide on our own --  
14 Staff would -- that some other site that we've looked at,  
15 we've looked at all the environmental impacts of that site.  
16 In recommending it, we would say we decided with our  
17 analysis that we, Staff, are recommending that the  
18 Commission require the applicant to adopt this other site.

19 MR. SULFRIDGE: Okay and if, let's say you make  
20 that recommendation, then what if the company decides that  
21 they want to build -- do they have to agree to that?

22 MS. JOHNSON: So an applicant, once the  
23 Commission issues an order authorizing any facility, the  
24 applicant has a right, and so does anyone else who is a  
25 party to the proceedings, a rehearing of the case. If they

1 disagree with what's included in the Commission order, they  
2 can request a rehearing on whatever topic of concern it is  
3 to them.

4           Whether it's an applicant or an intervenor or any  
5 person that's an intervenor. So, yes, they could request  
6 rehearing, say, per se, that Staff would recommend an  
7 alternative site and the Commission approved it, they could  
8 say 'well, we don't agree with the Commission's decision.'  
9 And if that would take it's own course of how the Commission  
10 would decide on the rehearing of that case.

11           MR. SULFRIDGE: Would they have to wait until  
12 that process was resolved to start building the other six?

13           MS. JOHNSON: It would be at the applicant's  
14 risk, I think, to construct the other facilities; but  
15 ultimately the FERC would have to grant permission for them  
16 to start construction. Just because a Commission order is  
17 issued, there are, in all of our Commission orders, several  
18 environmental conditions that an applicant would have to  
19 comply with before FERC issues a 'go' on starting  
20 construction.

21           MR. SULFRIDGE: All right. Thank you.

22           MS. MILLER: Patricia Miller. He probably can  
23 spell that. I understand that there were four sites looked  
24 at before the particular one was determined at Cane Ridge.  
25 Are those other sites given in the reports? And do we have

1 access to them?

2 MS. YUAN: Yes. You do. It's actually discussed  
3 in Resource Report 10. The four sites that the company  
4 looked at, and why a couple of them were dismissed, or  
5 several of them were dismissed and how they came to their  
6 proposed site.

7 MS. MILLER: Thank you.

8 MS. YUAN: You all know the drill now.

9 MR. ROZENBOOM: Just real quick. Mike Rozenboom,  
10 R O Z E N B O O M. What my friend Rick was trying to say, I  
11 think, Federal preemption is a big deal. You guys are given  
12 a tremendous amount of authority and power, and that's it.  
13 Just, we, we trust, we have to put our trust in you because  
14 that's the only other place we can put it.

15 You obviously, we understand that the pipeline is  
16 going to try to make money. We get that. Federal  
17 preemption is going to have to be used to make this happen  
18 because Nashville's against it. The local government is  
19 against it. Our state senators are against it. We're all  
20 against it.

21 I know that the environmental impact ultimately,  
22 you put these gas compression stations in other places.  
23 They pump out the same stuff, so I know that FERC allows  
24 these things to happen. I get it. With this particular  
25 case though, federal preemption should not be used for a

1 foreign company, a foreign owned company, to put more gas  
2 for export. Period. Federal preemption should not be used.

3 I would believe that if you looked through all of  
4 the cases that you guys have used and allowed federal  
5 preemption, this would probably be the first to allow a  
6 foreign company to put more gas through our lines for  
7 export. For that reason, I do not think preemption should  
8 be used in this case. Because you're not going to get local  
9 cooperation. Nor do I believe that you should think that  
10 the pipeline should. Thank you.

11 (Applause)

12 MR. TANGREN: My name is Don Tangren. I live in  
13 the Cane Ridge area. It's D O N T A N G R E N. I have a  
14 question: Do you look at the long-range plan and  
15 Nashville's long-range plan for this area?

