

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF: : Docket No.
RUBY PIPELINE PROJECT : PF08-9-000

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Eagle Lodge
Lakeview, Oregon

Wednesday, April 23, 2008

The above-entitled matter came on for scoping meeting, pursuant to notice, at 7:06 p.m.

Moderator: Dave Swearingen.

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

2 MR. SWEARINGEN: I'd like to go ahead and get
3 started here.

4 I want to welcome you all here tonight. My name
5 is Dave Swearingen. I'm an environmental project manager
6 with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

7 Now at the end of the table here is Bill Regan.
8 He is with Merjent. Merjent is an environmental consulting
9 corporation who is assisting in the preparation of the
10 environmental analysis.

11 Also at the table is Mark Mackiewicz, with the
12 U.S. Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land
13 Management and the Forest Service are both cooperating
14 agencies for the development of the environmental analysis.

15 Also, at the sign-in table is John Muhlhausen,
16 who is also with Merjent, assisting in the environmental
17 analysis.

18 So on behalf of the FERC and the BLM, I want to
19 welcome you all here tonight.

20 Let the record show that the Lakeview scoping
21 meeting began at 7:06 p.m. April 23rd, 2008.

22 The purpose of this meeting is to give you all
23 the opportunity to present your environmental comments so
24 that they become a part of the proceeding for this project.
25 Ruby Pipeline Company entered into the FERC pre-filing

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 process in January of this year. Right now we are starting
2 our environmental review of the project that they have
3 proposed.

4 The Ruby Pipeline Project is designed -- will be
5 designed to deliver gas from the Rocky Mountain region
6 westward to delivery points in Nevada to the Malin Hub here
7 in Oregon over in Klamath County.

8 The main facilities that Ruby is considering is a
9 42 inch diameter natural gas transmission line. They are
10 also considering the construction of two new compressor
11 stations.

12 In a few minutes I'll ask a representative of
13 Ruby to come up and give an overview of the proposed
14 project.

15 Right now I'm going to talk a little bit about
16 this scoping process. As I mentioned before, Ruby is in the
17 prefilling process. We at FERC have issued a docket number,
18 PF08-9 for this project. So any time that you want to
19 submit comments or go to the FERC website, which I'll
20 describe a little bit later, you need to use that docket
21 number. Again, that's PF08-9.

22 Once Ruby files a formal application then a new
23 docket number will be assigned for the project.

24 The National Environmental Policy Act requires
25 that the Commission take into account the environmental

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 concerns not only of land-owners but also of agencies,
2 community people, anybody who wants to make a comment, to
3 take those environmental concerns into consideration. The
4 idea behind these meeting is for us at the FERC to come out
5 and get your comments.

6 Our scoping process began last month when we
7 issued the notice that many of you got in the mail. If you
8 didn't get a notice there was an opportunity to pick one up
9 at the sign-in table and to put your name on the mailing
10 list to make sure that you get further mailings that we send
11 out for the scoping process.

12 So what we're going to do with this environmental
13 information is develop what we call an environmental impact
14 statement, or an EIS. Right now we've set an ending date of
15 April the 30th to submit comments on this project.

16 Now one of the things that you've probably
17 realized -- that I've realized -- is that the Ruby Pipeline
18 Project is still in a very preliminary stage. They've
19 designed kind of a high level routing and they haven't done
20 -- they haven't completed their civil survey so they're not
21 exactly sure where the route is going to go at this point.
22 So you might be thinking, well, there's not a lot to comment
23 on because I don't know too much about the project. And I
24 agree.

25 So what I'm planning on doing is later in the

1 year, after more specifics of the project have been
2 developed, designed, and put on file with the FERC, I will
3 be opening another scoping period, probably in August or
4 September. So I will mail out another notice at that point
5 and open up another window by which you can submit comments.

6 Now here tonight you have the opportunity to
7 provide comments orally by way of the, you know, just
8 standing up and presenting your comments. There were some
9 sheets on the table that you could use to write down your
10 comments. You can use the FERC website to submit comments
11 electronically. Or you can go back home and then mail
12 comments in. It's all described in the notice that you got.

13 It doesn't matter to me how you get me your
14 comments. If you give the comments here tonight, you mail
15 them in, whatever, it's all the same to me. So it's our
16 choice of how you want to present comments to me.

17 So these comments and concerns, along with all
18 the other people and agencies who either intend to comment
19 or who have already commented will all go into the mix, so
20 to speak for our environmental analysis. We'll take those
21 comments and we will do our independent analysis.

22 When I say 'our' I mean my team at FERC of
23 resource specialists, the cooperating agencies, the BLM and
24 the Forest Service, assisted by the various contractors who
25 are working for us. I mentioned Merjent and also the BLM

1 has a contractor working for them as well. So that is the
2 team that will take the comments and the concerns and
3 publish them in a draft environmental impact statement.

4 Once the draft environmental impact statement, or
5 EIS, is submitted then you will have an additional chance to
6 comment and we'll have additional meetings on the
7 publication. Then we will revise the draft EIS, incorporate
8 your comments, and issue a final environmental impact
9 statement for the project.

10 Now I need to differentiate between what the FERC
11 Commission does and what FERC environmental staff does. I'm
12 with FERC environmental staff. I'm leading the
13 environmental analysis for the project. However, that does
14 not make a decision on whether or not to approve the
15 project.

16 The FERC Commission is the body that is set up by
17 Congress to either approve or deny natural gas pipeline and
18 other natural gas interstate facilities. So what the FERC
19 Commission will do is they will take the environmental
20 information and then all sorts of other information of a
21 non-environmental nature -- regulatory things like markets,
22 tariffs, rates, designing costs, other regulatory issues --
23 take all that into consideration and then decide whether or
24 not approve the project.

25 What the environmental impact statement then will

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 do is it will disclose impacts, discuss alternatives, and
2 suggest mitigation measures to help reduce environmental
3 impacts.

4 Are there any questions about the FERC scoping
5 process?

6 (No response.)

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

8 Like I said, in a minute I'm going to let Mark
9 with the BLM discuss the BLM process, a representative of
10 Ruby will talk about the pipeline project. Folks from Ruby
11 will be hanging around after the meeting, after the public
12 part of the meeting is over to answer your questions. You
13 might have -- you might not have an environmental question
14 or comment; you might have a question about the route on
15 your property or in a local, you know, nearby through the
16 community.

