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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF: : Project No.

NORTHEAST ENERGY DIRECT PROJECT : PF14-22-000

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Lunenburg High School
1079 Massachusetts Avenue
Lunenburg, MA 01462

Wednesday, August 12, 2015

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

1 PROCEEDING

2 MR. TOMASI: Good evening everyone on behalf of
3 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission I want to thank you
4 for coming out tonight. This is the scoping meeting for the
5 Northeast Energy Direct Project and proposed by Tennessee
6 Gas, Docket Number PF14-22.

7 My name for those of you who have not seen me a
8 few more times in the past is Eric Tomasi and I am the
9 Environmental Project Manager for the FERC and we are the
10 lead agency.

11 And I work in the Office of Energy Projects at
12 FERC and I am the technical lead both for air quality and
13 noise and pipeline safety as well as the project manager for
14 this particular project.

15 I do have several people here tonight with me and
16 they are integral to the set up for tonight's meeting as
17 well as they will be integral on the developing the
18 Environmental Impact Statement. And they are here as
19 follows, tonight we have Diane Greg, she's a FERC employee,
20 she was at the front desk. We also have working with us a
21 contractor working for a company called Cardon they are a
22 third party contractor and tonight we have Darcy Metzler at
23 the table with me, we have Oliver Puhl, Wayne Kicklighter,
24 Peter Marcy, Jen Ward and Noland Elsaesser out at the front
25 desk and want to thank him again for helping out tonight.

1 Again at any point I know it seems like my voice
2 is changing as I speak a little bit, I'm playing with the
3 microphone so those in the back can you hear me? Again if
4 everybody will come in and sit down we are going to go ahead
5 and start. If everyone can quiet down we can go ahead and
6 begin.

7 While people are coming in those of you who do
8 not know there are bathrooms here, they are outside to the
9 left and if we continue and we go a little late tonight,
10 like we did last night, if we go past 9, 9:30, 10:00 we will
11 be able to take a break. So if everyone will quiet down we
12 will continue.

13 Again I want to also point out that we do have a
14 court reporter here tonight. The court reporter is
15 transcribing the hearing for you tonight and this is so we
16 can have an accurate record of tonight's meeting and
17 comments. Eventually an electronic record will be put into
18 our e-library system so that you could see every single
19 thing that was said here tonight as well as any other data.

20 Now we do have a transcription contract with Ace,
21 if for any reason you wish to have a copy of the transcript
22 prior to it being in the public files you would have to go
23 ahead and make arrangements with Ace.

24 Now a couple of brief comments like we had
25 before, we have a few points and the purpose of this

1 meeting. One thing I want to accomplish is I want to go
2 ahead and summarize the Department for you and I want to go
3 ahead and explain the role of FERC in their review of the
4 project, outline how you can go ahead and participate in the
5 process and allow you the opportunity to comment tonight.

6 Now as you see, important comments issues -- we
7 have issues in our environmental analysis and impact
8 statement. Those of you who are following the docket, that
9 docket is huge with comments, we now have over 3600
10 comments on the record, that is a great deal of comments on
11 any project I have ever seen at FERC so you have given me a
12 lot of information and we will look through every single one
13 of your comment letters and we will address all of the
14 issues that you give to us.

15 So that's one of the main purposes for tonight.
16 Obviously not just to gather issues and analysis but also to
17 gather new issues. You know we heard about and somebody
18 asked me earlier tonight what were some of the really
19 interesting things that FERC heard from last night's meeting
20 and I so probably tell you I heard things that I had not yet
21 heard. It's good to get new information for comment so that
22 we can go ahead and try to address those issues later on.

23 Next I am going to go ahead and explain the FERC
24 process so that you understand what our job is and what we
25 are going to do for this entire process and lastly I want to

1 hear from you, the public, so that we understand what your
2 concerns are.

3 Now I do want to ask you to hold all of your
4 questions until the end. I will try to do a quick question
5 and answer session at the very end if we have the time.
6 Last night we did answer questions and we would like to do
7 that tonight, I think we are going to not go quiet as late
8 tonight so I think we can have a little longer question and
9 answer session if you wish.

10 Now how do you give us public input that's the
11 second question, what else is here how other than coming out
12 here tonight and speaking and of these about the concerns
13 that you have -- well obviously you can go ahead and comment
14 directly your comments are put on the record. Next you can
15 go ahead and provide the written comments, you can just send
16 them to me you can go ahead and take one of the forms from
17 off the table and give it in tonight.

18 You can go to the people at the front desk, mail
19 to them later, any way that you want to give them in. Next
20 you go ahead and give your comments for our e-library system
21 which is what you will do is go on to our e-library system
22 which is ferc.gov and click on our e-comment system and you
23 could go ahead and upload that letter through our system so
24 that we will put it in the record.

25 Also you could use our quick comment system which

1 is a quick little form which you can pull up there and make
2 sure that your that you click on there and you make sure
3 that your quick little comment goes on our record. Now also
4 38:40

5 So one thing I do want to point out about the
6 quick comment system actually is you can't be anonymous.
7 One thing that I want to point out is that all of these
8 forums we go through all of the letters and we make sure
9 that all of the addresses you give to us are put in the and
10 in the quick comment form there there isn't a place for your
11 address so if you want to put on an address you need to go
12 and put your address in the comment and I'll explain to you
13 what happens.

14 Now also there are other ways to comment as well
15 after the environmental impact statement is issued.

16 After the draft environmental impact statement I
17 would suspect probably May 2016 the way things are looking
18 right now, based on their application that we will get in
19 October we will be back for another set of -- we will be
20 back probably for another set of meetings. All the
21 different locations will have meetings, we will be back for
22 comment meetings on the draft environmental impact statement
23 so this is not the only opportunity for you to speak and
24 verbal and written comments are the same, I want to make it
25 clear that you know, I know people only have three minutes

1 here to speak, maybe four, we'll see how many people signed
2 up.

3 But this is not the only opportunity. Written
4 comments are exactly the same, we give it the exact same
5 weight as if it was a comment here tonight. So the last
6 speaker, I want to go ahead and begin and make sure that my
7 phone is turned off and it is, while the ringer is off so if
8 folks will turn off their ringer so that when people are out
9 there speaking they are not getting interrupted.

10 And then we will go to the next number, we will
11 have a number on stage, I will call those numbers as time
12 goes on and you are going to come to the podium here and put
13 your comments on the record. Now I will allow the elected
14 representatives to go first and they represent a large
15 amount of people so they can go ahead and speak first on the
16 record and make their public comments.

17 I would like to point out to try to summarize
18 your comments. Just be as quick as possible because three
19 minutes, even four minutes goes by very, very quickly and so
20 if you don't get through your comment make sure that you
21 give me a copy of your letter or file a more complete set of
22 comments later.

23 Don't interrupt the speaker, there are people
24 here that are going to be pro-pipeline and there are people
25 who are going to be here in opposition of the pipeline. I

1 want you to respect all speakers. It is very important that
2 everyone here can say what they want to say and be
3 uninterrupted because your part is as you know -- the more
4 you interrupt the speaker the less speakers we are going to
5 be able to get to and you know, I think we are going to hear
6 a lot and we have a good crowd here tonight and I want to
7 see, I know last night we had a really good meeting and I am
8 expecting another good meeting and I expect everyone to
9 respect each other and don't interrupt your fellow citizens
10 while they are speaking.

11 Now the one thing that I do want to say is that
12 this is not a -- although I am going to answer some
13 questions if I have anything to add. This is not a hearing
14 by which we are going to be making a decision, this is a
15 format for the public and I can answer questions on the
16 process. I can't answer questions on the merits of the case
17 which means I can't tell you what our current opinion is on
18 the project because we don't have enough information yet to
19 really form a hard opinion so there's a lot of information
20 missing right now, a lot of information that we don't have
21 and so I can't form any opinion at this point, because we
22 just don't have enough information.

23 Now the next slide real quick I want to talk a
24 little bit about FERC. I'll try not to be too long but I
25 want to explain what FERC is and what we do. Now FERC is an

1 independent agency and we regulate the interstate
2 transportation of electricity, natural gas and oil. And
3 what does an independent regulatory agency mean? Well
4 basically it means the decisions and opinions are not
5 reviewable by the President or by Congress. They are only
6 reviewable by the court system.

7 Now we do review is we review proposals and
8 organized -- of the pipeline for gas facilities, liquefied
9 gas facilities, as well as licensing, inspection of
10 hydro-electric projects. Now this actually explains why we
11 are here tonight. The reason that we are here tonight is
12 that a law called the National Environmental Policy Act,
13 what that requires is that any agency before it approves an
14 energy project get a permit or a licensing or approve
15 something they have to make sure that they do a review under
16 the National Environmental Policy Act, to identify all the
17 potential impacts from that project, environmental, safety,
18 socio-economic all of the issues that we need to identify in
19 our environmental impact statement

20 . That's why we are here tonight so that we can
21 get all the issues that you bring up to me and that we can
22 address them in the docket.

23 Now there are a couple of things that we do, and
24 I also mentioned that we regulate transportation of natural
25 gas through interstate, we also regulate hydropower,

1 electric rates and tariff rates, but we don't regulate the
2 siting of power lines nor do we regulate pipelines.

3 Additionally we do not regulate expiration,
4 production or gathering of natural gas, or local
5 distribution, the list goes on, we don't regulate fracking,
6 we don't regulate any sort of drilling whatsoever, when it
7 comes to the exploration of gas. Having said that, even
8 though we know what is regulated by the states, we do what
9 is called a cumulative impact analysis, we focus on all the
10 potential impacts, cumulative from the project.

11 So that's one of the things that I know a lot of
12 people are concerned about direct, indirect and cumulative
13 impacts and so those are the things that we are going to
14 have to hear from you.

15 Now I keep talking about it's my job to issue and
16 write the environmental impact statement. That's my job.
17 Now the people who make the decisions on whether to approve
18 this project to go forward or not are the Commissioners.
19 Right now we have 5 Commissioners and they are the ones who
20 make the decision, on if this project should go forward or
21 not.

22 My job is to write the environmental impact
23 statement and inform of that decision. Now there are other
24 things that go on other than just the EIS process. There
25 are other elements of FERC who look at the rates, economic

1 analysis and tariffs with the impact of the tusslers in the
2 area where there might be impacts. But all of that stuff on
3 the parallel while I am developing the environmental impact
4 statement.

5 So even though you might not have specific
6 environmental topics, you can comment on those other issues,
7 put the comments on the docket and we will make sure that
8 they get answered and presented to FERC so that they can
9 address those comments. Now those comments on the
10 non-environmental issues will not be address in the EIS but
11 they will be taken into account when the Commission writes
12 the report.

13 Now next obviously -- those of you who may not be
14 aware of this, they did file it, they did go ahead and file
15 on July 24th a new revised set of resource reports. As of
16 this time we still have a lot of updates they need to give
17 and one of the things that did do was they changed the size
18 of the line from Wright, New York to Dracut from 36 inch to
19 30 inches as well as they reduced the gas from 2.2 billion
20 cubic feet per day to 1.2 billion cubic feet per day. At
21 this point they have only identified .05 PCF customers they
22 have still identified who they will be running that gas to.

23 Now that was a couple of weeks back. Now in this
24 area of course one of the things that they did do at the
25 Lynnfield lateral they did go ahead and change the size of

1 that 20 inches to 24 inches so that got a little bigger so
2 that's something that and I'll talk a little bit about the
3 maps here so that you can see the coverage of the maps.
4 This is the general overview map. This is a similar map that
5 went out and you received and you can see the east side of
6 the project, the west side of the project you know this is
7 the west side right there.

8 Now I am going to talk a little bit about where
9 we are and the current status of the project. So right now
10 as I said -- right now we are in a comment period for this
11 project. We issued an NOI on June 30th and identified a
12 commentary until August 31st and also identified several
13 projects across New York, and Pennsylvania.

14 Now there will be one additional scoping meeting
15 that will be identified. Hopefully in the next couple of
16 days and we will have that contract locked in. It looks
17 like the next meeting is going to be sometime in September
18 which means we will probably will be extending the comment
19 period for some period of time.

20 We are not exactly sure how long it is going to
21 be, we don't have the deate of the last meeting confirmed so
22 the comment period should be extended by at least two weeks
23 so I wanted to make sure that you are aware of that.

24 Now another thing I want to point out is and I
25 want to really emphasize this is just because the comment

1 period is ending that doesn't mean that we aren't going to
2 be accepting more comments before and after. We will
3 address every single comment that we get whether we get it
4 before or after the comment period.

5 Now the thing that is important to know is that
6 if you filed your questions or your comments in the formal
7 comment period, the comment Tennessee has to respond to your
8 comments. They look at all the issues submitted by the
9 public and they will address all of those issues in the
10 response, okay. So that's something that you need to be
11 aware of, that is the difference between the formal comment
12 period and any other time you file a comment.

13 If you file a comment before the formal comment
14 period we are still looking at that. We have so many
15 comments in this docket we have to sift through every single
16 one of those comments to make sure that those issues are
17 addressed. So right now one thing I want to impress upon
18 you is don't feel you have to rush, you can file your
19 comment after the formal comment period and FERC will still
20 address that, okay.

21 Now having said that I want to talk a bit about
22 some of the comments that we have on the record and these
23 are some of the popular concerns and before we go into some
24 of these I want to point out that earlier we gave comment
25 and especially when it comes to things like alternatives, we

1 don't necessary look at the impact of the project as
2 proposed. We look at alternative routes, alternatives --
3 system alternative and other things as well and the earlier
4 you get us recommendations on another route that you might
5 want or another location, the better we are able to get out
6 there and start looking at other alternatives.

7 But like I said we have gotten a lot of comments
8 so far, these are not all of the comments, I don't think I
9 have room on my computer for all of the comments but these
10 are some of the top concerns that we have on the record, one
11 of the comments is to turn to alternative energy as opposed
12 to natural gas. We hear these concerns and we have to
13 address those.

14 Obviously we have a lot of concerns about the
15 potential gas being exported, obviously again especially in
16 this area and especially in New Hampshire, there is a lot of
17 concern about the disruption of the character and in this
18 area specifically a little east of here there's a pipeline
19 in a more densely populated areas, there are a lot of
20 comments and concerns about pipeline going next to their
21 homes and those are the things, we have a lot of comments
22 about those and honestly a lot of comments about being in
23 the path and a lot of concerns about the use of
24 unconventional or fracked gas.

