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FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE
ALASKA PIPELINE PROJECT

Tok School
Tok, Alaska
February 1st, 2012
7:07 p.m.

1 DANNY LAFFOON: Good evening and welcome
2 to the public scoping meeting for the Alaska
3 Pipeline Project proposed by TransCanada Alaska
4 Company and ExxonMobil Alaska Midstream Gas
5 Investment under docket number PF09-11-000.

6 Let the record show that the Alaska
7 Pipeline Project scoping meeting began at
8 7:07 p.m. on February 1st in Tok, Alaska.

9 My name is Danny Laffoon and I'm an
10 environmental project manager with the Federal
11 Energy Regulatory Commission. Here with me
12 tonight I also have Kelley Parse and Ellen Saint
13 Onge who are also with the FERC. And Rob
14 McWhorter who's with Argonne National Laboratory
15 who will be helping us prepare our environmental
16 impact statement.

17 I would like to thank each of you for
18 taking time out of your schedule and to represent
19 the comments -- any comments that you may have on
20 the project.

21 A notice of intent was mailed to our
22 environmental mailing list which includes
23 federal, state and local representatives. The
24 notice of intent states that we'll be preparing
25 an environmental impact statement for this

1 project. If you did not receive a copy of that
2 notice of intent, that means you're not currently
3 on our environmental mailing list; and I'd
4 encourage you to sign up in the back of the room
5 and provide us with your name and address. Make
6 sure that you end up on our mailing list.

7 The purpose of this meeting is to
8 provide you an opportunity to give us comments on
9 the environmental issues that you're concerned
10 about regarding the project.

11 Now I'll outline tonight's agenda.
12 First, I'll start out by briefly explaining the
13 FERC's role in this process. Then I'll introduce
14 a representative, Myron Fedak, from the company,
15 Alaska -- for the Alaska Pipeline Project who
16 will describe the project's facilities that
17 they're planning on building. Following the
18 company's presentation we'll hear from those of
19 you who have signed up to speak tonight.

20 If you don't want to make formal
21 comments tonight, that's fine. You can send a
22 letter directly to the Commission representing
23 any concerns that you may have. We also have
24 comment sheets in the back of the room. You can
25 fill one of those out and either hand it to

1 myself or Kelley or Ellen after the meeting, or
2 you can mail it. And it has an address on the
3 comment sheet.

4 All comments received whether given
5 orally tonight or in written form receive equal
6 consideration. So if you provide us with written
7 comments you don't also have to provide us oral
8 comments or vice versa.

9 The scoping period for the notice of
10 intent began on August 1st, 2011, and runs
11 through February 27th, 2012. However, the end of
12 the scoping period is not the end of the public
13 participation for this project. When we issue a
14 draft environmental impact statement that will
15 also have a comment period associated with it.
16 And we'll also have comment meetings much like
17 the scoping meetings at that time.

18 This meeting is being recorded by a
19 court reporter to ensure that the record
20 accurately reflects any comments that we receive.

21 The Federal Energy Regulatory
22 Commission is an independent regulatory agency.
23 The Commission's mission is to regulate and
24 oversee energy industries and the economic
25 environmental interests of the American public.

1 Among other responsibilities the Commission
2 regulates the interstate transmission of natural
3 gas.

4 The Commission is made up of five
5 members who are appointed by the President and
6 approved by Congress. The Commission staff,
7 which includes myself and Kelley and Ellen,
8 prepare technical documents to help the
9 commissioners make an informed decision on any
10 project that comes before the Commission.

11 When a company wants to build
12 facilities to transport and sell natural gas in
13 interstate commerce, the company must first file
14 an application with the Commission. For this
15 particular project the Alaska Pipeline Project
16 team filed -- requested to initiate our
17 pre-filing process in May of 2009. They also
18 plan -- have announced their intention to file a
19 formal application with the Commission in October
20 of this year under Section 7C of the Natural Gas
21 Act. The docket number with the PF prefix, in
22 this case, PF09-11 means that it's a pre-filing
23 project.