17 Questions on routing and -- specific to the
18 pipeline company, you can ask them informally after the
19 meeting is over. Questions or comments that you have about
20 environmental impacts, that's the purpose of the public part
21 of this meeting right here.

22 So with that I'm going to pass it on over to Mark
23 Mackiewicz with the BLM and he'll describe his agency's
24 responsibilities in this process.

25 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Good evening.

1 Again, my name is Mark Mackiewicz. I'm a
2 national project manager with BLM's Washington, D.C. office.

3 The Bureau of Land Management is the lead federal
4 agency charged with granting right-of-way across all federal
5 lands crossed by the project, including lands managed by the
6 Forest Service.

7 Right now we are working real closely with our
8 local BLM office, as well as our Forest Service office's
9 resource people in trying to identify possible resources and
10 issues that the project may have on federal lands. As Dave
11 mentioned, we're a cooperating agency, along with the Forest
12 Service, in preparing this environmental impact statement.

13 We will use this document to support our decision
14 to either approve or disapprove granting right-of-way for
15 the project across federal lands.

16 Again tonight we're asking for you to assist us
17 in helping to identify possible issues, alternatives or
18 mitigation, ways to lessen impacts that the project may have
19 on federal lands.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thanks, Mark.

22 Next we're going to have a representative from
23 Ruby to give an overview of their pipeline project. It's
24 Dan Gredvig with Ruby Pipeline.

25 (Pause.)

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 MR. GREDVIG: Thanks, Dave and Mark, for giving
2 me the opportunity to share our project with everybody. And
3 thank you, everybody, for coming out and listening again to
4 our project and understanding what we're doing and where
5 we're going and how we're getting there.

6 After the public part of the presentation
7 tonight, as Dave said, we will be sticking around if you
8 want to talk about any specific issues or anything that we
9 can address for you to help you better understand our
10 project we'd be more than happy to do that.

11 Just to start out with, just to tell you a little
12 bit about Ruby Pipeline, Ruby Pipeline LLC, we've got a
13 project called Ruby Pipeline but we've also got a company
14 called Ruby Pipeline LLC, which is a joint venture of a
15 joint effort between El Paso Natural Gas Company or El Paso
16 Corporation. We've got a partner, PG&E.

17 And then we're also closed with -- our open
18 season process closed on the 18th of April. And during that
19 process we also gave other companies an opportunity to join
20 into a partnership with us if they wanted to take on part of
21 the challenge of the pipeline and participate in the
22 project.

23 Our corporate offices for our western pipeline
24 group and where this project is being managed out of is our
25 Colorado Springs, Colorado office. That's where I'm an

1 employee and I'm stationed along with John German from our
2 project engineering staff and Armida Solise with our
3 regulatory affairs staff, all here to help you tonight,
4 along with our right-of-way folks that are here that are,
5 you know, talking to each and every one of you about -- or,
6 you know, the directly affected folks for survey permission.

7 This pipeline is being operated and constructed
8 by Colorado Interstate Gas Company, which is an arm of El
9 Paso. Back 27 years ago when I went to work for the company
10 that's where I worked at, out of Wyoming. And I worked for
11 Colorado Interstate Gas Company.

12 We've been building pipelines since 1929 that are
13 still in service today. We've got almost 4500 miles of
14 interstate pipelines within the Colorado interstate gas
15 system. Within the El Paso organization east-west-north-
16 south, we're going across the country. We've got about
17 43,000 miles of interstate natural gas pipelines that we own
18 and operate.

19 The reason that we do that is to provide, you
20 know, gas service to a multitude of customers across the
21 nation and we do that in a safe, efficient, and dependable
22 manner.

23 You've all seen our map or you're pretty aware of
24 our map, you know, starting in Opal, Wyoming going across
25 northern Utah, northern Nevada, and ending at the Malin Hub

1 in Oregon. The objective of this is the Rocky Mountains,
2 Wyoming, eastern Utah, Colorado, all the way down to New
3 Mexico is very constrained with their gas, trying to get
4 their gas out of the Rocky Mountains. Pipeline capacity has
5 caused a real price differential and just a constraint to
6 that natural gas.

7 So besides pipelines trying to take that gas to
8 the east coast, we're trying to create an opportunity to
9 move that gas from the Rocky Mountains west. And whether
10 we're providing gas service to anybody in Utah, Nevada or
11 Oregon or California, that's our business. So we're looking
12 for all those opportunities that we can in order to provide
13 that clean, safe and economical product.

14 As was mentioned earlier, it's about a 680 mile
15 project that still needs to be determined through the survey
16 process. We've got two compressor stations, one at our Opal
17 Hub and one at our Elko, just north of Elko.

18 The compressor station siting is still -- that's
19 what we're anticipating right now at about a -- we're
20 looking to transport approximately 1.2 billion cubic feet of
21 natural gas per day. Based on that kind of a design we'd
22 have two compressor stations.

23 If that capacity goes up to what the pipeline
24 could handle would be two billion cubic feet a day then we'd
25 have to design and incorporate additional compressor

1 stations, what might be quarter point or third point
2 compressor stations. But that still needs to come out of
3 all of our negotiations with the markets that are out there.

4 Project timeline. Dave touched on some of those
5 and I'll touch on them again. We did submit our BLM
6 application in November of 2007. We're in the prefilling
7 process, which is where we're gathering all this
8 information. Whether we had our open houses before or the
9 scoping meetings, this is the opportunity for us to reach
10 out to you as stakeholders to get that information from you
11 so it helps us to better design a pipeline.

12 You know, the customer came to us and they said,
13 'hey, we know there's gas here and we got a need here. How
14 can you get it to us?' Well, we started with that process
15 and we're trying to create a project that we can do what the
16 customers are asking for.

17 Now to refine that, that's where we need input
18 from everybody and that's what we're asking for through this
19 survey process and then the environmental process and the,
20 you know, the archeological inventory and everything that we
21 need to do.

22 Our survey work has already begun. We anticipate
23 going from the prefilling FERC process to an official filing
24 with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission January of
25 2009. Then we're going to be asking for a record of

1 decision and FERC certificate the first quarter of 2010.

2 Our intention is to be able to start construction
3 the first or second quarter of 2010 and have this pipeline
4 in service to provide again that safe, reliable and cost
5 effective service first quarter of 2011.