25 And you know private wells, aquifer damage,

1 that's something that we get continuously across states,
2 whether New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, that's
3 something continually people are concerned about and we
4 understand that and of course those areas that do have a
5 compressor station nearby they have a lot of concerns about
6 compressor stations about the noise and emissions both from
7 those stations that are actually gas fired and the one at
8 Dracut which is an electric one, which still has emissions
9 -- really you have seen all of this and so I understand that
10 we will address all of these issues in the document.

11 And moving forward as I said, we have a large set
12 of questions that we will be sending to the company based
13 upon what they do and the like as well as concerns of both
14 public and some of the agencies and the public giving us a
15 lot of comments the last few months. We are going to be
16 sending those questions to Kinder Morgan and telling them
17 you have to answer those and so we will be getting that
18 done.

19 And as I said their plan is to file their
20 application in October and after that I want to point out
21 that this is not the end of our process. Even after they
22 file the application we have a couple of things we have to
23 do, first we have to make sure that it is accurate, then we
24 have to actually go ahead and go ahead and make sure that it
25 has all the holes filled.

1 They have to fill the application, no matter how
2 big the company is, any time they don't answer our questions
3 we always have concerns, both internal staff as well as the
4 public that the company did not address so even after the
5 application is filed there will be an opportunity, I don't
6 want to speculate, but we will keep asking questions until
7 we feel that we have all the information we need to go ahead
8 and start writing the draft environmental impact statement.

9 Once we get to that point we will be issuing a
10 public schedule at which that will tell the public what the
11 schedule is for filing the environmental impact statement
12 and then we will issue our draft environmental impact
13 statement. And there will be a comment period for your
14 feedback and again back out here, to get your comments on
15 the draft environment impact statement.

16 After that we will then address those comments in
17 the draft statement we actually address them so if you file
18 a comment after the EIS and in the draft EIS you will see
19 your letter and then right next to it you will see our
20 response, every single element that you identified in your
21 letter as well as addressing the document itself. So we
22 address each letter individually at that stage.

23 After that of course that EIS is my teams
24 recommendation and then it goes to the Commissioners, the
25 Commissioners then vote on that and they issue their

1 determination yes or no to the project in a certificate or
2 order and that is the final, that is the FERC's
3 Commissioners final decision in the matter.

4 Now after those obviously there is something that
5 you can do those of you who wish to, usually it can be
6 landowners, towns, agencies, you can file an intervener
7 status and then after a certain period after the application
8 comes in if you filed for intervener status what that does
9 for you and it is explained a little bit in the EOI is that
10 it allows you to challenge the FERC's decision.

11 So if you are an intervener and the FERC would
12 vote on a project and vote the way you did not like, you can
13 challenge that and that reserves the right for you to go to
14 court in the future as well. But that intervener status does
15 have a responsibility. Any time that an intervener files
16 something on the record, you have to serve that to every
17 other party in the proceedings, which means you have to have
18 hard copies or electronic versions of every single public
19 intervener in the case.

20 Now electronically it is a little less of a
21 burden for some people and if they wish to go ahead and do
22 that they can and in comments past but it is an option for
23 the people if they wish to do that they can.

24 I talked about this a little bit already -- I'm
25 going to go ahead and skip past this but one thing I want to

1 point out is that even after the Commission decision, that I
2 talked about, when they talk about the Order that comes out,
3 if the project would be approved by FERC, FERC doesn't just
4 walk away from a project, we do actually have -- we will do
5 inspections of the project, we will make sure that the
6 buildings are left in the condition that they were promised
7 and even after the project is done years later if there is
8 an issue we still come back and look at the environmental
9 restoration and make sure that they come back and fix it.

10 I have had pipelines come back years after with
11 issues of restoration, we will make them go back and fix
12 that. That's something that I wanted people to be aware of.

13 Now again I talked a little bit about the EIS,
14 already but I didn't really talk about how we developed it.
15 I want to talk about how we form it, one of the things that
16 we have to do is we are guarded by science, as an important
17 analytical document. We will look at -- we will attempt to
18 do a thorough job, that's our job and the reason we have to
19 do that is we take what's called a hard look, we look at it,
20 we take a hard look at all of the environmental safety and
21 socio-economic impacts the pipeline has and make sure that
22 we fully identify with them.

23 The EIS is a disclosure document to the public as
24 well as an information docket for the Commissioners. Again
25 I talked a little bit about the alternatives and again both

1 the process of the Order.

2 Now we are going to bring speakers up in a minute
3 but I want to go ahead and very quickly let you know again
4 that we have a lot of people here that oppose the pipeline
5 and I want to definitely encourage you and implore you
6 actually to not disrupt the speaker, let them have their
7 three or four minutes and everyone will have the ability to
8 speak. We will go ahead and get to everybody I have no
9 issues that we have to end at 10 or whenever, we are going
10 to go until we are done, we should get through everyone
11 tonight.

12 Again the microphone is over here to my right, I
13 would ask you to spell your name so that the court reporter
14 can hear it, there will be a time limit, when the yellow
15 light if you can hold this up, right there we have a little
16 timekeeper thing here which when you have time to speak it
17 will be green, when it turns yellow what that means is you
18 have 30 seconds and when it becomes red, that means your
19 time is up.

20 Again I will like to go ahead and make sure that
21 you understand and with that we are going to go ahead and go
22 to our speaker list.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's a process question
24 in the audience.

25 MR. HEWITT: My name is Richard Hewitt I just

1 want to be clear on this because I am not. When you finish
2 your DEIS do you actually recommend a route or do you just
3 prepare alternatives and secondly is the no build option
4 within your perview?

5 MR. TOMASI: I understand I will answer questions
6 later, right now I want to get the comments from the public.
7 The first speaker is on behalf of Senator Warren, Jeremiah
8 Thompson.

9 MR. THOMPSON: Hello, thank you, my name is
10 Jeremiah Thompson that's J-e-r-e-m-i-a-h T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n. I
11 am here from Senator Warren's office. I want to first of
12 all thank FERC for holding these meetings, holding the
13 scoping meetings across the Commonwealth, I think everyone
14 is here to share their important opinions. It is really
15 important we believe, that FERC takes into consideration the
16 many important viewpoints that are here tonight and in the
17 other meetings as they apply to this proposed project.

18 Energy costs are a real issue throughout New
19 England however it is very critical that the pipelines that
20 are put in place are safe and that the citizens of
21 Massachusetts have adequate time for review and comment on
22 the various aspects of the FERC licensing process. Because
23 of that we urge FERC to please extend the public comment
24 period past the date of August 31st. The reason for this is
25 it would allow additional time for communities to review

1 some of the revised environmental resource reports that were
2 filed on July 24th by Kinder Morgan. In addition this
3 extension would allow for the completion of Attorney General
4 Maura Healey's on-going study of electricity reliability
5 needs in Massachusetts which we feel is very important.

6 It is our hope that residents impacted by this
7 project will be given ample time to consider all of the
8 available information before this comment period is closed
9 so that is one thing that we would ask. Again I thank you
10 for holding these meetings and we look forward to hearing
11 the comments tonight, thank you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Next up we have Congresswoman Niki
13 Tsongas, Russell Pandres.

14 MR. PANDRES: Hello my name is Russell Pandres,
15 R-u-s-s-e-l-l P-a-n-d-r-e-s and I have a statement to read
16 on behalf of Congresswoman Niki Tsongas.

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

24 Constituents and businesses across Massachusetts
25 have had trouble absorbing the increasing costs of energy

1 and there is an agreement that the best solution to New
2 England's energy issues will be through careful long-term
3 planning and significant public input.

4 Meetings like this begin to provide the public
5 with that opportunity. I also appreciate the opportunity to
6 continue my office's dialogue with FERC and to share
7 directly with some of the foremost concerns brought to me by
8 my constituents, hundreds of whom have contacted me about
9 this proposal.

10 Concerns that I share and believe must be taken
11 seriously by the review editors reviewing this proposal. As
12 I am sure you will hear tonight here concerns with impact
13 this proposed pipeline will have on the environment and the
14 surround ecology. My constituents and I have worked hard to
15 preserve the diverse and historic Massachusetts landscape
16 and I value this long-determined effort shared by so many of
17 the communities that I represent so that future generations
18 can enjoy the treasured landscapes well into the future.

19 We must protect our historic farmland as it is
20 rooted in New England's character, heritage and economy.
21 They are both are an important source of income for local
22 families and integral to the New England landscape.
23 Environmental protections should be held to the strictest of
24 standards for this proposed project.

25 We know how precious and vital our wetlands,

1 state and local conservational land, threatened and
2 vulnerable species and watersheds are to our own quality of
3 life and the ecology surrounding us. A lesson hard learned
4 from New England's industrial past. We have made
5 significant progress cleaning up our rivers and restoring
6 habitats. To see this work regress would be devastating.

7 Questions such as does drilling a pipeline across
8 rivers such as the Nashua River currently be studied for
9 wild and scenic status by the Department of Interior agitate
10 settled pollutants? How will construction and alternations
11 to the hydrology of the head waters in the Quantico River
12 impact our water resources?

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

22 I have heard the very reasonable concern of
23 property owners both directly and indirectly impacted by the
24 construction route that of the pipeline that they see the
25 value of their property decrease only to see the gas

1 ultimately moving through the pipeline exported overseas
2 with no benefits to communities serving as its host.

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

11 Residents are also concerned that the public
12 safety risks for potential accidents with the outcome we
13 must confront with honesty and transparency. While our own
14 technology has improved dramatically in the last few
15 decades, can residents living near an unmanned compressor
16 station feel at ease?

17 Will measures be taken to ensure that disruption
18 of the ground with drilling, blasting and laying pipe, not
19 negatively affect the wells that so many of my constituents
20 depend on for drinking water? Will there be constant
21 monitoring of the ground water in residential areas that
22 depend on wells?

23 I have also heard concerns with the process with
24 which the project has proceeded. Contact with local town
25 officials best able to identify the local concerns has not

1 gone as smoothly as desired. FERC and the local officials
2 were not the first parties contacted but instead discover an
3 energy company was proposing to build a maximum
4 infrastructure project from their own constituents.

5 There have also been many concerns with the speed
6 with which public meetings have been scheduled without
7 providing complete resource reports in advance. For example
8 the most recent had thousands of to be determined throughout
9 the report. Excuse me -- as is the case with very large
10 infrastructure projects, there will be constant changing
11 information and this process is in the early stages, however
12 I fail to see how my constituents can comment as informed
13 citizens with so many unknowns.

14 At this showing I would like to ask that FERC
15 consider reviewing the numerous natural gas pipeline
16 projects pending or approved in the New England region in a
17 holistic manner and ensure that we are not overbuilding our
18 pipeline infrastructure for domestic need.

19 As a country we have made a commitment to
20 building a renewable future and not reducing the
21 competitiveness of solar, wind, hydropower and other
22 alternative sources in favor of additional pipeline
23 infrastructure. Accordingly would FERC consider a no build
24 option instead of considering the option to repair our
25 existing pipeline infrastructure to answer our region's

1 energy needs.

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

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

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Andrew Sheehan.

20 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you very much. Andrew
21 A-n-d-r-e-w Sheehan S-h-e-e-h-a-n and I'm the town
22 administrator for the town of Townsend, Massachusetts and I
23 speak to you this evening not only as a local public
24 official but as one of the co-chairs of the Northeast
25 Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition, the NMGPC.

1 Our Coalition is composed of duly appointed
2 representatives of Ashby, Andover, Dracut, Dunstable,
3 Groton, Little Town, PVD, Pepperell, North Reading,
4 Tewksbury, Townsend and Wilmington, Massachusetts as well as
5 Brookline, New Hampshire.

6 Coalition members include selectmen, town
7 managers, town administrators and other municipal staff.
8 The Coalition's mission is to gather knowledge and work
9 collaboratively to provide representation and information to
10 relevant governmental and public bodies concerning the
11 proposed Kinder Morgan Pipeline Project and the project's
12 effects on our communities.

13 Over the past 14 months the member communities of
14 the Coalition have been unified in their steadfast
15 opposition to the Northeast Energy Direct Project. The
16 overwhelming majority of member communities have joined the
17 more than 70 towns and counties in Massachusetts, New
18 Hampshire and New York in passing resolutions in opposition
19 to the project.

20 In Townsend the special town meeting of July 31,
21 2014 voted unanimously to instruct its board of selectmen to
22 oppose the project. The coalition is concerned that the
23 project is moving too rapidly. On July 24th Kinder Morgan
24 released updated resource reports that remain willfully
25 incomplete. By one count as has been stated earlier this

1 evening there are more than 10,000 TBD's, to be determined.
2 If the proponent cannot answer relevant questions than how
3 can the affected communities and the FERC fully evaluate the
4 impact of the project?

5 Coalition members share significant concerns
6 about all aspects of the project including the impact of
7 construction activities, impacts of operations on rare and
8 endangered species habitat, protected open space subject to
9 article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution, water
10 resources, forests and farm lands. We question the need for
11 the capacity the project will provide, its impact on air
12 quality and greenhouse gas emissions and historic and
13 archeological resources.

14 We share with the homeowners of our towns the
15 concern about falling real estate values and the subsequent
16 impact on tax revenues. With the above noted comments in
17 mind I hereby respectfully request that FERC delay the
18 public or extend the public comment period until October,
19 2015 when the Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey
20 will release her independent study on electricity,
21 reliability and capacity needs of the pipeline and determine
22 if the NED project is the most cost effective means of
23 meeting the energy requirements of the Commonwealth.

24 We are keenly aware of the pitfalls and
25 unintended consequences of large projects such as this one.

1 We request that FERC schedule additional scoping meetings to
2 be held after Labor Day, after Kinder Morgan provides
3 complete information on the project, after all relevant
4 bodies have had a chance to review the project information
5 and after the Attorney General has issued her study.

6 We cannot fully comprehend the impacts of the
7 project until the significant issues have been addressed.
8 Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight and thank you
9 for coming to Lunenburg this evening.