24 Under the National Environmental
25 Policy Act the Commission is required to perform

1 environmental analysis of the proposed project's
2 potential effects on the environment. In the
3 case of the Alaska Pipeline Project, we're doing
4 this in the environmental impact statement.
5 Generally, the environmental impact statement
6 describes the proposed facilities and any impacts
7 that may occur from construction or operation of
8 those facilities, the alternatives to the
9 project, any mitigation measures that may reduce
10 or eliminate impact on the project -- on the
11 environment and our conclusions and
12 recommendations.

13 The Bureau of Land Management, U.S.
14 Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard,
15 Eielson Air Force Base, U.S. Fish and Wildlife
16 Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
17 U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline
18 Hazardous Material Safety Administration, U.S.
19 Geologic Survey, Office of the Federal
20 Coordinator and the State Pipeline Coordinator's
21 office are cooperating agencies in the
22 preparation of the environmental impact statement
23 to ensure -- to help them fulfill any permitting
24 requirements.

25 The environmental impact statement is

1 used to advise the Commission and to disclose to
2 the public the environmental impacts associated
3 with the construction and operation for the
4 project. The Commission will consider the
5 environmental information and public comments as
6 well as a host of non-environmental issues such
7 as rates, tariffs, market, economics and cost of
8 the service in making an informed decision on
9 whether or not to approve the project.

10 For this project the Alaska Natural
11 Gas Pipeline Act of 2004 specifies that the EIS
12 must meet the National Environmental Policy Act
13 requirements for all federal agencies that have
14 permitting responsibilities. So that means that
15 there will only be one environmental impact
16 statement for this project. No other agency will
17 issue an environmental impact statement when --
18 in order to issue their permit.

19 The environmental impact statement is
20 not a decision-making document. When the
21 environmental impact statement is complete, we'll
22 provide it and staff material on the
23 non-environmental issues to the Commission to
24 help them make an informed decision. If the
25 Commission does vote to authorize the project,

1 Commission staff, such as myself and Kelley,
2 would conduct environmental inspections during
3 construction and operation of the project to
4 ensure that they're following all of the
5 mitigation measures that they said they would do
6 as well as any conditions that we put on there.

7 Tonight's scoping meeting is one of
8 the first steps in our process to develop a
9 complete environmental record of the Alaska
10 Pipeline Project. We're here tonight to get your
11 input on the environmental issues that you want
12 to see addressed in the environmental impact
13 statement. Your comments along with those of
14 other interested groups and agencies will help us
15 focus our analysis on the impacts that you feel
16 are significant. As I said earlier, when we
17 issue a draft environmental impact statement,
18 that will also have a comment period associated
19 with it.

20 If you have additional questions
21 about the Commission, I'd encourage you to visit
22 our Web site at www.FERC.gov.

23 At this time are there any questions
24 about the FERC's process or our role in this
25 project?

1 All right. Then I'll move on.

2 Now I'd like to introduce Myron Fedak
3 from the Alaska Pipeline Project who will
4 describe the facilities that they're planning on
5 constructing.

6 MYRON FEDAK: Thank you, Danny.

7 Does everybody have this set of
8 handouts of pictures? If not, I can get you a
9 copy.

10 My name is my Myron Fedak. I'm the
11 environment, regulatory and land manager for the
12 Alaska Pipeline Project, I head up our office in
13 Anchorage. I was asked in a very short time
14 period to give you a very quick overview, kind of
15 a trip through the Alaska Pipeline Project. So
16 I'm going to use these handouts just to give you
17 a perspective.

18 Starting on page 2, as it was earlier
19 stated, TransCanada and ExxonMobil have joined
20 together to develop this Alaska Pipeline Project.
21 Its goal is to treat, transport and deliver North
22 Slope natural gas through a pipeline and the
23 facilities and existing gas distribution networks
24 that will allow the gas to flow into the Lower 48
25 and North American markets. As was stated, we

1 will be FERC regulated. We also have a number of
2 commitments under the Alaska Gasline Inducement
3 Act which we continue to meet.