16 MS. YUAN: So, yes we do look at when we do our  
17 analysis for land use.

18 MR. TANGREN: Thank you.

19 MS. YUAN: We do look at the local master plan or  
20 long-use plans.

21 MR. TANGREN: Yeah. They have a master plan for  
22 this area. And it's basically, they don't really like Cane  
23 Ridge, there in south Nashville because it's rural. It's  
24 not making money for them. They want as many homes in this  
25 area as they can. A lot of people here don't like it but

1 they don't own enough land to do much about it. There are  
2 several developments close by that are going to add several  
3 thousand homes to this area and that's just a couple of  
4 developments.

5           So, even what we're talking about now as far as  
6 population density, it's no where near where it's going to  
7 be in 10, 15, 20 years from now. That really needs to be  
8 taken into account. There's areas where you can go where  
9 that population is going to be fairly stable. It is not  
10 going to be stable here; it is going to, it is just going to  
11 max out. And it's only going to cause more trouble for more  
12 people.

13           Even though it's an area where they can move in  
14 to, and they will move into, it's still going to be an area  
15 that that is going to have an impact on that many more  
16 people. And I want to say something too about your average  
17 55 decibel monitoring. That's not going to be the only  
18 noise in that area. You're just adding 55 decibels to  
19 what's already there. So when a train goes past, or when an  
20 airplane goes over, you could hit 85 decibels or more. In  
21 which case people would be required -- well, not required,  
22 but they really need to wear hearing protection just to  
23 prevent hearing loss. So, at 55, may sound good. But that  
24 55 just may push people over the limit to where they're  
25 starting to lose their hearing. It may sound 55, we're

1 staying safe, but that's not going to be the only noise in  
2 the neighborhood. So, I mean, you really need to take that  
3 into account too.

4 Thank you.

5 MS. YUAN: Thank you.

6 (Applause)

7 MS. YUAN: Do we have any more speakers?

8 MS. TANGREN: Carol Tangren. I just want to add  
9 something to what my husband had said. I know you're  
10 looking at the master plan. In addition to the developments  
11 for homes and stuff, you probably see on the master plan  
12 something called Southern Bypass. Which they want to  
13 continue construction. That's going to put another major  
14 freeway that comes through the Cane Ridge area very close to  
15 where that plant will be. I realize that says, hey, that  
16 looks attractive for them to get their trucks carrying the  
17 excess off, but that also should be taken into consideration  
18 when looking at what will the ultimate noise impact be in  
19 that area. Because that highway is going to be there.

20 That's probably where you see all these big power  
21 lines. If you go up one exit towards Hickory Hollow, that  
22 whole area is going to be redone so they can put that bypass  
23 through there. Okay. So please look at that as well when  
24 you're looking for the noise impact that's going to be long-  
25 term.

1           I believe City Council may still be here or not,  
2 but they originally had put off that plan, but they bumped  
3 it up, they are working on construction now with  
4 anticipation of it being completed by 2020. They were not  
5 going to not do it until then, but I think they're  
6 anticipating having it completed by at least 2020. So  
7 please also look at that as well when you look at noise.  
8 Thank you.

9           MS. JOHNSON: Thank you.

10          MS. YUAN: Thank you.

11          Anyone else would like to speak?

12          So without any more speakers, the formal part of  
13 this meeting will conclude. On behalf of the Federal Energy  
14 Regulatory Commission, I would like to thank you all for  
15 coming tonight. Let the record show that the Gulf Xpress  
16 Project scoping meeting in Antioch, Tennessee concluded at  
17 9:04 p.m. Thank you.

18          (Whereupon, at 9:04 p.m., the public scoping  
19 meeting concluded.)

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## 1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

2

3 This is to certify that the attached proceeding

4

5 before the FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION in the

6

Matter of:

7

Name of Proceeding:

8

GULF XPRESS PROJECT

9

10

11

12

13

14

Docket No.: CP16-361-000

15

Place: Antioch, TN

16

Date: 6/21/2016

17

18 were held as herein appears, and that this is the original

19

transcript thereof for the file of the Federal Energy

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Regulatory Commission, and is a full correct transcripton of

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the proceedings.

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Daniel Hawkins

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Official Reporter

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