10 MR. TOMASI: Next up we have Jamie Toale.

11 MR. TOALE: Jamie Toale, J-a-m-i-e T-o-a-l-e and
12 I am the Chair of the Lunenburg Board of Selectmen. Welcome
13 to Lunenburg. Thank you for letting me speak tonight and
14 read the attached Proclamation signed by the Lunenburg Board
15 of Selectmen into the public record.

16 This Proclamation stands in opposition to the
17 proposed energy direct project and in opposition to the
18 proposed Fitchburg lateral within Lunenburg borders,
19 Proclamation:

20 Whereas Kinder Morgan has proposed a new 36 inch
21 high-pressure gas pipeline through Massachusetts and New
22 Hampshire as part of the Northeast Energy Direct Project
23 hereinafter called the Project and whereas the Project also
24 proposes a new 12 inch high-pressure 1460 PSI natural gas
25 pipeline which it calls the Fitchburg lateral to be

1 installed not in Fitchburg but in Lunenburg, Townsend and
2 Mason, New Hampshire and

3 Whereas Lunenburg is already crossed by a Kinder
4 Morgan Pipeline hereinafter called the south Lunenburg
5 lateral which runs from Lancaster to the proposed southern
6 terminus of the Fitchburg lateral and

7 Whereas the south Lunenburg lateral has already
8 caused financial damage to Lunenburg citizens and

9 Whereas the completion of the project appears to
10 create a connection between the proposed Fitchburg lateral
11 and the south Lunenburg lateral and

12 Whereas said connection could provide Kinder
13 Morgan with the opportunity to provide gas service to
14 Worcester through Lunenburg, including a possible future
15 addition of a compressor station in Lunenburg or other
16 re-adaptation and re-use of the south Lunenburg lateral and

17 Whereas Kinder Morgan has been silent about its
18 plans to create such a connection despite its proposal of a
19 metering station in Lunenburg at the southern terminus of
20 the proposed Fitchburg lateral in its resource report it
21 filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and

22 Whereas the currently proposed pipeline route was
23 chosen in private, closed process so there has been no
24 chance for open public discussion or debate of alternative
25 routing possibilities and trade-offs and whereas Kinder

1 Morgan identified properties in Lunenburg that it intends
2 the Fitchburg lateral to cross but declined to provide the
3 town of Lunenburg with detailed and current information on
4 the exact route of this proposal and

5 Whereas landowners are being asked to permit
6 surveying on their property or sign agreements to forfeit
7 some of their property rights and

8 Whereas federal eminent domain powers may be used
9 to forcibly take pipeline easements from unwilling
10 landowners and

11 Whereas a high-pressured gas pipeline by its
12 nature carries the potential to leak, rupture or devastating
13 explosion, causing untold damage to property and lives and

14 Whereas said pipeline goes against current
15 Massachusetts commitments to renewable energies and
16 combating global climate change and

17 Whereas our energy challenges are better at rest
18 through investing in energy conservation measures as well as
19 green, renewable energy solutions and

20 Whereas a high-pressured gas pipeline by its
21 nature carries the potential for leaks, rupture or
22 devastating explosion causing untold damage to property and
23 lives and

24 Whereas Lunenburg and other neighboring
25 communities have adopted comprehensive master plans, zoning

1 by-laws, wetland by-laws and other land use controls to
2 provide for the orderly development of our communities and
3 the conservation and protection of our communities for
4 future generations to come as good stewards of the land
5 should and

6 Whereas the elimination of environmental threats
7 to our forests and streams in provident development is the
8 fundamental purpose for the adoption of our land use
9 controls and master plans and

10 Whereas Lunenburg and other neighboring
11 communities have publically and privately set aside large
12 tracts of land and restricted their development for
13 conservation and open space purposes as part of their master
14 plans.

15 Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of
16 Selectmen in the Town of Lunenburg do hereby declare that it
17 stands in opposition to the Kinder Morgan proposed energy
18 direct project and to the Fitchburg lateral and stands in
19 opposition to any effort to locate the proposed Fitchburg
20 lateral within Lunenburg's quarters and further commits to
21 participate in and provide comments to any meetings held
22 under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC review
23 process with regard to the proposed Fitchburg lateral to
24 oppose Kinder Morgan's application and

25 Be it further resolved that the Board of

1 Selectman of the Town of Lunenburg do hereby call upon our
2 state and federal legislators and executive branch officers
3 to enact legislation and take any such other action as our
4 necessary to oppose such energy projects that go against our
5 commitment to the public safety, our environment, our
6 economic well-being and our citizen community, signed this
7 10th day of February, 2015, Lunenburg Board of Selectmen.

8 MR. TOMASI: Next up Jeff Kubick.

9 MR. KUBICK: Hi I'm Jeff Kubick, J-e-f-f
10 K-u-b-i-c-k. I am the chairperson of the Groton Dunstable
11 Regional School Committee. The 7 members of our School
12 Committee represent the two towns of our regional school
13 district, Groton and Dunstable located here in Northwest
14 Middlesex County.

15 There are more than 2500 students attending the 5
16 schools throughout our district. I appear before you today
17 to express our community's concern over the originally
18 proposed route of the Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline.
19 While we share many of the concerns raised by others in our
20 communities, our specific concerns relate to 703 Chick Pea
21 Row in Groton which is directly on the original proposed
22 Massachusetts pipeline path.

23 The land and buildings constructed there are
24 owned by the Groton Dunstable Regional School District and
25 hence are public property. The parcel is home to our high

1 school campus which was completed in 2003 and is permitted
2 for an additional school building should the need arise.

3 When the high school is in session there are
4 about 865 students and 85 staff members on the property.
5 After school students, staff and committee members are in
6 the high school for extra-curricular programs, events and
7 athletics. The property is used during the summer as well
8 -- in fact my 3 daughters were there this evening for a
9 summer track program.

10 The safety of our students, staff and general
11 public is understandably foremost in our minds as we learned
12 about the Northeast Energy Direct Project and the route. We
13 believe that it is self-evident that the consequence of a
14 pipeline leak, fire or explosion in close proximity to a
15 public school to be calamitous. We request that the route
16 be altered to pass further from our high school for many
17 reasons.

18 As stated before the property serves as a public
19 gathering place with frequent events, athletic events, fine
20 art productions, community meetings that occur there
21 throughout the year. Town base supports utilize our fields
22 for practice and competitions.

23 Graduation takes place weather permitting within
24 the oval of our track. The currently proposed route comes
25 within 600 feet of the track mentioned above. Significant

1 parts of our facilities are within the 950 foot hazard area
2 radius for a 36 inch diameter pipeline.

3 The currently proposed route divides our main
4 sake from our emergency secondary access required by fire
5 and police departments to maintain public safety. The
6 inability to use this emergency egress would limit us to a
7 single access road approximately 20 feet wide. This would
8 be inadequate should we need to evacuate the property or
9 bring in multiple emergency vehicles due to a pipeline
10 incident.

11 It is possible that the high school would serve
12 as an emergency shelter for our town should there be a need.
13 We have in the past used school buildings in emergency
14 situations. Clearly this use would be infeasible if the
15 high school parcel were impacted by an emergency due to the
16 proposed pipeline.

17 Having the pipeline run through the property may
18 reduce options for siting a new school building or expanding
19 facilities on the property and therefore may increase the
20 cost of any such expansion. The property was obtained and
21 the high school built using funding from the Massachusetts
22 School Building Authority, the MSBA. This program continues
23 to reimburse our regional district for a portion of the
24 capital project loans.

25 These loans have approximately another decade

1 perhaps the payoff and dissolution of this relationship with
2 MSBA.

3 And finally the pipeline route is proposed to
4 dissect the conservation area on the parcel. This
5 conservation land is intended to preserve wildlife corridors
6 and habitat. To disturb this area and maintain a
7 permanently cleared pathway would eliminate its use for
8 wildlife preservation.

9 Our school committee has voted to deny the
10 request by Kinder Morgan to survey our property for the
11 pipeline. We believe that allowing a gas transmission
12 pipeline to run across our school property would violate one
13 of the most basic duties we have to keep our students and
14 staff safe.

15 We hope you will consider our strong opposition
16 to the pipeline route through Massachusetts as proposed,
17 thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you very much we have Jack
19 Petropoulos.

20 MR. PETROPOULOS: Good evening thank you for
21 having us. My name is spelled J-a-c-k
22 P-e-t-r-o-p-o-u-l-o-s. I'm the Chair of the Board of
23 Selectmen for the town of Groton, Massachusetts. Groton is
24 on the initially proposed route no longer on the primary
25 route.

1 On December 8th of last year the town of Groton
2 was notified by Kinder Morgan in a letter to Secretary Bowes
3 that Groton was no longer on the proposed path.
4 Specifically in this letter Kinder Morgan said "By
5 increasing the percentage of co-location for the proposed
6 pipeline segment, the revised route will reduce the
7 construction of new pipeline facilities in undeveloped
8 portions of the market path, thus reducing the environmental
9 impacts and avoiding habitat fragmentation.

10 In addition the proposed route change will enable
11 Tennessee to avoid in certain cases areas of critical
12 environmental concern in Massachusetts." Since that letter
13 we have had no communication at all from Kinder Morgan to
14 the town of Groton. A request for contact information from
15 Ron McClain the vice-presidents of projects at the
16 Pipeline's Safety Trust Conference which I attended and so
17 did he and a commitment to dialogue proved empty as no such
18 contact was made by him to me.

19 Our town breathed a collective sigh of relief
20 when this notice came out. No mention was made in this
21 notice that former routes, the initial primary route were
22 still considered viable and remained in contention. Indeed
23 the map that you presented here showing the proposed route
24 did not show Groton on path, but Groton remains on path as I
25 understand it and is still a potential route for this

1 pipeline.

2 There are certain documents that can be found
3 that will indicate that Groton is still an alternative
4 route, but the public is hard-pressed to find any of these
5 easily available information in the press that would alert
6 them to same.

7 The result is a public -- the result is that the
8 public in Groton, and I am sure elsewhere is under the
9 impression that the threat to their homes and land has
10 passed. Rightly or wrongly this is the case and Groton's
11 public participation in the process has predictably waned.

12 I request that if FERC does see fit to move the
13 path of the proposed pipeline to include the town of Groton
14 we would like time to generate again, because we have had
15 plenty of it before, the public awareness that can bring to
16 you the kind of concerns that you seek in these public
17 meetings.

18 We request that if the path moves to include
19 Groton that the process be delayed by at least 6 months to
20 afford us that opportunity. In the same letter Kinder
21 Morgan stated that "One of the primary reasons that led to
22 Tennessee's decision to adopt a new path is that it will
23 enable a very substantial portion of the proposed new
24 pipeline construction to be located adjacent to and parallel
25 with these existing utility corridors in the states of New

1 York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire."

2 It's clear to me and presumably to Kinder Morgan
3 and to FERC that there is far less environmental impact to
4 running along already disturbed routes. But it is equally
5 clear to me that there is far less economic impact by
6 running along routes that are already disturbed and in which
7 property values and usage patterns have already been
8 affected by the impact of the existing corridors.

9 I would like to ask if FERC has or will study the
10 assessed value of the land and the primary and secondary
11 routes as part of an evaluation on the overall economic
12 impact of bringing the pipeline through green field
13 properties rather than already disturbed land.

14 Has FERC studied the impact for land usage in the
15 primary and secondary routes? And my request is that such
16 an evaluation be completed, published and that landowners
17 and affected constituents be provided with the ability to
18 evaluate that study and a forum be provided to discuss and
19 affect suggested impact prior to any decision on route being
20 made.

21 I have a number of other points that echo some
22 already made for instance the proximity to our school that
23 you will hear about and you have already heard about,
24 drilling under the Nashua River and the disturbance of
25 pollutants that are just part of the Nashua River at this

1 part due to our unfortunate history, but these are the
2 primary considerations that I would like for you to consider
3 as FERC.

4 I have to tell you I appreciate your being here,
5 everything I have ever seen or heard about you says that you
6 are willing to listen and that you are interested in what we
7 have to say and I hope that is true and I hope you take
8 these comments and requests seriously, thank you very much.

9 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up is Carolyn Smart.

10 MS. SMART: Good evening I'm Carolyn Smart, I'm a
11 member of the Townsend Board of Selectmen and its
12 C-a-r-o-l-y-n S-m-a-r-t. The Townsend Board of Selectmen
13 greatly appreciates the opportunity to share concerns about
14 the proposed Northeast Energy Direct NED Project with you
15 tonight.

16 Townsend has a major interest in that. In the
17 original September pre-filing notice the main pipeline route
18 and the proposed lateral cut through Townsend. A large
19 compressor station is also planned to be sited somewhere
20 along the 4 mile path of the pipeline I our town. In the
21 revised route released in December of 2015 the main line
22 pipe moved north to New Hampshire but the lateral is still
23 proposed to bisect Townsend from north to south, affecting
24 many private and public landowners.

25 In addition the Townsend Route is still listed as

1 an alternative to the New Hampshire route and compressor
2 station location. The Townsend Board of Selectmen believe
3 the proposed NED Project as currently described is not
4 necessary to meet the energy needs of New England. It would
5 be an unwise use of our important conservation lands and
6 natural resources and an inappropriate potential use of
7 eminent domain for the benefit of a private corporation.

8 Kinder Morgan's proposed Northeast Energy Direct
9 Project would be an overbuilt and unnecessary solution to
10 what might be a small temporary need for some additional
11 energy sources to meet peak demands in wintertime months.
12 There are already existing proposed projects that can meet
13 that demand using existing infrastructure such as the
14 off-shore LNG facilities or upgrades to existing gas
15 pipelines along existing gas pipeline rights-of-way.

16 We applaud Governor Baker's continued insisting
17 that upgrading existing pipeline infrastructure is the best
18 way to meet any unmet needs for natural gas. Townsend like
19 most of the communities along the proposed route is a place
20 where our citizens highly value our natural resources,
21 historical areas, open space and conservation land. People
22 come to Townsend to enjoy Willow Brook and Pearl Hill state
23 brooks. Pearl Hill state parks hike along our open base
24 trails and fish, kayak and canoe are cold-water streams.