6 Many of you have been contacted with Ruby
7 Pipeline by our right-of-way negotiators out here in the
8 field asking for survey permission. Make sure that you keep
9 their telephone numbers, their contact information handy
10 because if you have any questions that would be a great
11 place to start. But if you don't get an answer there or you
12 want other answers or you need other questions, we've got
13 all kinds of contact information up here that I'll be going
14 through.

15 One thing that I want to emphasize is for our
16 company, for our safety, your safety, safety all the way
17 around is very important to our company. During the
18 construction process we hydrostatically test the pipeline.
19 In other words, once that pipeline is in the ground we fill
20 it with water. We fill it in segments. We test it to the
21 MEOP of 1440. That means that we fill it with water, we
22 pressure it up. We're testing the welds, we're testing the
23 seams, we're testing the pipe integrity to make sure that
24 everything is safe right from the very beginning of the
25 pipeline process.

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 We actually have -- we have inspectors out there
2 that are inspecting all the crafts, the welding, the ditch,
3 the top soil, the reclamation, all the things that go on.

4 Once the pipeline's in service we install
5 pipeline markers over the top of the pipeline so that we can
6 identify where we are, where the pipeline is. And then that
7 way you also have the contact numbers if there is a need to
8 be digging around the pipeline. You'll all go through the
9 one call.

10 And if there is an emergency or anything that
11 needs to happen, those markers are a great source of how to
12 contact our company. We monitor the pipeline 24 hours a
13 day, seven days a week, 365 days of the year.

14 We have a gas control center in Colorado Springs,
15 Colorado. And you ask, 'well, what does that do for me way
16 out here.' Well, those -- the block valves that we have to
17 install along the pipeline at least every 20 miles are
18 remote actuated from our Colorado Springs office. So if
19 there was an incident, if there was a need to close that
20 pipeline, shut that pipeline down, we can remotely turn the
21 compressors off and we can remotely control those block
22 valves. Plus we're going to have people that are going to
23 be stationed along the pipeline that are going to be able to
24 react to any situation in quick order.

25 We routinely inspect and maintain this pipeline

1 system. We coordinate with local emergency responders. So
2 whether it's the hospitals, the ambulance service, the fire
3 departments, sheriffs, highway patrol, we often engage with
4 and participate in their safety programs so that they know
5 how to get a hold of us, we know how to get a hold of them,
6 and we can integrate our responses appropriately.

7 We also hold a lot of public awareness. We take
8 opportunities to go out and knock on doors to make sure that
9 you know who we are, where we are, how to get a hold of us.
10 Oftentimes we have the magnetic calendars or magnetic signs:
11 a great place, you know, next to the phone, on the
12 refrigerator or someplace where you know how to get a hold
13 of the company. And then also keeps that awareness, that
14 level up of what's out there.

15 Contact information, as I mentioned earlier.
16 www.rubypipeline.com. Great place to find who all the folks
17 are that are dealing on the pipeline, who the contacts are,
18 how you can get a hold of me or our other management folks
19 on the pipeline project.

20 If you have any questions, again, like I said,
21 your right-of-way negotiator that's out there in the field:
22 great person to start with. It doesn't mean that it's got
23 to stop there. We've got questions at rubypipeline.com.

24 I'm answering a lot of those questions, but some
25 of those questions that come in on the email I may not have

1 the technical ability to do that so I forward that off to
2 the appropriate person to get you the answer that you might
3 need.

4 Let's say you don't have email or you don't feel
5 comfortable sending, you know, a question that way, we've
6 got our 800 numbers here. Don't hesitate to get a hold of
7 us. We want to make sure that you have all the information
8 that you need to make an informed decision about our
9 pipeline project.

10 I'm going to go ahead and leave this information
11 up here so that you can copy it down at your leisure either
12 during or after the meeting. And then if you have any
13 questions I'd be more than happy to answer them after the
14 meeting or if there's anything specific I can help with I'll
15 be available.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thanks, Dan.

18 Like I said, after I finish with the
19 environmental part of this meeting what I'll do is we'll
20 stack up some chairs and let them bring the maps back out
21 and you can -- we'll make more room available so that you
22 can ask them some specific questions.

23 Now what I have here is I have a speakers list.
24 Some people signed up to provide comments. When I call your
25 name John here will pass the microphone to you. If you wish

1 to make comments what I would ask is that you stand so that
2 the room can hear you -- again, this is not an amplification
3 microphone. The microphone has to pick up or else none of
4 this will get on the record. So that's very important.

5 You need to state your name and spell it clearly
6 for the record so that we don't mangle it, you know, in the
7 transcription.

8 So with that I'm going to go ahead and just go
9 down the list. If your question that you had has already
10 been answered or you can just pass on, that's fine. Raise
11 your hand and John will come give you the microphone.

12 First is William -- Is it Alberton?

13 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Your question is directly
14 for Ruby?

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

16 I'll move on then. Louise Garrett Moulton.

17 MS. MOULTON: Okay. I have two questions
18 regarding private property.

19 Louise, L-o-u-i-s-e Garrett, G-a-r-r-e-t-t
20 Moulton, M-o-u-l-t-o-n.

21 And my first one is how close can you build to a
22 pipeline to have a good environment and safety for people
23 and animals.

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I can give you a
25 regulatory answer to that. How close can you build to a

1 pipeline?

2 Well, is the question like if the pipeline's
3 there first how close can you build to it, or if you're
4 there first how close can the pipeline build to you?

5 MS. MOULTON: Well, why don't we answer both?

6 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

7 I have managed projects where pipelines have been
8 designed and they can come very close to existing
9 structures. I've had pipelines that have crossed school
10 grounds, pipelines that crossed through subdivisions,
11 pipelines that crossed -- that are buried underneath
12 adjacent to city streets.

13 So the DOT is the entity that regulates the, you
14 know, where the pipeline can go in relation to structures
15 and stuff. And what they do is they regulate things like
16 pipe thickness. You know, pipe out in the middle of nowhere
17 has a certain thickness that it's required to have and pipes
18 that go in the middle of cities have a difference. It's
19 called class one, class two, class three, class four pipe
20 and it's designed differently depending on where it goes.

21 Once a pipeline easement has been established --
22 so like I say, for example, Ruby's permanent easement is 50
23 feet. What they will do is they will protect that easement,
24 and there are certain restrictions on what can be built or
25 placed within that 50 foot easement. Certain things can be

1 -- you can, you know, plant certain types of vegetation and
2 certain types of land use can encroach within that easement
3 or over the pipeline itself.