4 So I'm just going to go through these
5 rather quickly. And after the scoping session
6 itself -- we have brought the current version of
7 detailed maps of where our current pipeline route
8 exists today. And that's still a work in
9 progress, but it'll give you a much clearer
10 perspective. You can look locally where we're
11 planning on putting this based on the information
12 we have.

13 Slide 3 is a one page overview of the
14 three key project components. And we start out
15 with a Point Thomson gas transmission line, about
16 58 miles. And its simple job is to deliver gas
17 from the Point Thomson Unit to a new gas
18 treatment plant, GTP, located in Prudhoe Bay.
19 The gas treatment plant will take gas from the
20 Prudhoe Bay Unit and from the Point Thomson Unit
21 and basically treat it to pipeline-sales quality
22 gas.

23 The Alaska mainline -- in the state
24 of Alaska we've got about 745 miles of pipeline
25 and about a thousand miles in Canada to connect

1 to existing systems. Total of 19 compressor
2 stations, eight of which are located in Alaska.
3 And we have made a commitment to the State that
4 we will have a minimum of five in-state natural
5 gas delivery points to be decided by others in
6 total to APP's.

7 Just to give you a perspective in
8 terms of the total amount of land that the
9 project will touch during construction that's in
10 the range of 32,000 acres. But when we are
11 through and close off the storage yards and the
12 construction camps and some of the temporary
13 access roads and comes down to a narrower
14 right-of-way for the pipeline and so forth, we'll
15 be down to about a third of that space.

16 So let me provide a little
17 perspective on every single one of these
18 components.

19 So on page 4, the Point Thomson gas
20 pipeline is 58 miles of buried 32-inch diameter
21 pipeline. It is being designed to handle over a
22 billion standard cubic feet a day of natural gas
23 at a pressure of approximately 1,130 pounds.
24 It's more of a conventional pipe. It is about a
25 third of an inch thick steel and thicker in

1 certain places. And because this is up on the
2 North Slope dealing with tundra and permafrost,
3 the natural gas will be cooled to below
4 32 degrees so that it does not add heat into the
5 frozen environment.

6 So from there we get gas to the gas
7 treatment plant on page 5. As I stated the gas
8 treatment plant is situated in the Prudhoe Bay
9 Unit. The sketch on the left is color-coded so
10 that what you see in yellow are existing
11 facilities. What's in orange are the new
12 facilities that we intend to build starting at
13 the bottom left which is a gas treatment plant
14 itself. There are a number of access roads that
15 need to be built. And then in the red are
16 modifications to existing facilities. So some of
17 the roads have to be widened.

18 Again, the plant does a few very
19 simple things. It takes raw gas with all its
20 impurities and cleans it, takes the excess water
21 out, compresses it to a high level of pressure,
22 about 2,500 psi, dehydrates and compresses CO₂.
23 Carbon dioxide gas will be pulled out and sent
24 back to the producers for reinjection so that is
25 not going up into the atmosphere.

1 So we're moving -- starting with 5.3
2 billion standard cubic feet a day of raw gas
3 coming in, using some of it to power the
4 approximately one million horsepower it's going
5 to take to process that large amount of gas and
6 put 4.5 billion standard cubic feet a day of gas
7 down the pipeline.

8 The construction will be typical to
9 what's been done up on the North Slope. Large
10 parts of the gas treatment plant will be built
11 with large modules to be brought in on barges.
12 So it will require some modifications to dock
13 heads, Dock Head Number 2 specifically.

14 Page 6 was to try and give you a
15 visual perspective. On the left is a picture of
16 existing facilities. The central compressor
17 plant's in the foreground; the central gas
18 facilities in Prudhoe Bay Unit's in the
19 background. On the right-hand side is a
20 computer-generated sketch. When the
21 computer-generated sketch becomes reality, in
22 many ways it'll look very similar to the kind of
23 facilities you see out on the left.