25 The proposed Fitchburg lateral bisects west

1 Townsend, crossing significant ecological, historical and
2 water resource areas including Willow Brook and Pearl Hill
3 book state parks in the heart of the Squanacook area of
4 critical environmental concern. The proposed main street
5 crossing of the lateral occurs between 2 200 year old homes
6 on a stretch of road that remains much as it has been since
7 Townsend was first settled.

8 The destruction of historical and natural
9 resources is unnecessary. Kinder Morgan has yet to explain
10 why the Fitchburg lateral is needed. Indeed Kinder Morgan
11 has yet to get a straight answer about the Fitchburg
12 lateral. They call it the Fitchburg lateral even though it
13 doesn't go to Fitchburg, it goes through Mason, New
14 Hampshire, Townsend, it ends in Lunenburg at a Tennessee Gas
15 pipeline.

16 UniTel which serves Fitchburg, Lunenburg and
17 Townsend has not signed on for capacity and has said they do
18 not need the capacity. Kinder Morgan claimed the lateral
19 was to serve a national grid but national grid capacity
20 agreement, DPU Docket 15-34 did not mention this lateral or
21 any gas needs in central Massachusetts.

22 State Representative Sheila Harrington reported
23 that Kinder Morgan had told her that someone in Townsend
24 requested this lateral. This is not a distribution pipeline
25 that someone can tap into. There is no user of gas anywhere

1 near the proposed lateral.

2 Finally some thought for the Fitchburg lateral
3 was planned to deliver gas to the proposed Northwest lateral
4 and we were quite surprised that the Fitchburg lateral was
5 not dropped from the Northwest lateral project to construct
6 early in June. There doesn't appear to be any public need
7 for this particular lateral yet Kinder Morgan is asking for
8 eminent domain authority to take 14 miles of land and 3
9 towns across 2 states to build it that is not right.

10 Eminent domain authority should only be used very
11 sparingly for projects that address a real public need. The
12 proposed NED Project and the Fitchburg lateral in particular
13 do not pass the threshold for a public need determination.
14 The Townsend Board of Selectmen have been following the NED
15 Project for more of the new year. We first became aware of
16 the project in early 2014 when Kinder Morgan land agents
17 talked to individual land owners at their homes before
18 contacting the town about the proposed project.

19 It took months for Kinder Morgan presentation of
20 information to the town. Following their presentation in
21 June, 2014 the Board of Selectmen voted to not provide
22 survey to any town land. On July 31, 2014 voters at a
23 special town meeting voted unanimously to adopt a resolution
24 in opposition of the pipeline.

25 Townsend is not the only community opposed to the

1 pipeline. 55 communities in Massachusetts represent more
2 than a half a million people based on the 2010 census have
3 taken at least one vote in opposition to the NED Proposal.
4 While Townsend officials have shared our concerns with the
5 project with FERC through letters from the Selectmen
6 Conservation Commissions and throughout the Northeast
7 Municipal Gas Pipeline Coalition it is unclear how much
8 weight our comments have had with FERC.

9 We are very grateful for this opportunity to
10 share some of our concerns with you directly and trust that
11 you will take these concerns seriously in the project
12 review. Again thank you for the opportunity to comment.

13 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next up Cedwyn Morgan.

14 MR. MORGAN: Good evening and thank you for the
15 opportunity to comment my name is spelled C-e-d-w-y-n and
16 the last name is Morgan M-o-r-g-a-n. I am an elected member
17 of the Ashby Board of Health for more than 20 years.

18 By way of preamble I would just say that this
19 project is unnecessary. Enumerated by previous speakers
20 there are numerous other sources of whatever additional gas
21 is needed to meet our short-term needs without the
22 destructive large capacity pipeline being constructed.

23 Most of the gas in this pipeline will be excess
24 to our, to New England's needs and will be sold outside of
25 New England. Given that it's almost criminal that eminent

1 domain is being considered to support this project. The
2 Commonwealth is virtually unanimously opposed to this
3 project, the only people that comment in favor are those
4 looking for a paycheck from them.

5 I will focus on Board of Health issues. Ashby is
6 on one of the alternative routes for the pipeline and Ashby
7 is one of the towns that voted unanimously to oppose the
8 pipeline. The route selected through Massachusetts targets
9 small towns it's sort of the Gulliver versus the
10 Lilliputians. These towns often have no public water supply
11 and rely on private wells.

12 The primary Board of Health concern in Ashby and
13 most of these small towns is the protection of water
14 supplies because every house has their own. All of these
15 Board's has setbacks, monitoring requirements et cetera.
16 There are no protections for the water supply in the
17 construction of the proposed pipeline, there are no
18 set-backs to private wells, there is no consideration of the
19 aquifers. They can put the pipeline right across a private
20 well if they feel like it, they can sever the line from the
21 well to the house. Blasting and disruption of water
22 supplies will alter hydrology, well yields and water
23 quality.

24 The ambiguous disruption of wetlands will have
25 the same effect. There are not even really setbacks to

1 houses for the pipeline, they told me that they practice I
2 think 25 feet at one of the informational meetings which was
3 also a Board of Health concern, both for risk during
4 construction, leaks from the pipelines, activities during
5 maintenance and of course in the worst case explosion.

6 Finally there's no consideration of cultural or
7 historic resources. The alternative route through Ashby
8 goes right through downtown, the so-called incineration zone
9 includes the elementary school, the town hall, both
10 churches, the town common in Rindge, and virtually the
11 entire historical district.

12 Finally I would like to reiterate the request of
13 the previous speakers that FERC delay the deliberations
14 until the Attorney General's report has been completed.
15 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. I did want to answer
17 your questions but other things came up during the elected
18 officials speaking -- first regarding alternatives and those
19 routes that are currently listed as alternative routes have
20 not proposed, I want to assure everyone if for whatever
21 reasons FERC looks at any of those routes and starts looking
22 at them as a viable option to the current proposed route or
23 we find another proposed route that we want to look at in
24 much more depth, we are required to actually do the same
25 thing all over again that we are doing tonight.

1 We are required to send out a notice to all the
2 landowners as well as conditional meetings, so for those of
3 you that are concerned that they are not getting any notice,
4 if you were to start looking at those as a viable option you
5 would derive from the process you would have notice, you
6 would -- meeting in the community so that's one thing.

7 The other question I believe on alternatives
8 regarding what we look at, overflow issues, the Commission
9 does go in and look at for projects, that's something they
10 do look at. We are required to look at that as well, system
11 alternatives as well as other route alternatives so we will
12 -- if it is. So we will note that we received numerous
13 times this occurred as well as using this with the project,
14 that is something we will have to do that in depth with this
15 particular project so I wanted a couple of things, I wanted
16 to make sure to answer some of those concerns.

17 So, without further ado we will call the next
18 speaker which was Carolyn
19 Sellars.

20 MS. SELLARS: Carolyn C-a-r-o-l-y-n Sellars
21 S-e-l-l-a-r-s, I live in Townsend. 18 months ago I learned
22 that Kinder Morgan wanted to take land my family has
23 protected for 100 years and then also cut indiscriminately
24 through a community that I have worked for 3 decades to make
25 a great place to live.

1 I soon learned that the issues surrounding this
2 massive project were much bigger than my own backyard and
3 hometown. I found a corporation who has not diversified for
4 the 21st Century, instead is following mid-20th Century
5 business models to maximize profits at the expense of not
6 only of our community but even our earth.

7 I have learned that our current system provides a
8 huge advantage to the power of money over the power of the
9 people. There is indeed a built-in imbalance of the FERC
10 process. Kinder Morgan not only has personnel with
11 experience in the complex regulatory process, they have
12 hired consultants, lobbyists and PR people to advocate their
13 path.

14 Taking a picture of a clear need when the tooth
15 is much more murky no wonder it sometimes seems like the
16 process is on a fast track to approval and people are led to
17 believe that it is a done deal. This is why we need you
18 FERC to protect our interest. We need your help to make our
19 citizens' voices and concerns heard.

20 Over the last 18 months two things have been
21 quite apparent. First it's unclear how much new gas
22 pipeline capacity if any we really need and two there are
23 lots of corporations who are anxious to supply lots of
24 natural gas to Massachusetts, New England and even the
25 world.

1 In order to provide the best solution to what may
2 or may not be a problem, FERC needs to combine the various
3 proposals from Kinder Morgan, Spectra, Itraquois and Cortland
4 natural gas into one regional environmental impact statement
5 and one coordinated FERC process.

6 Added together these proposals could more than
7 double the gas supply to New England at a time when we need
8 to greatly reduce our consumption of fossil fuels. Even
9 Kinder Morgan acknowledges in this resource reports that the
10 alleged NED need be met by one of the competing projects.
11 In a combined FERC process all of these projects would be
12 analyzed together to see which one, if any or which
13 combinations of projects would satisfy any demand with the
14 least impact to the environment and affected landowners.

15 The FERC review of these combined projects needs
16 to determine what amount of gas if any is needed to meet the
17 threshold of allowing eminent domain takings and two what is
18 the best way to meet that need while minimizing project
19 impacts? My written comments provide more detail on an
20 analysis needed but now is the time for FERC to take a step
21 back and look at the larger picture of natural gas capacity
22 in New England by combining the various proposals.

23 This consolidated review would help you ensure a
24 reliable, efficient and sustainable energy for consumers is
25 called for in emission, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Elaine Marz?

2 MS. MARZ: My name is Elaine Marz, M-r-a-z,
3 E-l-a-i-n-e M-r-a-z. I am a resident of Lunenburg. When I
4 attended my first open house I learned FERC follows a policy
5 statement with criteria for making pipeline decisions. When
6 I googled it I was shocked that these criteria were
7 established 16 years ago in 1999.

8 Back then Bill Clinton was under impeachment and
9 google had 8 employees. There were no hard drives, no WIFI,
10 no smartphone. Since then U.S. gas production is up about
11 40%, solar generation is up about 4,000%. Alternative
12 energy and efficiency technology has advanced dramatically
13 and in 2007 the Supreme Court ruled the EPA can regulate
14 greenhouse gases. How can we still be using a policy
15 established in 1999?

16 We need criteria that match today's challenges
17 but when you are stuck with this outdated policy for FERC's
18 review of the many pipelines proposed for our region.
19 Importantly this policy says in deciding whether a proposal
20 is required by public convenience and necessity, the
21 Commission will consider the effects of the project in all
22 of the effect interests.

23 Here are three affected interests which must be
24 addressed when assessing the NED Project. Number one, we
25 are all threatened by climate change. Kinder Morgan sells

1 this project based on expanding the market for natural gas
2 and fossil fuel. There is an executive order requiring
3 agencies to consider climate change in their
4 decision-making.

5 FERC must address this impact explicitly using
6 current data, analytics and modeling.

7 Two, American businesses and citizens want
8 long-term secure and stable energy sources. Since 1999 gas
9 exports have risen from nowhere to over 4 billion cubic feet
10 a day enabling exports increases domestic prices and
11 consumes a valuable asset which could otherwise be a future
12 U.S. energy reserve.

13 The public has a right to participate in this
14 discussion and FERC has a responsibility to address it
15 fully.

16 Three, New Englander's value where and how they
17 live. Massachusetts is the most energy efficient state in
18 the country and we have proudly created laws and initiatives
19 to make it that way. We don't believe Kinder Morgan's
20 promises, we don't want their gas and we are not giving up
21 our properties for their benefit.

22 FERC must consider the impact of hosting this
23 unwanted solution on the sovereign right of the Commonwealth
24 to determine its own energy future. On the public necessity
25 side, Kinder Morgan relies on benefits of increased gas

1 consumption for shale gas producers, distribution companies
2 and power generators.

3 A pipeline has no value without gas moving
4 through it. If you increase consumption comprises the
5 project's benefits. The upstream and downstream impacts of
6 the increased consumption must be considered as costs. This
7 includes impacts at the well heads, at compressor stations
8 and from fugitive emissions in the LBC system.

9 An analysis of these costs and impacts must be
10 included in the scope of the DEIR. We know it is the
11 Commission not you analysts who make the certificate
12 decision but you are in a position to frame the argument to
13 address these critical issues with important implications
14 that stretch beyond our lifetimes.

15 This is what we ask you to do, this is what we
16 need you to do, this is what we will insist.

17 MR. TOMASI: Number 3 and I believe number 4
18 could get ready.

19 MS. TERRASI: Hi I'm Paula Terrasi, P-a-u-l-a
20 T-e-r-r-a-s-i. I have been involved in the community
21 protection projects for many years, actually probably about
22 40 and I would like you to please start with the potential
23 long-term impacts that will result if these easements to
24 Article 97 properties are permitted, how this will impact
25 future land protection efforts?

1 Many of our Article 97 properties took years to
2 complete and countless hours and a significant amount of
3 money, how will conservation organizations sell the idea of
4 the protection of open spaces as a way to protect land in
5 perpetuity if taking of Article 97 land for a pipeline are
6 permitted?

7 I would like you to please scope the
8 environmental impacts of horizontal, direct drilling. If
9 the polymer lubricant used in this process is released,
10 which happens, which is toxic to fish, invertebrates,
11 amphibians and other wildlife, who will address and monitor
12 the mitigation?

13 And please scope the impacts to the endangered
14 species habitat with properties that have never been serving
15 professionally, I have done this work in the past.
16 Especially for compressor station sites, rare species are
17 often identified on the sites where the developments are
18 proposed when wildlife habitats are required.

19 At a minimum habitat evaluation in the survey
20 should be completed at all compressor station sites.
21 Include scoping impacts to the public health and environment
22 if private and public wells are compromised. We were told
23 at more than one open house by Kinder Morgan that bottled
24 water would be provided if wells got compromised. If you
25 can't drink the water could you bathe in it?

1 Heavy decibel action -- my sister lives in
2 1:49:15, I know the impacts to drinking contaminated water,
3 that's what they are. What is the value of a home if it no
4 longer has clean drinking water? How will home owners be
5 compensated? Please scope the safety considerations being
6 proposed to shut off valves along the pipeline route. Will
7 shut-off valves be manually operated or controlled remotely?
8 Explosion would be devastating with an explosion followed by
9 a fire that burns a total person alive on site to visit and
10 shut off the valve.