4 Certain things, if you wanted to build a garage
5 or a house you would have to be -- a 50 foot easement with a
6 pipeline in the middle, it's like 20-something feet on each
7 side. So you would not be able to build within that.

8 As far as the safety issue goes, safety is one of
9 the things that we take into consideration in the
10 development of the environmental impact statement. You will
11 see an entire chapter devoted to pipeline safety. And a lot
12 of that is, you know, a disclosure of the DOT regulations
13 because the DOT is, like I said, the regulatory body that
14 regulates pipeline -- the safety of pipelines and such, how
15 deep they have to be and things like that.

16 So the question of safety will be addressed in
17 the environmental impact statement.

18 MS. MOULTON: Could I ask, what is the DOT?

19 MR. SWEARINGEN: I'm sorry. That is the U.S.
20 Department of Transportation.

21 MS. MOULTON: And my second question: On a
22 general note, what possible environmental conditions or
23 impacts should we be aware of and look for?

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I mean in general I will
25 tell you the types of things that we look at. I mean we

1 look at impacts regarding soils, minerals resources and
2 other geologic things like fault lines and geologic
3 formations, areas of loose terrain, areas of erosion. So
4 soils and geology.

5 Groundwater resources, surface water resources,
6 wetlands. We take a look at wildlife, vegetation, fisheries
7 resources, threatened and endangered species, cultural
8 resources, archeological resources, paleontological
9 resources, land use, whether that's agricultural,
10 commercial, residential, recreational areas, hunting
11 grounds.

12 We take a look at, like I said, safety. There's
13 air impacts, noise impacts, alternatives. I've probably
14 missed a couple off the top of my head, but there's a wide
15 range of resource areas.

16 So kind of what I'm hoping here tonight, like I
17 say, I work in Washington, D.C. so I don't know the exact
18 resource concerns that might be of concern to you. I mean
19 there might be a wildlife refuge nearby or there might be
20 streams with endangered fish nearby. That's, you know, what
21 I'm coming out here to find out.

22 Now I've had meetings with different agency
23 folks, the BLM, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service,
24 and they can tell me their concerns that they have relating
25 to their agency management. But you guys here, there's

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 private landowners, people who live in the community, you
2 might know things and have specific concerns that there's no
3 way I'm going to know unless you tell me.

4 So that's my -- that's what I'm hoping to get
5 from you all here tonight.

6 (Pause.)

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: Did you have anything else?

8 (No response.)

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

10 The next person, Mike Patrick.

11 MR. PATRICK: (Off mic.)

12 MR. SWEARINGEN: Sir, it's going to have to be in
13 the mic.

14 MR. PATRICK: (Off mic.)

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: It's got to be in the mike or he
16 won't hear it.

17 MR. PATRICK: My name is Mike Patrick.

18 I just have a question. You state in here that
19 of the 12,000 acres about 4000 acres would be left in a 50
20 foot wide right-of-way. My question is environmentally does
21 that right-of-way kind of revert back to like a service type
22 road with rough brush in it or something, or is it
23 maintained as like a real road.

24 And then also since that would be your right-of-
25 way and private property, could it still be traveled on for

1 like if you're hunting or access for the four wheeler or
2 something like that?

3 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I'll answer those
4 questions, as I recall them.

5 First of all, just for the record, it's not my
6 right-of-way. I mean I know you know that. But I just want
7 for the record, you know, it's Ruby's right-of-way and it's
8 not -- I don't represent them. And so I'd just make that
9 clear as I'm answering your question.

10 The general answer to your question about
11 restoration is the FERC's requirement is that as much as
12 possible that the easement, the right-of-way be restored to
13 preconstruction condition. So if it was being farmed or
14 grazed or if it was, you know, a wetland before they came
15 through and constructed their pipeline, our requirement is
16 that it reverts back to that condition.

17 There are some restrictions. I mean if there's
18 forested area you can't have trees right over the pipeline.
19 So there are some restrictions right over the pipe where the
20 restoration will not be exactly as it was before.

21 Now another one of your questions is kind of how
22 do we characterize the right-of-way: is it a road or does
23 it have road-like features. The Right-of-way is definitely
24 not a road. It is a -- once the construction equipment has
25 finished traveling on it it is restored in such a way that

1 it is not a road.

2 So now as you probably know and as I do know,
3 that sometimes people in an ATV will go out there and they
4 will consider it a road because they say, 'Wow, look it, I
5 can take my four-wheeler and just go right up the side of
6 this hill because of this nice right-of-way.' Well, what we
7 ask that the company do and that they're usually pretty good
8 is to try to make it as inaccessible to that type of
9 activity as possible.

10 So by putting slash back over the right-of-way,
11 rocks, constructing so that -- you know, making sure that
12 when it comes back it's not bladed down just as, you know,
13 smooth as this floor here but to leave it kind of contoured.
14 That will help limit the amount of people using it as a
15 road.

16 Anything else, you know, hunting, hiking,
17 whatever the pipeline, if it's on public land, which a lot
18 of this is, it will be managed via the Forest Service, the
19 BLM the way that they manage pipeline rights-of-way. And to
20 my knowledge it's -- there's -- I mean you might have
21 more --

22 VOICE: (Off mic.)

23 MR. SWEARINGEN: No restrictions. Okay. So no
24 restrictions.

25 If it's your own private land, well, I mean it's

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 your land. You can do with it what you want, subject to the
2 easement agreement that you have signed with Ruby at this
3 point.

4 So-- Okay?

5 (No response.)

6 MR. SWEARINGEN: The next person I have is Don
7 Lucas.

8 MR. LUCAS: I'm Don Lucas. I'm director of
9 Lakeview Water Conservation District. I have one comment
10 and then one concern.

11 My comment is why didn't you run this thing down
12 the median strip of Interstate 80? Look at the
13 environmental dollars you would have saved. You come --
14 just get to Interstate 5 and turn left.

15 My other concern is that when you're going across
16 farmland is setting aside the topsoil which in our part of
17 the world doesn't mean much more than about 12 inches of
18 soil, stockpile it, and then put it in on the backfill
19 grade. We want to maintain the productivity of the land
20 wherever this is going through.

21 We really have a limited resource when it comes
22 to soils in this part of the world. And the pipeline will
23 take 40 feet of ditch -- is that right? -- wide?

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: The ditch itself will not be 40
25 feet wide, I don't...