24 If I look at the pipeline, the main
25 line beginning on slide 7, as I mentioned it's

1 approximately 745 miles in the state of Alaska.
2 It's a large pipeline, 48-inch diameter.
3 Pipeline will be mostly buried. A few places
4 like active faults, considering one or two aerial
5 crossings spanning certain rivers it will be
6 aboveground. But overall the pipeline will be
7 buried. As I talked about the Point Thomson
8 pipeline, the natural gas is going to be cooled
9 to keep it -- you know, to keep it cold.

10 So the 4.5 billion standard cubic
11 feet a day will flow down the pipeline at 2,500
12 pounds per square inch roughly parallel to
13 existing highways and TAPS down towards Delta
14 Junction and continues on. Because of the higher
15 pressure you'll notice that the minimum pipe wall
16 thickness is about an inch and will be an inch
17 and a quarter in certain spots also.

18 Part of the overall pipeline system
19 there'll be meter stations; there'll be major
20 block valves about 20 miles apart. And
21 compressor stations will be spaced about 90 miles
22 apart. And as I stated earlier we will make
23 provisions for five offtakes within the state of
24 Alaska. A gas study which was done in early 2010
25 had identified four potential points, Livengood,

1 Fairbanks, Delta Junction and Tok. But that's --
2 as I said, that's something that we will be told
3 where to put them.

4 Slide 8 gives you a visual
5 perspective and a few key facts on compressor
6 stations. Function of the compressor stations is
7 pretty simple. As gas travels down a fairly long
8 pipeline it loses pressure. And so at the
9 compressor station we bring it back up to the
10 full pressure, but it also picks up heat. And so
11 we cool the gas down again to keep it cool in the
12 ground. Each of the sites is approximately
13 25 acres per site. About 45,000 horsepower is
14 installed, most of it taking its power off
15 natural gas. The six stations will have a single
16 turbine to compress the gas, and in the bottom
17 right you have a picture of an actual compressor
18 station in northern Alberta that TransCanada's
19 operating. On the upper right you'll see a
20 computer-generated sketch of what our facility
21 will look like.

22 I had also mentioned that we will be
23 chilling the gas. And so we'll be using gas
24 aerial coolers which you don't see in the picture
25 down below. They're designing the whole system

1 to operate without people at the compressor
2 stations. And we will have permanent living
3 quarters on site for special needs and for early
4 start-ups.

5 On page 9 is the overall project
6 schedule. The project's been meeting all of its
7 deadlines since 2008. As was mentioned earlier
8 our target is an October, 2012, filing with FERC
9 of our application. What goes after that will
10 be -- the beginning construction is dependent on
11 a large number of items focused heavily on
12 regulatory approvals, commercial support from the
13 actual natural gas shippers themselves and the
14 sponsors have the sanction and approve spending
15 tens of billions of dollars.

16 So in the end, slide 10, I want to
17 thank you. Appreciate the comments. This is, as
18 mentioned by Danny earlier, an opportunity for
19 you to provide FERC and the project team your
20 input. We have a reference point of our existing
21 Web site where you can get additional
22 information. As I said, at the end of the
23 meeting you're more than welcome to spend some
24 time with us and kind of look through our
25 routing.

1 Thank you.

2 DANNY LAFFOON: Thank you.

3 Are there any questions for Mr. Fedak
4 about the facilities that they're proposing to
5 build?

6 All right. I'll move on.

7 As Mr. Fedak said, they do have maps
8 with them tonight. They'll be able to answer any
9 specific routing-type questions that you may have
10 after the meeting.

11 We'll hear from those of you who have
12 signed up to speak tonight.

13 A transcript of this meeting will be
14 placed on the public record following the meeting
15 to make -- the purpose of the transcript is to
16 make sure that there's an accurate representation
17 of anything that's said here.

18 I have a few ground rules before we
19 begin with the commenters. First, please state
20 and spell your name. State any agency or group
21 that you may be representing. Define any
22 acronyms or terms that you may use. And please
23 speak one at a time.