11 Can you please tell us -- please consider our
12 future, 50 plus years of infrastructure for a natural gas
13 pipeline means little chance we will meet the Global Warming
14 Solutions Act. 50 plus years of infrastructure for this
15 natural gas pipeline is a commitment to fossil fuels. What
16 will a rise in ocean levels cost when our cities are
17 flooded, thank you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Kathy Kristofferson.

19 MS. KRISTOFFERSON: Good evening my name is Cathy
20 Kristofferson. C-a-t-h-y K-r-i-s-t-o-f-f-e-r-s-o-n. I'm a
21 Conservation Commissioner in the Town of Ashby for whom I
22 speak this evening. We are a town of some 3,000 in the
23 central part of the state, one town to the west of this
24 hearing. As Cedwin mentioned earlier we unanimously
25 resolved at last June's annual town meeting to stand in

1 opposition of this project.

2 We remain convinced this fossil fuel overbuild is
3 not the solution needed to our dubious inclinations of high
4 energy cost or for the handful of peak days where
5 competition between home heating and electricity generation
6 drives prices temporarily high. There are much better
7 sustainable solutions.

8 Let's be clear we do not need or want this
9 pipeline. In the last winter adjacent pre-filing of the
10 Conference Landowner Survey Access and it was reported that
11 only 20 to 30% in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. That
12 would make sanctioning unprecedented and eminent domain not
13 needed.

14 So you must fully scope all of the environmental
15 and socio-economic impacts, both the construction and
16 operation of this pipeline and all of its requisite
17 infrastructure will have on the region. The amount of
18 downsizing of this project due to the lack of customer
19 demand does not in any way decrease any of the impacts on
20 us, only the pocketbooks of the corporations seeking to take
21 from the public for their private gain.

22 This lack of what you define as need must not
23 entire in your decision-making process. The Commonwealth
24 citizens have a constitutionally guaranteed right to clean
25 air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise

1 and the natural scenic and historic qualities of their
2 environment.

3 You must scope how blasting through lead,
4 punching through wetlands, clear cutting swaths through tier
5 forests, segmenting habitats, permanently altering the
6 landscape of our natural environment everywhere, most
7 particularly that which has been set aside in perpetuity,
8 protected by our Constitution could possibly be in the
9 public good.

10 More than 110 conservation parcels are still on
11 the proposed route, 85 without protections including our
12 shared Willow Brook state forest. It would seem forcing
13 this pipeline upon us violates everything our Constitution
14 seeks to guarantee.

15 You must supply your own rule that the public
16 benefits of a pipeline must exceed the cost to society, the
17 society need of NED as you have heard is simply way too
18 high. How is it appropriate to risk any of our drinking
19 water sources or our clean breathable air. As Conservation
20 Commissioners we know restoration and replication are the
21 mitigation answers to resources destroyed.

22 Our DET's recent study documents that more often
23 than not these undertakings result in failure. The solution
24 is not to destroy resources in the first place. The
25 Conservation Commissioners are fairly wise to applicants

1 coming before us with projects piece mail hoping we won't
2 notice the full extent of their impact.

3 We must not allow Kinder Morgan the illegal
4 segmentation on the NED Connecticut expansion project to
5 continue, review them combined. Resource report tends no
6 action alternative must be heavily weighted in your
7 decision-making process because energy conservation and
8 energy alternatives are where our clean system of our future
9 lies not dirtied with fossil fuels of the past.

10 We urge you to be diligent and thorough in your
11 environmental impact study on the --

12 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

13 MS. KRISTOFFERSON: Okey doke.

14 MR. TOMASI: You can submit the written letter.

15 MS. KRISTOFFERSON: I certainly will.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

17 MS. KRISTOFFERSON: And I will also leave you the
18 article that Senator Elizabeth Warren published exactly one
19 year ago total entitled "We Can Do Better than a Pipeline"
20 and the Acadia Study for Energy Efficiency which shows among
21 other things \$1.00 spent on energy efficiency yields \$4.79
22 in energy savings.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next Kenneth Berthiaume.

24 MR. BERTHIAUME: Good evening and welcome my name
25 is Kenneth Berthiaume, K-e-n-n-e-t-h B-e-r-t-h-i-a-u-m-e.

1 The following comments are focused primarily on reasonable
2 alternatives that when in full consideration of impact now
3 and certainly near-term will render the need for the
4 Greenfield Pipeline unnecessary.

5 As stated in the July, 2015 resource report and
6 alternatives, the energy efficient technologies, are not
7 expected to eliminate the steadily increasing demand for
8 energy or natural gas. ISO New England has recently stated
9 that the 2014 energy consumption numbers are 2% lower than
10 2013 and the winter peak for those years is also lower, 4.2%
11 and further indicate that EE and solar are having an impact
12 and I quote, "When the EE savings are factored into the
13 region's load forecast, energy usage is expected to remain
14 flat with an average annual growth rate of 0.0%". This
15 warrants a comprehensive analysis as Massachusetts has been
16 ranked number 1 in energy efficiency in the United States
17 for the last 4 years in a row.

18 As stated in resource report 10 wind power is not
19 an option. Why has TGP dismissed this pre-zero fuel cost
20 and zero emission source of energy? ISO New England
21 references 4,000 megawatts of wind power in the queue for
22 2015. From the Solar Energy Industries Association, solar
23 power provided roughly one third of all new electric
24 generated capacity in the United States in 2014 yet this is
25 dismissed in resource report 10.

1 Energy storage, battery technology is not
2 addressed at all in resource report 10 yet is currently
3 available by a number of companies, one which offers this is
4 a 20 year and short warrantee for grid scale batteries.
5 Contrary to the statement listed in resource report 10,
6 section 10.2.2 other systems -- Cortland natural gas
7 transmission system has offered in their statement for the
8 MASS DPU an existing alternative to supply the amount of
9 natural gas requested by the LBC's.

10 Under existing alternatives Massachusetts is
11 already host to under-utilized and unused infrastructure,
12 namely 3 LNG terminals. This gas endeavor is currently
13 under-utilized and I quote, "on a sustainable basis has the
14 vaporization capacity of approximately 7 hundred million
15 cubic feet per day", which is 200 million cubic feet per day
16 more than the NED LBC's.

17 Northeast Gateway report off the coast was
18 commissioned in 2008, this past winter received its first
19 shipment in 4 years. Neptune pulled off the coast -- unused
20 to the Commission in 2010. The U.S. Coast Guard named the
21 Maritime Administration and FERC all deemed these water
22 ports to be a matter of public convenience and necessity yet
23 within 5 short years these two ports have shown that they
24 are clearly not necessary as they remain essentially unused.

25 In closing why would New England's region and in

1 particular Massachusetts need additional fossil fuel
2 infrastructure which its residents will ultimately pay for
3 over the next 20 years while directly confronting with
4 compliance to the Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions
5 Act, thank you.

6 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Maryann Harper.

7 MS. HARPER: My name is Maryann Harper,
8 M-a-r-y-a-n-n H-a-r-p-e-r and I'm from Rindge, New
9 Hampshire. Tonight my comments deal with the FERC process
10 itself. The best predictor of future actions is past
11 behavior and in this light I have been studying the
12 Constitution Pipeline.

13 In approving Constitution no matter what the
14 impact was, the Commission always answered we disagree --
15 period, no explanation. When concerns were raised about
16 environmental impacts, construction concerns, soil
17 conditions, impacts to water quality, impacts to wildlife,
18 the Commission answered, we disagree. Tonight I'm asking
19 FERC to speak to local experts.

20 We all know that Kinder Morgan can pay to have a
21 report say anything so I am asking FERC to give equal weight
22 to the opinions of local conservation commissions in regards
23 to environmental impacts. In regards to socio-economic
24 impacts, again the Commission chose to disagree.
25 Surrounding loss of property value we know that Kinder

1 Morgan can get a report to say anything.

2 I am asking FERC to reach out to local realtors
3 with 15 or more years of experience and ask them what they
4 feel the impact to property values are and give that equal
5 weight to Kinder Morgan's report.

6 Temporary jobs lasting 3 to 6 months in each
7 stage took precedent over a lifetime of work on an owner's
8 property. The Commission disagreed with the concerns
9 raised. I am here tonight to say that I disagree and if
10 FERC intends to disagree with all of the impacts and
11 concerns raised, I would suggest that FERC back up their
12 decision with factual information or are we all
13 participating in a farce?

14 Now I understand that any building permit process
15 or site plan review process for a project involves dotting
16 your I's and crossing your T's and you are granted a permit,
17 but there is a time and a place that no matter how you
18 package a disaster in the making you must turn some projects
19 down.

20 Projects that bring enormous disruption to the
21 environment that have no benefits or cost is passed on to
22 unwilling rate-payers, these projects require the utmost
23 scrutiny and there are other options. The no-build
24 alternative and improvements to existing infrastructure that
25 FERC must seriously consider -- projects that aren't needed,

1 projects that aren't wanted, we will have to pay for that
2 don't believe in anyone's backyard.

3 Please FERC make history and deny this project,
4 thank you.

5 MR. TOMASI: Claire Miller?

6 MS. MILLER: My name is Claire Miller,
7 C-l-a-i-r-e M-i-l-l-e-r. I'm the lead community organizer
8 with Toxics Action Center and I traveled out here from
9 Boston. Toxics Action Center is a New England-wide
10 environmental and public health non-profit. Our mission is
11 to work side-by-side with communities who are working to
12 clean up and prevent pollution.

13 We were founded in 1987 after the Woburn cancer
14 tragedy. We absolutely hands-down oppose this project in
15 any form. First because eminent domain is for public good,
16 it should be used for public schools, public libraries, not
17 for private companies such as Kinder Morgan to make massive
18 profits. The fact that the FERC includes exporting gas to
19 foreign markets makes no sense.

20 Number two because Kinder Morgan is not a
21 straight-shooter. The most recently resource report was
22 filed just weeks ago on a Friday afternoon, right before
23 everyone was going away on their summer plans. There are
24 countless stories of landowners who sent letters rescinding
25 permission for survey and then seedy folks crossing on to

1 their land as if it is just fine. Kinder Morgan is not a
2 straight shooter.

3 Number three because climate change is here and
4 it is happening already. New science finds that gas is
5 equally as bad as coal. As our trans-jjectory the union of
6 concerned scientists predicts that Massachusetts wound up
7 with a climate of Pennsylvania.

8 I intend to raise my family in Massachusetts and
9 I would like my children to still know what cranberries are.
10 Just to know what are native species are. I don't want to
11 move to Pennsylvania. Building a new pipeline that will
12 lock us in for at least a half century will make sure that
13 that doesn't happen.

14 Number four because fracked gas is dangerous.
15 The chemicals used to extract gas are trade secrets. Should
16 an accident occur first responders literally do not know
17 what they are facing, not to mention the fugitive leaks,
18 especially from metering stations and compressor stations.

19 And fifthly -- fifth and most importantly because
20 the people do not want it, because 72 towns have passed
21 resolutions against it -- when Kinder Morgan moved the route
22 over the last year they admitted it was in part because of
23 local opposition. They must not have known what New
24 Hampshire is like. They thought it would be easier and
25 Toxics Action Center is honored to be part of this movement

1 and this is just the beginning, thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Paul Goodrich.

3 MR. GOODRICH: Paul Goodrich, P-a-u-l

4 G-o-o-d-r-i-c-h. Hello, my name is Paul Goodrich and I am a
5 union laborer and I would like to express my support for
6 this project. It is no secret that New England faces an
7 energy crisis. As rate payers we currently pay the highest
8 prices in the country for natural gas. This not only hurts
9 our family budgets, but local businesses will not hire or
10 expand without having utility cost reliability.

11 Gas capacity and accessibility constraints
12 threaten to slow production and will further hurt economic
13 recovery. The unemployment rate in the Commonwealth across
14 many sectors is still too high and we cannot afford to sit
15 back and wait. I ask FERC to approve and support this
16 project, let's get our region back on track and most
17 importantly let's get people back to work building our
18 energy future.

19 And on a side note, I've got a nephew who is 19
20 years old. He's a Navy vet and the last note that he wrote
21 to his dad was that he was manning a well so when marines
22 get show they fall down and he is there on the ground to
23 help pick them up. If there is any way -- I'm sorry, I'm
24 sorry for your farms and I'm sorry for all your stuff, it
25 sucks, it sucks, I would just like my nephew to come home,

1 thank you.

2 MR. TOMASI: Francis Callahan?

3 MR. CALLAHAN: Hello for the record my name is
4 Francis Callahan. F-r-a-n-c-i-s C-a-l-l-a-h-a-n. I'm the
5 President of the Massachusetts Building Trades Council
6 representing 74 local unions in the construction industry
7 and 75,000 men and women who are the best trained, most
8 highly skilled safest work force in the construction
9 industry not just in Massachusetts but anywhere in the
10 United States.

11 There has been some talk tonight about need. We
12 heard conflicting reports but I will just go through a few
13 things that tell me that there is clearly a need for this
14 natural gas pipeline. The synergy report which was released
15 in January and commissioned by the Patrick Administration,
16 as a side note Governor Patrick was a skeptic on the need
17 that's why they commissioned this report and they projected
18 that in 2010 we will need between 600 and 800 billion cubic
19 feet of additional natural gas in Massachusetts and by 2030
20 we will need between 600 and 900 billion cubic feet in
21 Massachusetts.

22 The cost -- you just have to look at your energy
23 bill here in Massachusetts to know that we have the highest
24 energy costs anywhere in the region and in some parts of the
25 country. I am reluctant to use this number because it is so

1 high that people think it is made up but our natural gas
2 costs are six times that of the state of New York.

3 There is another reason that I know we will have
4 some need. We just began construction with the men and
5 women that I just talked about, some of them in Salem as we
6 convert our energy facility and energy production facilities
7 from coal to a much cleaner and better burning natural gas
8 and that is continuing.

9 We are also looking at the loss of assets in
10 Massachusetts and in New England as we decommission the
11 Martin Yankee Power Plant and other facilities around the
12 region. I also want to talk a little bit about jobs and
13 economic development.

14 As I mentioned we represent construction workers,
15 people who work hard every day, get up very early, they
16 bring their skills and sweat to the job. This project along
17 will create 3,000 construction jobs, those will be union
18 construction jobs again, the most highly skilled, best
19 trained, safest work force in America and they will earn
20 family-sustaining wages, union wages and benefits so that
21 they can work safely, they can work productively, support
22 their families, provide health insurance for their families,
23 a good quality of life for their communities, and retire
24 with dignity after a lifetime of work.