1 What do you think the nominal width of the ditch
2 would be, the trench?

3 MR. LUCAS: Well, my idea is that if you take a
4 strip eight feet wide and a mile long that's just about an
5 acre of ground. So if you're four or five feet wide every
6 mile you've taken five acres. And my main concern is
7 maintaining the productivity of that farmland because this
8 land doesn't return an awful lot of money.

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: Yeah, that's a very good point.
10 And I'll be glad to address that here in a general nature.
11 The specifics will be developed in the EIS.

12 But in a general nature, the first part of your
13 comment about the routing, we will consider that as an
14 alternative analysis. You know, take a look at it and, you
15 know -- in general, any alternative route will be given at
16 least some level of consideration.

17 The question about farmland and topsoil is
18 something that we encounter at the FERC on many, many
19 projects. And our basic requirement is that they segregate
20 topsoil. Some -- depending on the type of land it might be
21 no topsoil segregation if it's just, you know, open range
22 and scrub. They might not segregate topsoil in that type of
23 location.

24 But in any kind of agricultural land, land that
25 has -- it's in like a conservation program, residential

1 lands, a requirement is is that some level of that -- some
2 amount of that topsoil be stockpiled to the side and then
3 placed back on top after they're done. And that helps in
4 the restoration. So that is something that we will be
5 looking at and at some level requiring the company to do.

6 As far as productivity of agricultural fields, we
7 have a requirement. What the company will do in the
8 negotiation, well, they will, you know, try to estimate
9 during construction how much productivity you're going to
10 lose and that will be part of the easement negotiation.

11 Over the years what we -- our requirement is that
12 the productivity before be equal to what it is after. So
13 our expectation is that whatever it is that you were growing
14 before they came through, you'll be able to grow it to the
15 same extent once they're done.

16 Okay. The next person that has signed up is
17 Brian Strawn.

18 MR. STRAWN: My name is Brian Strawn, B-r-i-a-n
19 S-t-r-a-w-n.

20 My main question and concern is after this
21 pipeline is in are the communities going to be able to have
22 access to that natural gas. I mean with the pipeline going
23 through our back yard are we going to get any benefit out of
24 the pipeline.

25 MR. SWEARINGEN: I can't answer that specifically

1 because what Ruby has done is they've -- they have what they
2 call an open season. And whatever entities want to buy the
3 gas can contract to buy the gas. So along the route it
4 could be that there's a power plant somewhere that bought
5 the gas and it will be available to power in a local
6 community.

7 I'm not aware of the results of the open season
8 to know if this particular community will receive that
9 particular benefit. You might be able to ask the Ruby folks
10 after the meeting or a more specific answer; that's just
11 kind of a general response.

12 Okay. The next person is Frank Vaughn.

13 MR. VAUGHN: I'm Frank Vaughn, V-a-u-g-h-n.

14 It appears by your little map here that the power
15 line would go between the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
16 on the north and the Summit Lake Indian Refuge and the
17 Lahonton Cutthroat Natural Area to the south. And I think
18 they should not be allowed to go in that corridor between
19 those two areas because I think that is too much of a
20 wildlife corridor down between there.

21 And the BLM or Wildlife Service, whoever has the
22 control of that, should request that that line go south of
23 that area and keep that area for the wildlife undisturbed.

24 The survey and the time frame of this seem to be
25 rather optimistic on my point of view.

1 I'm of the dinosaur age of the surveyors and so
2 forth with over 30 years of survey and construction. And I
3 just -- I can't see them getting -- I understand now that
4 they have the electronic equipment, the GPS and so forth.
5 But to get the survey on the ground and there will be
6 special structures that need to be fabricated and so forth,
7 the highways and railroad tracks and this sort of thing, and
8 mobilization. And so the time frame seemed to be pretty
9 dog-gone tight there to construct 680 miles of pipeline in
10 two years.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. SWEARINGEN: Thank you.

13 The comments that you had about the routing,
14 we'll take those under consideration and take a look at
15 those. Thank you.

16 The next person we have on the list is Tom
17 Burkholder. Yes, sir.

18 MR. BURKHOLDER: Good evening. I'm Tom
19 Burkholder. It's B-u-r-k-h-o-l-d-e-r.

20 For the Federal Regulatory agent, how does this
21 project interact with county land use laws? Do they have to
22 specifically comply or apply for conditional use, or other?

23 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Our expectation is that
24 the pipeline company get all its federal, state, local,
25 county permits that it needs. And so what will happen just

1 as a procedural thing is that they come -- if the project is
2 approved by the Commission that does not give them the right
3 to go out and start constructing immediately.

4 There's another level of review by the
5 environmental staff, that they have to demonstrate where
6 they have obtained the proper permits. And so they cannot -
7 - if they have to get a county road permit, they have to get
8 a county road permit. They just can't say, 'Well, we're not
9 going to get a county road permit because we have a FERC
10 certificate.' That can't happen.

11 Having said that, there is something called
12 federal preemption, where if there is a state or local
13 permitting agency that for whatever reason is not issuing a
14 permit and the pipeline company does have a recourse to ask
15 for federal preemption over that. But that's quite rare.
16 And for, you know -- if it happens, it happens.

17 But for all purposes, the pipeline company needs
18 to obtain all its permits before it can start construction.

19 MR. BURKHOLDER: Thank you.

20 Also for the regulatory agent, is the FERC to
21 your knowledge also considering a pipeline from Coos Bay to
22 Malin, and do you know if this is the same supply or demand
23 that we're trying to comply with?

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: Do you have a name of that
25 project? I know them more by name than--

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 Pacific Connector? I've heard that name. I
2 believe that Pacific Connector is a pipeline project under
3 consideration at the FERC at this time. I believe that it
4 is.

5 Is there anybody that can confirm or deny the --
6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: That is correct.

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: That is correct. Okay. That is
8 correct.

9 Pacific Connector is a project that is under
10 consideration at the FERC.

11 I heard another name, another project somebody
12 threw out?

13 Jordan Cove. That is another name that I
14 recognize. Is that another--?

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: Oh. That's the same project
16 with a different name. Okay.

17 So, yes, that is under consideration at the FERC.

18 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

19 The gentleman said that there is a public meeting
20 tomorrow night in Klamath Falls.

21 Is that a meeting held by the FERC? Is that a -?

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Off mic.)