24 As I mentioned before, if you choose
25 not to speak tonight, it's fine. You can provide

1 us with written comments as well. You can do
2 that either by filling out the comment form and
3 handing it to one of us or submitting them
4 electronically or mailing them to the Commission.

5 The first speaker tonight is Robert
6 Brean.

7 ROBERT BREAN: James Robert Brean. Last
8 name's spelled B-R-E-A-N.

9 I'm the president of Tanacross,
10 Incorporated, which is the village corporation
11 here in the Upper Tanana established by the
12 Native Claim Settlement Act. I'm also the
13 general manager of Din e'h. I'll spell that for
14 you. D-I-N E-apostrophe-H, LLC. Din e'h, LLC is
15 a conglomerate of the four village corporations
16 in the Upper Tanana region. It consists of Dot
17 Lake Native Corporation; Tanacross, Incorporated;
18 Tetlin Corporation; and Northway Natives, Inc.
19 I'm also a tribal member of Tanacross Village and
20 a shareholder of Tanacross, Incorporated.

21 Just wanted to kind of make some
22 brief comments. And we actually plan on
23 submitting written comments before the deadline
24 on the 27th which will be much more detailed.

25 I know that this is an environmental

1 review by a federal agency coordinating the
2 actions of all the federal agencies. And I'd
3 just like to kind of set the backdrop a little
4 bit here. This region originally and for many
5 years has been a subsistence-oriented economy.
6 In the summertime we get about four months of
7 tourism season after the highway was built in
8 1942. And then there was another little boom
9 when the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline was built,
10 which was a Civil Service pipeline. And there
11 were pump stations along the way that provided
12 some employment. But predominantly the people in
13 this region have lived off subsistence; hunting,
14 fishing, trapping and food gathering. And when
15 the Native Land Claim Settlement Act came along,
16 basically those villages selected their land
17 based upon their subsistence use areas. They
18 were either around lakes or high country where
19 they can hunt caribou, moose or areas where they
20 could do food gathering such as berry picking and
21 that kind of thing.

22 The relationship between the village
23 corporations and the regional corporation is that
24 the regional corporation owns the subsurface
25 estate. The village corporations own the surface

1 estate. And that's established by the Native
2 Claims Settlement Act. And the reason that I
3 mention that is because now we're in the process
4 of looking at the environmental impacts of this
5 project. We went through this once 30 years ago
6 and I was fortunate enough to be around here then
7 and went through that exercise.

8 Interestingly enough a lot of things
9 haven't changed since then. The issues are still
10 the same, the concerns are still the same. And
11 the impact on subsistence is significant to the
12 people that live here. The intent of the Land
13 Claims Settlement Act was to try to provide some
14 kind of a vehicle for Native villages to
15 experience, plan, develop and create
16 comprehensive economic development in their
17 regions. The region that we're currently in is
18 what Alaska calls the unorganized borough. So
19 there's no structured government here. In fact
20 the Tribal organizations are probably the most
21 formal government we have in this region. And so
22 the government-to-government trust relationship
23 between the tribes and the federal government is
24 significant in this project.

25 So let me now go back to the Claims

1 Settlement Act and its intent. Its intent was to
2 create comprehensive economic development
3 opportunities for Native people in the region.
4 Now I have to say here that Tribal members are
5 also shareholders of the four corporations that I
6 represent. They're one and the same people. The
7 Claims Settlement Act puts the ownership in the
8 hands of the village corporations, but the Tribal
9 members compose the shareholders of the village
10 corporations. So when federal agencies come to
11 the region for government-to-government
12 consultation, we understand that and respect
13 that. But there's a symbiotic relationship and
14 connection between shareholders and Tribal
15 members. The corporations own the surface
16 estate, and the Tribes have a
17 government-to-government relationship that calls
18 for consultation on environmental issues as well
19 as other issues that affect Native-owned lands
20 and territories that indigenous people lived on
21 for thousands of years. So that's the backdrop
22 for -- over the next few days you'll see multiple
23 parties coming to the table, but that's the
24 relationship between the Tribes and the village
25 corporations.