25 And those will be local workers, all up and down

1 that corridor from western Massachusetts, central
2 Massachusetts, and eastern Massachusetts and portions of New
3 Hampshire when it goes through there. This also opens up
4 additional jobs for economic development. I say this in my
5 capacity as President of the State Building Trades, I am
6 involved with developers, with economic development
7 councils, with different boards and commissions and one of
8 the questions we always hear is we always hear that
9 Massachusetts is a high cost state and we are but the one
10 that really tops the charts is energy costs.

11 These contractors come in and they say we can't
12 build here because of the energy costs, this is one way to
13 bring that down and bring those good jobs to Massachusetts,
14 I urge you to support the pipeline.

15 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. Nick Miller?

16 MR. MILLER: My name is Nick Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r.
17 I don't believe that the NED Pipeline Project is needed. If
18 approved by FERC the pipeline will likely become part of the
19 massive overbuild of the natural gas pipeline capacity in
20 New England, one that will surely lead to the export of gas
21 from the region and export sales will then put upward
22 pressure on our local natural gas prices.

23 But Kinder Morgan may be convinced that New
24 England needs this pipeline, why is that? Because when FERC
25 considers a pipeline proposal they use only a market based

1 definition of need. If an energy company can produce
2 long-term contracts for a portion of the capacity of a
3 pipeline that's all that FERC requires when determining
4 need.

5 For many reasons I believe that this is a faulty
6 definition of need. It doesn't take into account the many
7 other natural gas pipelines being proposed for New England.
8 It doesn't take into account the corporate ties between the
9 pipeline company and the gas companies willing to sign these
10 contracts, and it doesn't take into account renewable energy
11 options and additional peak shaving, increase the
12 conservation and many other possibilities that could help to
13 meet our energy needs here in New England.

14 But for the moment I am going to set aside my
15 objections and accept FERC's distorted definition of need so
16 for the next couple of minutes I will agree with FERC,
17 signed contracts equals pipeline need. With this definition
18 of need in mind let's now turn our attention to the
19 so-called Fitchburg lateral.

20 Can someone at FERC please explain to me the need
21 for this lateral? There is no apparent demand for any of
22 the gas that the lateral might supply, the local gas
23 distribution company at the end of the lateral has stated
24 that they do not need additional capacity. No gas utility
25 has approached the DPU with a required notification that

1 they are interested in any of this gas, so please FERC
2 explain it to me. Why is it that when we get to this
3 lateral your definition of need suddenly evaporates?

4 If a market-based definition of need is used to
5 justify the construction of the main NED Pipeline despite
6 all of the damage and down sides that the pipeline will
7 bring with it, how can Kinder Morgan then be allowed to
8 simply add laterals to that pipeline willy nilly without
9 there being a clear need for them?

10 When FERC gets to Mason on the pipeline map why
11 do they suddenly abandon their market-based definition of
12 need? Let's imagine for a minute that the Fitchburg lateral
13 was a separate, stand-alone pipeline proposal. Because it
14 runs from New Hampshire into Massachusetts it would still be
15 an interstate pipeline under FERC's control but the project
16 would not be in the pre-filing stage and there would not be
17 any scoping meetings such as the one we are attending here
18 tonight.

19 And why not -- because Kinder Morgan would never
20 have applied to FERC for a certificate just for the
21 Fitchburg lateral -- the pipeline company knows that this
22 lateral would simply not meet FERC's definition of need.
23 The project would be a non-starter so again I'm asking FERC
24 to please help me out here, explain the need for this
25 lateral and exactly how you determine that need because even

1 when I try to play by your own rules I just don't get it,
2 thank you.

3 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Emily Norton?

4 MS. NORTON: My name is Emily Norton, E-m-i-l-y
5 Norton, N-o-r-t-o-n. I live in Townsend. History is filled
6 with examples of perceived needs resulting in short-sided
7 decisions that cause more harm than good. According to FERC
8 need is determined by very limited criteria, primarily the
9 number of contracts a pipeline company is able to negotiate.

10 Once FERC concludes a need for a pipeline it
11 approves the pipeline construction despite the fact that the
12 pipeline will forsake other critical needs. I ask you to
13 use wiser criteria to determine need. We need a clean, safe
14 drinking water supply. We need a habitable climate that
15 will continue to support earth's eco-systems and agriculture
16 for our food supply.

17 We need freedom from our addiction to fossil
18 fuels. These are true needs necessary for the survival of
19 human civilization. We cannot survive without a habitable
20 climate and adequate food supply and clean water whether you
21 like it or not the decisions that you FERC make to approve
22 more and more fossil fuel infrastructure are also decisions
23 that you make to endanger our water and food supply and
24 exacerbate climate change.

25 If you approve this pipeline proposal your

1 decision will threaten the survival of our children and
2 grandchildren. We need FERC to acknowledge the gravity of
3 the decision that you will make. We need FERC to admit that
4 its definition of need is outdated and short-sighted at best
5 and dangerous at worst. We need FERC to update its
6 definition of need. We need FERC to remember you are human
7 beings first and cogs of a dysfunctional system second.

8 We need FERC to find the courage to say no to a
9 project that is wrong for the people. I can't believe that
10 I need to ask you people of FERC to value the human survival
11 needs above the profits of a pipeline company. Yes, we need
12 energy but we need you to decrease our use of fossil fuels
13 while we increase the use of green renewable energy sources.

14 We need FERC to be a part of the solution not
15 part of the problem.

16 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Mr. Hewitt:

17 MR. HEWITT: Richard Hewitt, R-i-c-h-a-r-d
18 H-e-w-i-t-t. I'm from Groton. I would like to address the
19 concerns about heavy metals and other toxins known to be in
20 the sediment of the Nashua River, particularly the section
21 of the river just upstream from the dam in Pepperell,
22 Massachusetts where Kinder Morgan's original, now alternate
23 route is proposed.

24 The Nashua River is currently under active
25 consideration by the U.S. Forest Service for designation as

1 a national treasure as a wild and scenic river. This would
2 be a milestone achievement for a remarkable
3 citizen-initiated environmental movement that was featured
4 in National Geographic Magazine and earned the movement's
5 founder, Maria Stauter, international recognition from the
6 United Nations.

7 While I am speaking about one river tonight I
8 believe my concerns may well apply to other rivers and
9 streams in Massachusetts and New Hampshire because of our
10 shared industrial past, when water-powered mills could be
11 found in small and large towns across New England. In
12 addition to power these mills also use these rivers to dump
13 their industrial waste and this combined with the widespread
14 use of rivers has opened urban and agriculture sewage
15 resulting in heavy pollution of many rivers such as the
16 Nashua.

17 Today on the news we witnesses in slow motion the
18 train wreck that is occurring in southern Colorado and New
19 Mexico's toxic spill in the Apolis River as it makes its way
20 to the Gulf of Mexico. When efforts began in the late 60's
21 to save the Nashua there was much muster like there is today
22 only more frequent and on a daily basis.

23 Sometimes the river was famous for different
24 colors on different days, red, blue, yellow, depending on
25 the heavy metal and the dumping of chemicals and other

1 contaminants into the river from the mills and sewers in
2 Fitchburg and Londonderry. Locals knew you couldn't live
3 within a half mile of the river during the summer because of
4 the stench that you were getting from it and swimming and
5 fishing were unthinkable.

6 Fast forward to today and the river's, the
7 designation is a natural resource. Today the river is a
8 recreational magnet for the region with boating, fishing,
9 swimming and adjacent hiking and rail trails that in turn
10 spawn local businesses. There is abundant wildlife on the
11 river including beaver, otter, bobcat, bear, deer, fish,
12 turkey, heron, ducks, osprey, endangered turtle and fish
13 among the many others.

14 The areas on both side of the river where Kinder
15 Morgan proposed to lay the pipeline is so rich in wildlife
16 and that goes to the importance that both sides have been
17 designated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as areas of
18 critical environmental concern.

19 As beautiful as the river is today heavy metals
20 and contaminants of yesterday are still present in the fixed
21 sediment on the river's bottom, especially where it collects
22 just below the Pepperell area. These heavy metals and other
23 chemicals have collected there for decades, yet this is
24 precisely where Kinder Morgan proposed its drilling.

25 The vibrations from heavy equipment drilling and

1 excavation could very easily disturb the sediments lying on
2 the bottom, potentially releasing these levels of chemicals
3 into the water. We are all witnessing heavy environmental
4 economic and agriculture damage as toxins release into the
5 river like in Colorado and we don't want to see it repeated
6 here or in any of the other similar rivers throughout
7 Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

8 Okay I respectfully request that monitoring, that
9 a determination of what toxins are in the river now and that
10 there be continued monitoring during the construction
11 process and if there is any release that steps are taken to
12 stop the drilling until those things are rectified, thank
13 you very much.

14 MR. TOMASI: Veronica Kell?

15 MS. KELL: Veronica Kell, V-e-r-o-n-i-c-a
16 K-e-l-l. I'm from Townsend, Massachusetts and I'm speaking
17 for the Townsend Conservation Commission. The Townsend
18 Conservation Commission stands in opposition to the proposed
19 Northeast Energy Direct Pipeline and we are confident that
20 FERC will take our concerns into consideration when
21 reviewing this proposal.

22 Conservation Commissions in Massachusetts are
23 charged with the responsibility of open space and natural
24 resource protection in our communities. Tennessee's
25 pipeline would cross all of the head waters of the

1 Squanacook River, clearly at least a 100 foot wide
2 construction corridor across each one of them. An
3 undetermined number of trees would be cleared along the
4 corridor and a 50 foot wide permanent easement without any
5 tree canopy would be required.

6 Of the 27,560 linear feet of pipeline proposed in
7 Townsend, 81% of the pipeline crosses the aquifer protection
8 district, the source of Townsend's water supply. 20% of the
9 high yield aquifer, 25% is in DEP water supply zone 2, 100%
10 of the proposed pipeline route is in the Squanasic area of
11 critical environmental concern, 52% of it is located in the
12 priority habitat of the Massachusetts Endangered Species
13 Act.

14 11% traverses through intact forest corridors.
15 Much of the pipeline path is through Article 97 protected
16 open space. Please analyze and quantify the long-term
17 effect that the pipeline will have on these resources.
18 Please explain how these effects will be mitigated by
19 Tennessee Gas Pipeline.

20 Assurances that there will be no effect on
21 surface or ground water of a 6 foot deep urban cut trench
22 through outstanding resource waters are easy to make but the
23 damage done can be irreparable. We have yet to be shown
24 that there will be no negative impact on ground water when
25 blasting a trench through bed rock. There are more than 50

1 homeowners along the proposed pipeline route who have
2 private wells, all of the 65 plus homes along the path have
3 private septic systems. How will drilling and blasting
4 impact these wells and systems?

5 What are the effects on surface water
6 temperatures with a permanent open canopy? How will
7 opportunistic, invasive species filling in that void be
8 treated other than with herbicides?

9 Townsend held a special town meeting in July,
10 2014 and unanimously opposed the pipeline. Townsend
11 residents have long recognized what they had and know that
12 it is worth protecting. FERC's statement of policy Docket
13 Number PL99-3-000 states that certificate policy should be
14 designed to foster competitive markets, protect captive
15 customers and avoid unnecessary environmental and community
16 impacts while serving increasing demands for natural gas.
17 Please consider other existing supply options that will have
18 less impact on the environment in determining whether to
19 issue a certificate, thank you.

20 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 13? 14?

21 MS. ARGO: Sorry if that was 14 my apologies, I
22 couldn't hear. Emily Argo. E-m-i-l-y A-r-g-o. Thank you
23 for the opportunity to voice my opposition to the Kinder
24 Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline's proposed Northeast Direct
25 Expansion and so-called Fitchburg and Lynnfield laterals in

1 this forum.

2 I was born and raised in Townsend, Massachusetts.
3 This is a town that values open space and has shown its
4 commitment to this through protecting lands through
5 conservation measures. The installation of the Fitchburg
6 lateral would irreparably damage many of the conserved areas
7 in Townsend and place residents at risk. Kinder Morgan has
8 been unable to demonstrate the need for this lateral and has
9 not disclosed the customer requesting the construction of
10 this lateral.

11 Please identify the need and evaluate the
12 necessity of this lateral given that Kinder Morgan upgraded
13 the pipeline to this terminus from the south in the past 7
14 years. Additionally, I request that FERC evaluate all
15 alternatives to this pipeline and its laterals including the
16 no build option. In addition to my residence in Townsend I
17 am also a graduate student at the University of
18 Massachusetts at Amherst, examining residential water
19 conservation practices and behaviors in the Ipswich River
20 watershed.

21 The watershed is being heavily impacted by the
22 Lynnfield lateral. Two of the towns the lateral passes
23 through Wilmington and North Reading are towns where I have
24 been focusing my research. These and almost all towns in
25 the watershed initiate outflow water and restrictions every

1 year to help protect the Ipswich River.

2 The Ipswich River is identified as one of the
3 most endangered rivers in the United States in 2003 by
4 American Rivers and since then the towns, their residents
5 and conservation organizations have worked to protect the
6 Ipswich River. Over 350,000 residents and businesses rely
7 on the Ipswich for drinking water. The impact of this
8 pipeline on the environment and hydrology of an already
9 taxed system needs to be evaluated and not just the impacts
10 on towns the pipeline would be constructed in but on the
11 entire watershed.

12 The effects of a pipeline and associated laterals
13 will not end at the town's boundaries. I ask that the
14 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission make sure that Kinder
15 Morgan stringently evaluates the impacts of this proposed
16 pipeline and the laterals on the air, the water, the flora
17 and fauna and the communities within which they have been
18 proposed and all towns within all watersheds impacted by the
19 construction of this pipeline.

20 Kinder Morgan should fund an independent research
21 team to conduct a study of baseline conditions at sites that
22 adequately evaluate the state of the eco-system within each
23 of the watersheds they would be impacting. They should also
24 provide funding to continually evaluate these sites during
25 and after construction should this pipeline be approved.