23 MR. SWEARINGEN: 6:00 p.m. at the Shiloh Inn for
24 -- if you haven't got enough of your natural gas meetings
25 then you can go there tomorrow.

1 MR. BURKHOLDER: Also, if you know, is this the
2 same supply -- I'm sorry, we're trying to fill the same
3 demand by these two pipelines?

4 MR. SWEARINGEN: It's possible. When you start
5 asking about markets and such it's kind of out of my
6 territory. I don't know exactly -- I'm not familiar with
7 the specifics of the Pacific Connector project.

8 I do know that there are, you know, different
9 companies will see a need for delivery at a certain point.
10 And just in general there might be two, three, four
11 different companies saying, 'hey, we're going to kind of' --
12 you know -- 'we want to be the ones to make, you know, to
13 make that connection and to do that.'

14 So it's very possible that a particular market --
15 that a particular market is being eyed by several different
16 companies. And, you know, eventually it might be only one
17 company is the one that ends up serving that market. It
18 could be that some of these companies just -- they kind of
19 throw their hat in the ring and give it a shot but it
20 doesn't come to be. So--

21 MR. BURKHOLDER: Okay.

22 And a comment for the Bureau of Land Management
23 is that we'd like to make sure they consider wild fire as a
24 valid concern of the pipeline project, and also weed control
25 as a valid concern for the pipeline project on the disturbed

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 land.

2 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Those are things that
3 we're very aware of, and BLM is as well. And we will
4 definitely have those in the EIS.

5 Okay?

6 MR. BURKHOLDER: Thank you. That's it.

7 MR. SWEARINGEN: All right.

8 And Ken Burkholder.

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: All right.

10 Next on the list is Carolyn -- I'm not good at
11 handwriting these days. So Carolyn--

12 MS. JULIAN: Julian.

13 MR. SWEARINGEN: Julian?

14 MS. JULIAN: Yes. J-u-l-i-a-n.

15 My question was already asked and answered
16 somewhat. What I was concerned about is if Lakeview would
17 be able to have service. How would -- If our town is
18 interested how would that happen? Is it just a private
19 supplier has to come to us, or does our town council ask for
20 this?

21 MR. SWEARINGEN: Yeah, I'm afraid I'm not going
22 to really be able to answer that question. My job is
23 environmental manager. That is more of a markets and
24 regulatory question. And again, that's something you could
25 ask -- Did you want to -- Okay. Go ahead.

1 Dan Gredvig of Ruby I think will try to answer
2 that question.

3 MR. GREDVIG: That's an ongoing question that
4 we've had. And it's certainly our intention to use this
5 natural gas pipeline to provide service to customers
6 wherever they are. And if they happen to be Lakeview,
7 that's great. We would just love that opportunity. But
8 somebody's got to come and start talking to us.

9 And maybe it's already happened. I don't know.
10 Like Dave said during the open season process somebody might
11 have already started opening that door and asking that
12 question.

13 But if they haven't or if you want to get with
14 your city council folks or whatever, or find somebody that's
15 a local distribution company that will service your area and
16 have them talk to us. That's what we're in the business to
17 do. That's what we do with this natural gas pipeline is we
18 provide it to customers. So it's in our best interests to
19 do that. And we would love that opportunity.

20 But, you know, we can't forecast who, what, when,
21 where. So somebody's got to come talk to us.

22 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. The next person on the
23 list is David Kenney.

24 MR. KENNEY: Hello. I'm David Kenney. And I'm a
25 member of Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Number 290. And

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 having been familiar with pipeline work -- I've worked on
2 three projects in southern Oregon and a project that
3 originated in Alberta, Canada.

4 And what I have to offer is that I'm familiar
5 with the orderly and orchestrated progression of the work
6 more than anything else, and also that environmental issues
7 were given ultimate attention. Landowner issues were
8 certainly respected and attentive from the engineers and the
9 project managers.

10 Having worked these pipelines I know that not
11 only environmental but archeological concerns were given the
12 utmost respect and attention. And all I have to offer is
13 those comments.

14 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Thank you for those
15 comments.

16 We have one more person who signed up. And after
17 that person speaks we'll open the floor for questions of an
18 environmental nature. We can just pass the microphone
19 around and we can do it that way.

20 And when that's over, like I said, we'll stack
21 the chairs and you can ask the Ruby folks some more specific
22 questions if you want to.

23 So John Albertson.

24 MR. ALBERTSON: Hi. My name is John Albertson,
25 A-l-b-e-r-t-s-o-n.

1 Recently I read a newspaper article over in
2 Coquille, Oregon, near the coast, which I will give you a
3 copy of. I said recently I was in Coquille, Oregon, found a
4 newspaper article -- just kind of blindly found it. And it
5 says:

6 "Insist FERC Adheres to Established Law."

7 I don't know if you know who this fellow is that
8 wrote this editorial. But it brought a few things up for
9 me.

10 And it says -- I talked to him on the telephone
11 today and he described FERC as a rogue agency. Anyway, I
12 thought it was rather unique.

13 But any, my question to you is if you don't
14 follow established law for your environmental and your
15 archeological surveys, what recourse do we have as a
16 stakeholder?

17 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. I don't know the
18 gentleman who wrote the article.

19 I do know that there has been a FERC presence in
20 Oregon for quite a while, but it's all been on hydropower
21 relicensing and such like that. And I can't speak to, you
22 know, what the FERC presence or the FERC reputation is for
23 hydropower projects because I'm not involved with that.

24 The FERC is the -- the laws that we -- Well, let
25 me back up.

1 The FERC is a regulatory agency set up,
2 authorized by Congress. I mean Congress is the one that
3 said there will be a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
4 and here's how it will be set up: There will be five
5 commissioners appointed by the president. The president
6 gets to appoint three commissioners of his own political
7 party and two of the commissioners have to be of the
8 opposite party.

9 Everything, all the laws and the -- the paths
10 that the FERC takes in regulation is all in the Code of
11 Federal Regulations. It's all part of -- either from the
12 Natural Gas Act or other regulations that are set up in the
13 Federal Register.

14 So with that, I would think that, you know, the
15 way the FERC behaves is in accordance with all applicable
16 laws. FERC is required to do endangered species
17 consultation, section seven consultation. We're required to
18 consult with the Fish & Wildlife Service on impacts to
19 federally listed species.

20 We are required to consult with SHPOs under
21 Section 106 of archeological and cultural historic
22 properties. The pipeline company is required to get permits
23 to cross wetlands. The Corps of Engineers will issue
24 permits. The BLM and the Forest Service will have to issue
25 right-of-way permits.