1 So coming back to the environmental
2 issue. Obviously we're looking at fish and game,
3 wildlife, land use patterns, disturbance of
4 vegetation, stream crossings, all of which is
5 relevant to subsistence lifestyle. So it's very
6 difficult for the people of this region to have
7 that conversation about environment without
8 talking about subsistence use patterns and
9 socioeconomic impacts.

10 We have unfortunately had the benefit
11 of learning about socioeconomic impacts during
12 the TAPS project in Alaska. There's a book by
13 Dr. Mim Dixon, she wrote when she was at the
14 University of Alaska-Fairbanks memorializing all
15 of those impacts. And it's quite a read if you
16 ever have a chance to read it. But those issues
17 haven't changed much. And we recognized at that
18 point, 30 years ago, we went through the same
19 thing. We actually set up Din e'h, LLC, 30 years
20 ago to try to take advantage of the project, to
21 try to capitalize on the business opportunities
22 that the project brought, to try to do
23 comprehensive economic development which would
24 replace subsistence lifestyle which was dependent
25 upon environment, fish, game and animals.

1 So our response is that the best
2 mitigation of the negative socioeconomic impact
3 is contracts and jobs. We own the surface
4 estate. We expect to be participating partners
5 and players in the construction of any project
6 going through this part of the country through
7 Canada. Again, we own the land; we expect to
8 exercise the government-to-government
9 relationship. And we also are going to do our
10 very best to implement the intention of the
11 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which is to
12 try to create and capitalize on economic
13 development opportunities in the form of
14 contracts, training and jobs. We think that we
15 can do that in a partnership-like manner. We
16 have always been supportive of the project coming
17 through this part of the country if it is done
18 properly and if it is done in partnership with
19 us. We have access to gravel resources that are
20 in close proximity to the route. We also control
21 120 miles of right-of-way. And we are willing
22 participants. We want to come to the table and
23 play. Shouldn't use the word play. Participate
24 probably sounds better.

25 So, you know, I make this long

1 dissertation because there is definitely a
2 connection between the impacts on the land, the
3 impacts on the game resources and the way of life
4 in this region. So we'll elaborate more on that
5 concept in writing before the 27th. But I just
6 wanted to kind of get on the record and set the
7 stage for how we envision ourselves participating
8 in this project.

9 We're still in the process of
10 reviewing the filings that came in on the
11 environmental side.

12 One of the things just offhand that
13 struck me was -- there in the socioeconomic
14 section there was a lot of assumptions made based
15 on census data that was gathered on Fairbanks
16 Southeast Census District. Very little specific
17 information with regard to communities actually
18 in the region impacted by the project. To use
19 Fairbanks Southeast Census District data really
20 doesn't give you the kind of specificity that you
21 really need to appreciate what's going on in the
22 region on the ground and really getting to the
23 heart of the matter. So I think there's room for
24 more work there.

25 Trying to recall some 4,000

1 documents. Hard to do right now.

2 But we are working -- we do have
3 people working on responding and making some
4 suggestions on that EIS, the filing, the data
5 that's been filed.

6 What else?

7 I know we're set up for
8 government-to-government consultations. I've
9 been invited by the Tribes to be there with them
10 tomorrow; Tanacross, Dot Lake and the Northway
11 sessions. And the premise is that linkage that I
12 just described. So the folks out there hear the
13 corporate guys coming in trying to scoop the
14 government-to-government relationship when in
15 fact the relationship is us. We're all the same
16 people.

17 Appreciate you all coming out here.
18 Appreciate the APP coming out.

19 I wish there were more locals that
20 turned out; but when it's wintertime, people have
21 different priorities. And I think it's very
22 appropriate that your group has come out during
23 the winter because you can see the kind of issues
24 that are confronting just local people in
25 everyday life out here. I've been told that it

1 runs about 1,200 bucks to fill your fuel tank,
2 maybe more. And when it's real cold, 50 below
3 out, you're probably burning your diesel fuel at
4 a very high rate.