1 My final point is this it will be my generation
2 that will be trying to remedy the effects of this pipeline
3 on our natural resources. Fossil fuels have already been
4 identified as the leading contributor of climate change. In
5 fact many of my peers are already working tirelessly to
6 remedy the damage caused to our natural resources by
7 previous generations. Please evaluate how this pipeline
8 system excuse me that Kinder Morgan has proposed will
9 contribute to climate change, thank you.

10 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, Stephanie Scherr?

11 MS. SCHERR: Stephanie Scherr, S-c-h-e-r-r,
12 Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. From student to teacher, I live
13 in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire and work closely with the town
14 of Troy, Richmond and Winchester residents, selectmen,
15 planning boards and environmental organizations and elected
16 officials. Those of us opposing the Kinder Morgan NED
17 Pipeline want you to halt these scoping hearings and restart
18 the process giving landowners the full 60 days they are
19 allowed.

20 Just a few weeks ago Kinder Morgan submitted an
21 alternate route in Winchester, New Hampshire, where people
22 descended upon the rural town like vultures to survey line
23 and negotiate deals with uninformed landowners. When
24 property owners asked them to leave or call the police, they
25 returned to harass landowners another day.

1 Between both routes there are 97 affected and
2 abutting landowners, not including these in our issues.
3 Hugh McGovern who was here tonight is a Massachusetts
4 resident who owns 335 acres of farm land in Pleasant Valley
5 in Winchester, New Hampshire. Regardless of which route is
6 taken Mr. McGovern's property is impacted and the pipeline
7 will blast through Pulpit Falls conservation land and a
8 large aquifer that serves Winchester and other towns.

9 This past Friday, August 7th the route changed
10 again, this time in Richmond, New Hampshire, without
11 notification to the town Kinder Morgan showed up on the
12 front porch of homeowners at dinner time to let them know
13 that the pipeline would now go through their homes.

14 In one case the resident was told that the
15 pipeline route would go past the front lawn of their home
16 and through the driveway and that they would no longer have
17 access to their home. This new route suddenly deserted all
18 of the property of a large company in town and
19 understandably residents suspect a deal.

20 Just days ago Kinder Morgan announced more open
21 houses. You would think Kinder Morgan had last winter,
22 Kinder Morgan achieved a small local venue that distributes
23 information that is not just limited but is deceptive. They
24 show photos of compressor stations that are buildings the
25 size of a backyard shed while the actual proposed compressor

1 stations are the largest on the east coast. They offer maps
2 that are dark and lack detail and some of them are
3 intentionally dark.

4 Hayden Hills, Kinder Morgan's Blue Man Group had
5 to use a flashlight to show residents attending their open
6 house. We are unimpressed by FERC and Kinder Morgan stating
7 that the pipeline has been downsized to 30 inches when they
8 stated from the beginning at it was 36 inches.

9 Their MO is to just to let large and then
10 decrease to a lower size and let homeowners think that their
11 concerns have been considered and appeased and then to
12 increase or add pipeline or compression stations. The FERC
13 gave its right to promote all the outdated, filthy energy
14 technology people by sleazy dealers for slimy fossil fuel
15 executive, yes Mr. Fore I mean you.

16 I have dedicated my life to environmental
17 education and promoting clean energy alternatives. I want
18 students to experience a sense of awe that comes from
19 appreciating the grandeur of nature, I don't care that my
20 time is up.

21 Our youth are hungry for a hopeful world, you are
22 incapable of giving it to them they look at what you can
23 offer in the world of renewables and they answer no, they
24 know that their answer is clear, they eagerly look for the
25 day when you go out of business.

1 I will do my best to educate them so if they are
2 not able to do that I will be helping them. Seal the leaks
3 in the existing pipeline and send Kinder Morgan back to
4 Texas, rural lives matter.

5 MR. TOMASI: 18?

6 MS. SCHONGAR: Hi my name is Jennifer Schongar,
7 J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r S-c-h-o-n-g-a-r and I live in Mason, New
8 Hampshire. I am not directly affected by this pipeline but
9 I am here to talk about the unconstitutional act of taking
10 personal property through eminent domain for corporate gain.

11 Everyone who has looked at the numbers knows that
12 high -- sorry, that the energy shortage in New England two
13 winters ago was fabricated. ISO New England tried to
14 implement a new winter reliability program and it failed
15 horribly and we all paid for it through higher energy
16 prices.

17 The root of the problem was that they refused to
18 buy electricity from gas generators using stored LNG. The
19 lower costs we experienced during a much harsher winter this
20 past winter was a clear indication that there is no shortage
21 of natural gas, that is a fact.

22 The Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline which is the
23 large pipeline from Dracut, MASS up to Canada has asked to
24 have its flow reversed which will send the natural gas that
25 is supposedly for New England up to the export facility in

1 Canada, that is a fact. Industry specialists have predicted
2 that when this natural gas gets exported, the price of
3 natural gas for us will go up 200 to 500% to compete with
4 the price of natural as in Europe that is a fact.

5 The town of Mason with this 12 inch high pressure
6 lateral pipeline going through will get no benefit from this
7 pipeline ever. Mason can't even afford to run internet
8 wires above ground, there is no way it will ever be able to
9 afford to run natural gas to individual houses that is a
10 fact.

11 This pipeline and lateral will go through many
12 state forests and conservation land, land that has been set
13 aside to help mitigate the destruction that is happening to
14 other parts of the world. You can effectively mitigate the
15 areas that are already there to mitigate other contaminated
16 areas. That is a fact.

17 100% of the New Hampshire towns that are affected
18 by this pipeline oppose this pipeline. That is a fact.
19 Property values are already being hit hard by this pipeline,
20 Kinder Morgan, with FERC's approval will be stealing
21 thousands of dollars from each property owner as well as
22 from the other residents in each town who now have to pay
23 higher taxes because the properties directly affected will
24 lose value just so Kinder Morgan, a private company can make
25 a profit selling this natural gas overseas. That is a fact.

1 So I am here today to express my outrage at the
2 unconstitutional actions that Kinder Morgan is proposing and
3 FERC is considering. This isn't just happening in New
4 England, this push to export natural gas is happening all
5 over the U.S. right now. FERC needs to understand that the
6 American people are outraged and we won't let this happen
7 without a fight.

8 MR. TOMASI: Laura Lynch.

9 MS. LYNCH: My name is Laura Lynch, L-a-u-r-a
10 L-y-n-c-h. I live in Temple, New Hampshire. The
11 Pennsylvania Alliance for Clean Water and Air has just
12 updated their list of the harmed, this is an ever-growing
13 list of the individuals and families that have been harmed
14 by fracking of fracked gas for oil production in the United
15 States. It was recently updated on July 21, 2015.

16 If you think that this pipeline and compressor
17 station will not bring harm to us you need to go ahead and
18 read the list. There have been 16,447 families harmed and
19 it is still growing. Just think, 16,447 families affected
20 by pipelines, compressor stations in causes such as fires,
21 explosions, soil and ground water contaminated with Benzene,
22 mercury, lead and arsenic, fumes from the blow downs which
23 are causing pollution in the air so bad that they cannot
24 stay outside their homes, in their yards for any length of
25 time due to the smell of methane.

1 At times the smell lasts for hours and the fumes
2 cause nausea, nose-bleeds and breathing problems and that is
3 just the short term. Jennifer Young of Northampton County,
4 Pennsylvania states that she cannot do any yard work because
5 she gets nauseous being outdoors too long. She also states
6 that the noise from the 3,000 horsepower compressor station
7 which is 700 feet away from her house is so loud that at
8 night they cannot sleep with their windows open.

9 Her house is unsaleable. Can you imagine, this
10 is a 3,000 horsepower compressor station and they are trying
11 to tell us that a 40,000 horsepower compressor station will
12 not be a problem to us. Here is a list of states that these
13 16,447 people are living with these issues. They are North
14 Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, Colorado,
15 Montana, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Wyoming, Ohio, New
16 Mexico, New York, Missouri and Mississippi and if this is
17 built it will also have Massachusetts, Connecticut and New
18 Hampshire on it too.

19 A little note to the union guys, let me ask you
20 this. If you have to think about your own family being
21 affected by this would you be fighting us or joining us?
22 What if your mother was suffering from cancer or your wife
23 is pregnant and because of the air pollution or the poison
24 in the water your child is born deformed or mentally
25 challenged, is Kinder Morgan going to stand by you like you

1 are standing by them?

2 If your child cannot go outside and play because
3 of the pollution in the air caused by the blow downs and you
4 find yourself rushing her or him to the ER because for some
5 reason she or he cannot breathe, will Kinder Morgan stand by
6 you like you stand by them?

7 What if this was in your back yard, would you
8 still stand up for Kinder Morgan because they sure in hell
9 would not stand by you. Ask the 16,477 families on this
10 report if the gas companies across this country are standing
11 up for them. No they are not, all they are thinking about
12 is their profits. So before you fight us for this pipeline
13 you should go to the website and read the list of the harms,
14 show it to your wife or your child or a parent and let them
15 tell you what they think then I want you to tell all of us
16 here that the stories we are hearing are untrue and this
17 pipeline and compressor station is safe.

18 60,477 families can't all be wrong who do you
19 think we should believe, you or them? I read an article in
20 the Lowell Sun this week, Kinder Morgan has promised that
21 the ending project will be 107 union-made and it will create
22 as many as 3,000 jobs along its route.

23 MR. TOMASI: Your time has expired thank you. 15?

24 MR. TARBELL: Hi my name is Eddie Tarbell,
25 E-d-d-i-e T-a-r-b-e-l-l- Jr. I am a union laborer of Local

1 39 of Fitchburg and I would like to express my support for
2 this project. I would like to highlight that Kinder Morgan
3 and Tennessee Gas have acted as responsible pipeline
4 operators and neighbors of Massachusetts for decades.

5 They are leading in the effort in finding a
6 solution to the high regional energy costs that are
7 crippling our family budgets and closing businesses. Our
8 family needs help and this company is stepping up and
9 investing billions to aid our local economy. I urge FERC to
10 approve and support this project, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you 16?

12 MS. CAMADAY: Hi, it's me again, Patricia
13 P-a-t-r-i-c-i-a Camaday C-a-m-a-d-a-y. As you can see by
14 the concerned citizens gathered here tonight that Kinder
15 Morgan has succeeded in blurring state lines. We are simply
16 the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, we are a
17 united village.

18 In the last few weeks the Marcellus shale has
19 been downgraded by 90% and I often wonder what will be the
20 legacy of this pipeline project? A few temporary jobs, fire
21 and domestic energy prices once the majority of the
22 liquefied natural gas is exported to foreign markets,
23 devastated forest and wetlands and a sickly populous, this
24 is not the New England I want for our children but since you
25 have asked how we can minimize, mitigate and compensate

1 here's a short list of my favorite recommendations if and
2 only if FERC Commissioners approve this unnecessary project.

3 Number 1: Kinder Morgan should pass a bond of 15
4 million dollars or more, the exact amount TBD for each town
5 along the pipeline area so there is money immediately
6 available if wells or aquifers are compromised in any way.

7 Number 2: Kinder Morgan should set a escrow
8 account for the decommissioning of the pipeline,
9 contributing millions of dollars a year, the exact amount
10 TBD. The money should be held and used only for pipeline
11 renewal.

12 Number 3: Kinder Morgan should be required to
13 provide free health care for life to anyone who lives or
14 works within 1 mile of the compressor stations in New
15 Hampshire or Massachusetts.

16 And Number 4: The affected landowners should
17 lease not an easement on their private land, the lease equal
18 to the amount of property tax for the entire land parcel it
19 affects paid yearly.

20 I will be electronically submitting additional
21 recommendations to Docket PF14-22 but the exact number is
22 TBD. Thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Number 20?

24 MR. MATTHEWS: Hello it's me again. My name is
25 Sam Matthews, that's Sam as in Uncle and Matthews,

1 M-a-t-t-h-e-w-s. I feel bad for the union guys here. We
2 have talked to them, you are just like us. If you listen to
3 these guys they can tell you that they have done a long line
4 of good and we should appreciate it. They have built
5 schools, they have built libraries and fire stations, its a
6 long accumulation of good.

7 But now they are reduced to this, a gas delivery
8 system that poisons us. I'm from New Ipswich in New
9 Hampshire. I'll try not to make this solely about New
10 Ipswich but just use it as an example. So we have proposed
11 a gas delivery system in our town which has the following
12 characteristics: It is to be built on a known brown-field
13 site, highly contaminated with lead. It's a half a mile
14 from an elementary school. It sits at the head of a stream
15 flow into the town of Greenville's only water supply.

16 It is sited next to a nunnery. It is placed next
17 to an organic farm. Thank goodness we have got to deal with
18 Kinder Morgan, a self-proclaimed good neighbor. Just think
19 how bad this could have been if it had been somebody who
20 didn't like us, thank you.

21 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, 21.

22 MR. OLIVIERI: Okay is my mic on? Luke Olivieri,
23 L-u-k-e O-l-i-v-i-e-r-i. Commissioners, your on-the-road
24 endurance and diligence with which you assume your role as
25 the decision makers in this issue helps you to earn well the

1 salary that they provide. I trust that you take your job
2 seriously in serving the public interest and protecting our
3 common interests of air, water and land and also thanks for
4 the mic but John Adams did not use a microphone and I
5 certainly don't want to turn my back on my neighbors.

6 MR. TOMASI: If you don't speak into the
7 microphone your comment won't be in the record.

8 MR. OLIVIERI: Okay what an exciting time to be
9 alive. We are on the cusp of a massive energy
10 transformation. Non-polluting solar, wind and tidal
11 technologies are operating and can provide great jobs.
12 Research at MIT in nanotechnology with input from UCLA
13 professors will bring the next wave of super-efficient solar
14 cells.

15 Under water turbines will be placed in Maine
16 where President Roosevelt in 1936 came close to launching an
17 electricity project using the continuous power of the tides.
18 We are also witnesses the last gasp for fossil fuels, an
19 industry that has burned us into climate crisis, often
20 working hand in hand with government to trump on our
21 hard-earned protections of nature.