1 So all the permits the pipeline company has to
2 get. And that's all part of this environmental process.

3 So I'm not really familiar with a case where a
4 pipeline company just, you know, goes forward without going
5 through these channels.

6 The question about, you know, what can somebody
7 do if they think that the process has not been adhered to,
8 if you are what we call an intervenor -- an intervenor is
9 somebody who signs up to be -- it's kind of a regulatory
10 category that if you're an intervenor and the FERC makes a
11 decision on a project the intervenor has the right to
12 request rehearing, to basically say I have reason to believe
13 that this decision was made without looking at these
14 particular issues and I request a rehearing. And then the
15 FERC may or may not, you know, have a rehearing based on
16 that request, but that is a right that an intervenor has.

17 I don't know how else to answer your question
18 other than that.

19 MR. ALBERTSON: You don't have an answer as to
20 what recourse a stakeholder would have if you didn't follow
21 the law?

22 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, I don't know how to answer
23 that question because if -- by definition we are following
24 the law. So I mean -- as the FERC are following what is --

25 MR. ALBERTSON: Through NEPA.

1 MR. SWEARINGEN: Right. Right. Through NEPA.

2 So I don't know how else to answer that. But
3 we're required to follow the rules and regulations set up by
4 NEPA.

5 MR. ALBERTSON: In NEPA they require that you
6 rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable
7 alternatives.

8 When do you do that?

9 MR. SWEARINGEN: That is done during the
10 environmental impact statement. It will contain the FERC's
11 evaluation of a suite of alternatives.

12 MR. ALBERTSON: Okay.

13 Another question is wetlands and your
14 archeological studies. And once you start construction in
15 wetlands what precautions, construction techniques do you
16 use?

17 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. That's a question that's
18 best answered in the EIS because it can be very detailed and
19 very site specific.

20 But in general what we require of wetland
21 crossings if the pipeline company is constructing at, say, a
22 115 foot wide right-of-way we require them to narrow that
23 right-of-way when crossing wetlands in order to have a
24 smaller footprint on the resource. So if they're
25 constructing 115 feet across a field, they get to a wetland,

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 neck down to 75 feet and construct.

2 And there are different ways to construct across
3 wetlands. So I can just -- in general we take a look at
4 those impacts. I can't, you know, get any more specific at
5 this point.

6 MR. ALBERTSON: And in wetlands, hydric soils,
7 your pipeline floating a problem?

8 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

9 Again, just for the record, it's not my pipeline.
10 It's Ruby's pipeline.

11 For saturated wetlands typically they will
12 concrete-coat the pipe to keep it from floating.

13 MR. ALBERTSON: And the next question is Bronco
14 Pipeline.

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: Bronco Pipeline is a name that
16 I've heard. I do not think that they have -- officially
17 have anything before the Commission, although I could be
18 wrong on that.

19 MR. ALBERTSON: Because the newspaper's reporting
20 they're going to follow the same site.

21 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Well, that's possible.

22 Like I said, sometimes there are different
23 companies competing for the same market. I have heard the
24 name Bronco. I know that it is a pipeline that is being at
25 least conceptualized for this general area. But I do not

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 know any specifics about where they are in the processing of
2 developing that pipeline or whether or not they have filed
3 anything with FERC.

4 MR. ALBERTSON: Okay.

5 And then reclamation?

6 MR. MACKIEWICZ: Let me just say one thing.

7 The Bronco Pipeline is a competing pipeline
8 project. They've filed application with the Bureau of Land
9 Management --

10 MR. ALBERTSON: For the same gas?

11 MR. MACKIEWICZ: At this point it looks like it's
12 the same gas. They propose to come out of Opal, Wyoming,
13 into Malin. The route's quite a bit different as proposed
14 right now.

15 MR. ALBERTSON: Okay.

16 Then reclamation of uplands where you have sage
17 brush, different forbs, and then your wildlife issues there.

18 MR. SWEARINGEN: All those will be taken into
19 consideration.

20 I cannot do an environmental analysis right now.
21 I mean that's what the next year and a half is going to be.
22 But wildlife --

23 MR. ALBERTSON: Thank you.

24 MR. SWEARINGEN: Wildlife issues, reclamation
25 issues, wetland issues, all of that will be in the draft

1 environmental impact statement.

2 Now you have an opportunity, once I put, you
3 know, the draft out for public comment, if you look at it
4 and say, 'Well, golly, he didn't address my comment,' that's
5 where we have another comment period where you can tell me
6 what you think of my documents. So those meetings are
7 always fun, too.

8 MR. ALBERTSON: Have you or anybody from FERC
9 actually flew the proposed pipeline?

10 MR. SWEARINGEN: I am scheduled to fly the route
11 most likely in June, depending on helicopter availability.

12 MR. ALBERTSON: I can get you a helicopter
13 tomorrow if you want to fly it this time of year where you
14 can see what it looks like.

15 MR. SWEARINGEN: I can't fly it right now. Like
16 I said, I've put in my request to be able to fly the route
17 most likely in June.

18 That's everybody who's signed up. This is your
19 meeting. If anybody else wishes to make a comment -- yes,
20 sir.

21 MR. REISH: Hi. My name is Rob Reish. That's R-
22 e-i-s-h. Just a couple of quick questions.

23 How do you handle conservation easement? I have
24 an easement that has old growth willows. Would they try and
25 bypass that, or--

1 MR. SWEARINGEN: No, that's a negotiation that
2 would be between you and Ruby. They will approach you with
3 basically a proposal to, if they're going to cross your
4 property, a proposal of how they wish to do it. And then
5 you would talk to them about your specific concerns and work
6 it out between the two.

7 MR. REISH: Okay. Great.

8 Just as a curiosity, what technology are you
9 going to use to remotely turn on and off these block valves
10 that you have every 20 miles?

11 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Again, that's a question
12 directed to Ruby. I can't -- I don't -- I can't answer
13 that. But perhaps--

14 MR. JERMYN: I'm John Jermy, J-e-r-m-y-n. I'm
15 the design engineer for the pipeline.

16 And basically each valve, like I say, it's
17 automated. There will be solar power that will provide
18 electricity basically to a switch, and then a radio that
19 will come back to our gas control. And so our gas control
20 monitors the pressure in the pipeline at each one of these
21 valves 24 hours a day, seven days a week. And if they need
22 to close a valve they can basically press a button that will
23 send a radio signal to the valve and the valve will close.