5 The level of unemployment right now
6 is at rock bottom; it's the cyclic bottom of the
7 season. So you have the harshest temperatures,
8 the most economic hardship and the least amount
9 of economic development activity occurring all at
10 the same time in this region. So you can
11 appreciate how 10, 12 15, 20 jobs can have a
12 dramatic impact on this region. I think it also
13 speaks to the idea of if we can plan this project
14 right and maximize the benefits in the region, it
15 makes for a great partnership. We can also be
16 assured that environmental protections are
17 adhered to. We'll come back with very specific
18 feedback on the environmental impacts for sure.

19 But one of the things that the
20 village corporations are concerned about is we --
21 these are private lands. And whenever an outside
22 entity comes in and does research on our lands or
23 a State agency comes in and does research on our
24 lands, now all of a sudden that data is public
25 information. It's no longer protected as

1 intellectual data. And that's not something
2 we're interested in. So if the project is going
3 to collect data on our lands, we want to have
4 some involvement in that; and we want to talk
5 about the uses of that data, because it just
6 doesn't become public data and it's freebie for
7 everybody that wants to build a project down the
8 Alaska Highway from now on. Doesn't work that
9 way. You know, the western corporate structure
10 doesn't work that way. We don't work that way
11 either. So that is going to be also something of
12 concern with regard to responding to filings and
13 data, participating in the gathering of the data
14 and then putting some sideboards on how that data
15 is to be used, in what context, what kind of
16 intellectual data is it, is it to be used only
17 for the specific purpose and not anything else,
18 is it to be held in someone's hip pocket in
19 abeyance for 20 years until they feel like
20 building a project? Those are all questions and
21 concerns that the villages have.

22 So with that I think I've gone on
23 long enough, but I hope I've set the stage a
24 little bit so that people understand where the
25 village corporations are coming from, where the

1 people of the Upper Tanana are coming from. Our
2 issues haven't changed for 30 years. And in fact
3 if you go back to the archives at the University
4 of Alaska-Fairbanks and look up the documents
5 that are stored there for the Fairbanks town and
6 village association, you'll see that we held a
7 statewide public forum in Tok, Alaska in 1979. I
8 was a much younger guy then, but I was there.

9 And a lot of the points and concerns
10 are still the same. We covered everything from
11 highway safety to clinic and hospital capacity,
12 communications. Just as an example, if you've
13 driven out here today and found a few dead spots
14 when you tried to use your cell phone, when
15 you're building a project and someone gets hurt
16 out on the highway you want to be able to have
17 good phone reception throughout that area.
18 Things like that all add up.

19 We also talked about price of
20 utilities. Back in those days your utility
21 prices were much more -- we could cope with them
22 because they were less. Rate structures have
23 gone up; price of fuel has gone up, so the cost
24 of living in the region is considerably more than
25 it was 30 years ago. And all of that data is in

1 those reports from Fairbanks town and village
2 association in the archives in Fairbanks. And I
3 would recommend that the Energy Regulatory
4 Commission and others take advantage of that data
5 that's still there. Even though it's 30 years
6 old a lot of the issues have not changed. And I
7 think it would make a nice historic backdrop for
8 the overall scope of the data that does come in.

9 So with that I'll stop. And we'll
10 plan to submit some written comments as well.

11 DANNY LAFFOON: Thank you. Thank you,
12 very much.

13 As you stated that you -- your
14 written comments you plan on being specific, keep
15 in mind the more specific your comments are the
16 better we're able to address those comments.

17 ROBERT BREAN: Thanks for the opportunity
18 by the way.

19 DANNY LAFFOON: Thank you.

20 Is there anyone else who wishes to
21 speak? You're the only one that signed up to
22 speak. Is there anyone else who wishes to speak?
23 Don't be shy.