24 MR. REISH: Yeah, just a follow-up. Is it a
25 satellite or is it a land-based radio?

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 MR. JERMYN: It can actually be both, depending
2 on the availability of microwave towers. But I really --
3 this pipeline is so remote in a lot of places I think a
4 large part of it will be satellite.

5 MR. REISH: One additional question.

6 Does anybody in the room have either indirect or
7 direct knowledge of who is actually contracted to buy the
8 gas?

9 MR. GREDVIG: Dan Gredvig again with Ruby
10 Pipeline.

11 That's a good question. Part of that comes from
12 our open season. And it just closed on Friday so I don't
13 have all that information. PG&E is our partner. PG&E has
14 signed up for significant capacity on the pipeline, both as
15 a partner and as a gas distribution. So they signed up for
16 a lot of it.

17 We've had -- I know other companies signing up
18 for early transportation agreements. Some of those are
19 privileged and confidential. But the other parts will come
20 through the open season. And when that all gets ferreted
21 out through the discussions back and forth.

22 MR. SWEARINGEN: When do you -- I mean what are
23 we talking about? Another week? Another six months? I
24 mean how long does that take?

25 MR. GREDVIG: That's a good question that I can't

1 answer because I don't have that.

2 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

3 MR. REISH: I thought it was one last question,
4 but there's one last question here.

5 Earthquake. I have a map here that shows sort of
6 the red dots where there's earthquakes in that same area
7 that you have the pipeline proposed. What kind of safety
8 measures do you take to ensure that if there was an
9 earthquake that it wouldn't damage the pipeline?

10 MR. SWEARINGEN: Well, from the FERC standpoint
11 we take into consideration geologic issues such as
12 earthquakes or land that is susceptible to subsidence and
13 stuff like that.

14 The DOT again requires the pipe design to account
15 for different regions of the country based on earthquake
16 potential. I mean I've worked on projects down in southern
17 California that crossed the San Andreas area. So I mean
18 pipelines can cross geologic areas such as that, but they
19 have to be designed in such a way that they meet the federal
20 standards.

21 So that is a general question. I can't answer
22 exactly how this pipeline is going to be designed. What I
23 am interested in is the information that you have regarding
24 the geologic and fault activity in the general area. You
25 let us know, or, you know, USGS lets us know or whoever, and

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 we'll put that into our environmental impact statement.

2 MR. REISH: Okay, I lied. One last question.

3 (Laughter.)

4 MR. REISH: This is it.

5 I notice the pipeline comes up and misses
6 California. And I also anecdotally know that -- or think or
7 understand that the bulk of the gas is for California. And
8 there seems like there's other routes -- I looked on the map
9 -- that would go over less forested areas, less roadless
10 areas, and it seemed like a more direct route to California.

11 And why wasn't that considered, or was there an
12 alternate for that since the gas is ultimately going to
13 California?

14 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay. Well, that's like a
15 three-party question there.

16 I don't know because, you know, I'm not designing
17 the project. So that's a question, you know, the Ruby folks
18 look at it and they design it and figure out where that --
19 you know, where they want to put their route. So, you know,
20 the question of the routing -- of the reason behind the
21 routing, I don't know.

22 The question of whether most of the gas is going
23 to go to California, again, I don't know if that's true or
24 not. And in fact, you know, with my job, that's kind of
25 immaterial to my job. I mean my job is the environmental

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 impacts of the construction and operation of the pipeline.

2 Part of the other part of the Commission that
3 does all the regulatory stuff, it's their job to look at the
4 eventual markets and whether or not this pipeline serves the
5 public need.

6 The question of alternatives. If you have an
7 alternative suggestion, that's what I ask that you send it.
8 If you just say, 'well, why does it do this,' I can't really
9 do much of an analysis on that. But if you say, 'Look at
10 this map and look at this route,' then I can take a look at
11 that and I can say, 'Well, we will do an analysis and
12 compare and contrast the proposed route versus the alternate
13 route,' and that will be part of the environmental impact
14 statement.

15 MR. REISH: Thank you.

16 Just a suggestion that missing California was
17 because they have more stringent environmental laws. That's
18 just --

19 MR. SWEARINGEN: That may well have been true. I
20 don't know. I can't say --

21 MR. REISH: Thank you.

22 MR. SWEARINGEN: I have managed projects that are
23 in California, so it's certainly -- pipelines can be
24 constructed in California.

25 Okay. Anybody else wish to make environmental

Ruby Pipeline Project - Docket No. PF08-9-000
April 23, 2008

1 comments?

2 (No response.)

3 MR. SWEARINGEN: The floor is open.

4 (No response.)

5 MR. SWEARINGEN: Okay.

6 What I'll do is I'll go ahead and close the
7 formal part of the meeting in a minute. The Ruby folks will
8 be around with their maps and will answer other questions
9 that you might have.

10 I'll stick around for a few minutes as well if
11 you have some more regulatory type questions to ask me. --
12 to purchase

13 Anyone wishing to purchase transcripts of this
14 proceeding can talk to this gentleman here within the next
15 ten days. You can purchase those.

16 The FERC has a website www.ferc.gov. That's
17 www.f-e-r-c.gov. If you go the FERC website and click on
18 the link called e-library -- you have to put in the docket
19 number for this project. You go to e-library, put in the
20 docket number -- again it's PF08-9 -- and what you can do
21 there is it will pull up all the information on the public
22 file for this project. Anything that Ruby has sent in
23 that's public information, anything the commission has
24 issued that's public information, you can read it, download
25 it, print it, you know, with your computer.

If you really want to get engaged what you can do is click on the link called e-subscription. e-subscription, again you put in the docket number and then you put in your email address. And any time something is filed or issued with regard to the project you will get an automatically-generated email that will tell you that something was filed today or something was issued today.

And then what you can do is you can click on a link and it will take you to whatever it was. And if it's public information you can, like I said, read it, print it, download it.

Some of it is maps and such. It's kind of hard to print off. But you can take a look at it. So all that information is available through the FERC website. And that is also described in the notice that was sent out.

So on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Bureau of Land Management, I want to thank you all for coming here tonight.

Let the record show that the Lakeview scoping meeting concluded at 8:07 p.m.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 8:07 p.m., the public scoping meeting was adjourned.)