24 All right.

25 ROBERT BREAN: I have a question.

1 DANNY LAFFOON: Go right ahead.

2 ROBERT BREAN: When you were talking
3 earlier -- Mr. Fedak was giving a presentation on
4 the Alaska Pipeline Project, I know that the
5 Point Thomson issue is going to court on the 8th
6 of February. I'm just wondering if there's any
7 thoughts about preventing that case from going to
8 court on the 8th. And, if so, what it might be.

9 DANNY LAFFOON: I could not answer that
10 question. I don't know. The Federal Energy
11 Regulatory Commission doesn't have any
12 involvement with the existing -- the Point
13 Thomson oil, so we don't know. Sorry.

14 Anybody else have a question?

15 JEFF GAVAZZA: I have one.

16 DANNY LAFFOON: Go right ahead. Can I get
17 your name?

18 JEFF GAVAZZA: My name's Jeff Gavazza,
19 G-A-V-A-Z-Z-A. And I understand, sir, when you
20 talked about the takeoff points and particularly
21 the sites of at least four and particularly one
22 in Tok, do you have any idea what type of
23 employment that will incur for a takeoff point?
24 And also, like, what type of volumes of gas would
25 be available? I understand it would be something

1 that would obviously have to be on an economic
2 decision, but would the State be in control of
3 that; or who would be in control of allowing so
4 much coming out? And then would there be an
5 infrastructure or someone from the State that
6 would then allow the distribution of gas in the
7 community?

8 MYRON FEDAK: The Alaska Pipeline Project
9 is a main transmission pipeline system in fairly
10 large quantities. What the offtake points, where
11 they are, what amount of gas goes off at any
12 particular location is going to be dictated by
13 market conditions by a local distributor company.
14 The State is definitely involved to some degree
15 because you're talking about utilities. So
16 that's not something that APP -- our commitment
17 is to provide a minimum of five. But we will be
18 told where to put them. Those will be based on
19 arrangements made by the shippers and users, be
20 those individual distribution companies or some
21 other entity.

22 So the best answer I can give you at
23 this point is we sponsored an independent study,
24 and that was done prior to our open season. That
25 study is in the public domain. I think it is

1 actually on our Web site; a link that's there.
2 And so you can see economists and things and
3 people of that nature who have done the study and
4 based on their analysis that's how they
5 identified, at least those four as the most
6 natural suggested locations based on their
7 analysis. That'll probably be -- so, you know,
8 that's readily available. But in the end
9 somebody's going to have to state, "I have a deal
10 with the producers, and we want this much to come
11 off there." And we'll put -- we'll put the tap
12 into that location.

13 JEFF GAVAZZA: Pretty much answers my
14 question. Thank you.

15 DANNY LAFFOON: Any other questions?

16 All right. Before I forget, I'd like
17 to thank Mrs. Dompierre's culinary class.
18 They're the ones that provided the refreshments
19 for tonight's meeting.

20 Anyone who would like to purchase a
21 copy of the transcript that's being recorded
22 tonight can get with the court reporter following
23 the meeting.

24 The FERC Web site contains a link
25 called eLibrary. By typing in docket number

1 PF09-11 you can gain access to most of the
2 information on the project including filings
3 submitted by the company as well as any comments
4 that people make, and any comments that we make
5 towards the company. Detailed information for
6 accessing the Commission's Web site is in the
7 notice of intent on page 9. There are also
8 handouts at the back of the room that describe
9 exactly how to log on to eLibrary and what it can
10 be used for. In addition, there's also a service
11 called eSubscription that any time someone files
12 something on the public docket you'll get an
13 e-mail notification describing with a short
14 description of exactly what was filed and who
15 filed it and a link. If you click the link,
16 it'll take you directly to that filing.

17 While the formal part of this meeting
18 will conclude, I encourage you to review the maps
19 and ask any additional questions that you may
20 have of the applicant.

21 On behalf of the Federal Energy
22 Regulatory Commission, I'd like to thank each of
23 you for coming out tonight.

24 And let the record show that the
25 meeting in Tok ended at 7:49 p.m.

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Thank you very much.
(Scoping meeting concluded at 7:49 p.m.)