22 Fortunately we have community rights ordinances
23 with which to non-violently repeat, non-violently block any
24 corporate project within our towns. Now, who knows who
25 wrote this, "I hope that we shall crush in its birth the

1 aristocracy of our money corporations which dare already to
2 challenge our government to a trial by strength and bid
3 defiance to the laws of our country." Does anybody know who
4 wrote that? No? Close.

5 Thomas Jefferson wrote that at the inception of
6 this country. Why? Because he knew that corporate greed
7 was and is a massive danger, note 1418 miles of to be
8 determined pipeline that would transport methane and deadly
9 chemicals from Pennsylvania to Dracut only to be sold to
10 Europe.

11 On Pennsylvania farms adjacent to leaking
12 fracking wells that have toluene and benzene, calves are now
13 being actually born without irises or pupils in their eyes.
14 Note to children from Fitchburg and they are lying in cancer
15 wards with vacant eyes because of blow off from nearby
16 compressor stations.

17 Let know the clamoring call for a new green
18 governance ring forth from this beautiful hamlet of
19 Lunenburg to then be heard in the bespectacled halls of MIT
20 and Harvard where our clean energy inventions are being
21 born. South woods still to our nation's capital where law
22 makers are constitutionally required to respond to the will
23 of the people and then resound yet farther afield to a much
24 greater power in Geneva and New York City.

25 The United Nations can be presented with an

1 exposition of how this proposal like so many other projects
2 now up and running away with profit and pollution would also
3 threaten human health and wildlife reproduction including
4 those pesky insects critical to pollination without which
5 there are no vegetables or fruits.

6 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

7 MR. OLIVIERI: I have one more paragraph. Oil
8 from BP Gulf spill will lie under the sand for decades.
9 Mining happens against federal law in our national parks. I
10 consider these callous activities to be crimes against
11 humanity and a bad slap in the face for our grandkids. The
12 atmosphere can no longer be used as a sewer so hopefully my
13 friends will allow me to speak on their behalf just a tad,
14 after all this huberous and criminal behavior of oil
15 companies, we now have zero tolerance for a government of
16 the corporation, by the corporation and for the corporation,
17 we will not be bullied, we will be represented with honesty,
18 we will congregate and fortify one another in protecting our
19 precious and essential natural resources so that --

20 MR. TOMASI: I'm sorry sir your time is up.

21 MR. OLIVIERI: So that life itself shall not
22 perish from the earth, thank you.

23 MR. BISBEE: Hello my name is Nathan Bisbee,
24 N-a-t-h-a-n B-i-s-b-e-e. I am a highly skilled union
25 laborer that has 7 licenses that I have to renew every year

1 to be efficient and to make projects go smoothly. As a
2 skilled construction craft laborer this project to me
3 represents the promise of a home for my family, food on the
4 table and an opportunity for me to extend my career in the
5 construction industry for many years.

6 I urge FERC to approve and support this project,
7 thank you.

8 MR. TOMASI: Next up we have number 23? 24 get
9 ready we are going to take a break when 25 is done.

10 MR. BUSWELL: Willis Buswell. W-i-l-l-i-s
11 B-u-s-w-e-l-l. I am in support of Kinder Morgan's proposed
12 Northeast Energy Direct Project. As a construction laborer
13 this project represents the promise of good family
14 supporting jobs for the region. As a consumer it insures a
15 cheaper, cleaner and more reliable fuel source.

16 Laborers built pipelines across America safety
17 and efficiently. We have access to to-notch training in
18 Hopkington MASS to ensure that these projects are built on
19 time and on budget. Kinder Morgan and especially
20 specifically Tennessee Gas Pipeline is and always has been a
21 responsible neighbor as a pipeline owner in this community
22 and region for decades, thank you.

23 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next number 24?

24 MR. SPAGNOLA: Hello my name is John, J-o-h-n
25 Spagnola S-p-a-g-n-o-l-a. I would like to thank Lunenburg

1 for inviting me tonight. I am a union laborer who lives and
2 works in Massachusetts. I would like to express my full
3 support for the NED Project. The purpose of Kinder Morgan,
4 I urge FERC to approve the project so it can bring much
5 needed reliable energy sources and good paying jobs to the
6 region, thank you very much.

7 MR. TOMASI: Number 25, 25 Alice -- okay number
8 26 Elizabeth Ainsley Campbell?

9 MS. CAMPBELL: Thank you. I'm a Lunenburg
10 resident. I'm Elizabeth Ainsley Campbell, E-l-i-z-a-b-e-t-h
11 second word, A-i-n-s-l-e-y Campbell, C-a-m-p-b-e-l-l. I am
12 the Executive Director of the Nashua River Watershed
13 Association an environmental non-profit that protects land
14 and water resources. Our service area includes towns on the
15 currently proposed route for NED Brookline, Mason, Milford,
16 New Hampshire and Townsend and Lunenburg, MASS.

17 Our area also includes the Massachusetts towns
18 that were on the originally proposed route, Ashby, Townsend,
19 Pepperell, Groton and Dunstable. As originally proposed to
20 our service area, NED's main pipeline would cross over 2
21 miles in 8 medium or high-yield aquifers, 21 protected
22 conservation areas, 25 wetlands and 27 streams, 3 and
23 miles of the Massachusetts bio-mapped areas, 6 primary
24 habitats of rare species areas and 8 miles of Squanasic and
25 Pinapala areas of environmental concern.

1 The currently proposed Fitchburg lateral also
2 passed through over 6 miles of the Squanasic ACEC and our
3 feeling is this pipeline poses the greatest risk to our ACEC
4 designation by the Commonwealth. Furthermore as mentioned
5 the several tributaries to the Sequana River crossed by the
6 lateral are designated as outstanding resource waters
7 pursuant to the Massachusetts River Sanctuary Act and the
8 lateral will pass through as mentioned over 3.5 miles of the
9 Willow Brook state forest, identified as an ecological
10 extension service by the Mass. Audobon as a focus area to
11 remain intact.

12 The currently proposed main route in New
13 Hampshire crosses through the heart of the particular
14 important 12,000 acre Badger Hill, Spalding Brook focus area
15 and that's in the Mason four corners area. It is a focus
16 area that was identified by the ecological services --
17 extension service as a top priority area to maintain
18 undisturbed, un-fragmented for wildlife and habitat
19 protection.

20 Despite the currently proposed co-location along
21 the existing power line it would nonetheless result in
22 doubling the size of those rights-of-way, much more direct
23 loss of habitat, a wide corridor will increase the
24 fragmenting impacts.

25 The Fitchburg lateral in Mason, New Hampshire

1 would also create a green field of clear cut on the rural 1
2 and additional miles of important Badger Hills
3 Spalding Brook focus area and the issue is forest
4 fragmentation.

5 The NED proposed routes through our service area
6 are unnecessary, unwise and that will result in significant,
7 irreversible damage. We are a member of the Northeast
8 Energy Solutions Coalition, our attorney, Mr. Devito about
9 what you are doing by eliminating documents that can be
10 found on www.energysolutions.org, evidence is lacking that
11 justifies any of the routes and we believe the pipeline
12 itself can be avoided if all options are more fully
13 explored, thank you.

14 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. We are going to take a
15 break now, we will be back here at 9:35.

16 MR. TOMASI: If everyone would take their seats
17 and quiet down we will start.

18 MR. KOWESKY: My name is Rick R-i-c-k
19 K-o-w-e-s-k-y. Thank you for having me here this evening.
20 My name is Rick Kowesky and I am a union laborer and I would
21 like to express my support for this project. The
22 hard-working men and women of the Laborer's International
23 Union of North America build pipelines all across this
24 country safely and efficiently. We have access to first
25 class training and safety certification programs at our

1 training facility in Hawthorne Mass., specifically designed
2 for the construction of transmission and distribution
3 pipelines.

4 This project will be built safe, on time and on
5 budget with respect for the environment. I urge FERC to
6 approve and support this project. The time to address the
7 New England energy crisis is now, thank you for your time.

8 MR. TOMASI: Number 28? Not here, 29?

9 MR. MELANSON: My name is Joe Melanson,
10 M-e-l-a-n-s-o-n. I'm a retired laborer. I have been in the
11 construction industry for 43 years. I help build roads, I
12 have done almost everything, I have worked underground, I
13 have worked in Hawaii, I've worked here. I heard a lot of
14 things today which I think a lot of people are misinformed.
15 Number one is they don't cut through a river they go
16 underneath a river, they tunnel it, it is like a lateral
17 they go about 15 feet in the ground and then when they get
18 to something that they have to go through, with technology
19 today they go right underneath.

20 Laborers and operators are well trained and I'm
21 kind of glad that you are having this meeting in this town
22 because I'm a little confused. I heard people here today
23 say that there was no need for the energy, we have plenty of
24 energy, the cost is reasonable. This is the town that led
25 the fight against UniTel when we had the ice storm and they

1 are still taking these people to court.

2 This is a town that complains that the light
3 bills and the fuel is way too high. They were over here
4 saying oh it's okay, this and that, nobody wants to destroy
5 anybody's property. If they go through they fix it up
6 almost to the way it was and the Tennessee gas line that
7 came here 5 years ago, I go by there I don't see any
8 difference and the people were well compensated if they had
9 to tear down a tree or that so I just don't get what's
10 happening.

11 I do know one thing though there is a lot of
12 money that was put up somewhere to pay for all of these
13 signs, to pay for all of these badges, somebody put a lot of
14 money up to start this pipeline and I don't know, it's not
15 my job to find out but it is definitely my job to tell you
16 before you leave pick up a copy of the Pittsburgh Sentinel
17 it will tell you that the UniTel our supplier of energy for
18 this town, Pittsburgh and a good part of the region is going
19 to ask for an increase again. So I'm just telling you I am
20 for the line because I like to see my brothers work, I know
21 it's safe and I don't believe that we will bother the
22 environment whatsoever.

23 Before I agreed to the same some people will even
24 protect a tick that will give you lyme disease so we have a
25 lot of internal problems in this area, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, number 30? Is number 30
2 here? 31? 32?

3 MR. PREMUS: Good evening I'm Vince Premus,
4 P-r-e-m-u-s from Pepperell, MASS. -- 32 -- so I'm back
5 again tonight to challenge the case for need from a
6 different angle. So according to the U.S. Energy
7 Information Administration, 6 New England states consumed a
8 total of 889 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2013.

9 Their same data show that the region's inflow
10 capacity is currently 1709 billion cubic feet per year.
11 This is exclusive of the region's 3 LNG import facilities
12 which sit virtually idle the last few years. Yet in the
13 past they contributed additional capacity of up to 150
14 billion cubic feet per year.

15 So my first question is why, despite the natural
16 gas inflow capacity that is nearly twice the region's
17 demand, as Gordon van Welie, CEO of ISO New England
18 persistently claims that we must expand our pipeline
19 infrastructure to keep electricity prices down and avoid the
20 threat of rolling blackouts.

21 It is well known during a handful of days per
22 year, generators in New England are not permitted to firm
23 pipeline capacity they have been forced to sit idle. They
24 do not permit the long-term contracts of their suppliers and
25 thus they are lower on the priority list. What this means

1 is that electricity price spikes in winter have much more to
2 do with market practice than unwillingness to commit and
3 pipeline constraints, especially given the same winter price
4 spikes that have been observed in parts of the United States
5 where supply and access is abundant.

6 You would add up all of the gas required to get
7 through these so-called peak shaving intervals during the
8 course of one year to estimate the total on the order of 5
9 to 10 billion cubic feet or about 1% of the region's annual
10 demand, roughly the equivalent of one or two LNG tankers.

11 Now to the businessman looking to export natural
12 gas to global markets, the massive over-built pipeline
13 infrastructure looks like the perfect solution to this peak
14 shaving problem. However, people's whose lives are about to
15 be turned upside down by a force-able land taking, via
16 eminent domain, some of the spaces you see here tonight and
17 last night in Dracut -- this is unconscionable.

18 If ISO New England is truly fuel source agnostic
19 with regard to power generation than the sword dangling over
20 the heads of these working families demands that we ask is
21 there another way. You bet your gas there is. Energy
22 efficiency, demand response, recovery of gas lost to leaks
23 and commercially available storage technology all add up to
24 a resounding yes of this question.

25 Last night in Dracut you asked for help with your

1 mission to seek a mitigation plan. There are a number of
2 ways which we can mitigate this project and the first is to
3 simply go right to ISO to facilitate the purchase of these
4 one or two or three LNG tankers each winter. Make sure they
5 correctly account for distributed generation and renewals
6 when they arrive at their annual install capacity
7 requirement and just simply hold these guys accountable.

8 Finish with this -- I implore you to consider the
9 no build option as FERC reviews environmental impact,
10 socio-economic impact and any other impact that is within
11 your jurisdiction to consider. Again like I said last night
12 I implore you to confirm what the numbers already show, the
13 case for need is simply not made

14 MR. TOMASI: Number 33?

15 MS. CAMMER: Hi my name is Sarah Cammer, Sarah
16 with an H C-a-m-m-e-r. I speak tonight for myself, a
17 resident of Lunenburg and as a concerned independent PhD
18 geo-scientist trained with public and federal dollars. I
19 too have spent many years of hard work and hard labor
20 working to improve our lives and our land and one of the
21 things I did right after undergraduate is work cleaning up
22 fossil-fuel contaminated sites and level B PPE, full face
23 respirators in 105 degree weather, that's hard work too and
24 I strongly recommend we improve our obligation to clean
25 those things up and to avoid getting involve in those things

1 in the first place.

2 But my promise tonight Eric is that I have read
3 over 3,000 pages of the July 24th report. I am trained at
4 this point to read such documents and I find it troubling to
5 review so much in such a short time, it just isn't fair to
6 expect land owners and towns without such training to review
7 the whole reports in such a short time, there are a lot of
8 people here who have done a great job.

9 However, I can't review the whole project, you
10 can't review the whole project and no one at FERC can review
11 the whole project because Kinder Morgan hasn't completed the
12 report. I suggest that you extend the scoping period two
13 months to see if Kinder Morgan eliminates 10,000 TBD's in
14 its report so that everyone can see what they are entitled
15 to as citizens of this country.

16 That said, in Lunenburg alone, I have already
17 seen shortcomings in the 3,000 pages I reviewed. The
18 lateral has no crime. Presently there is no justification
19 for this location here, the reports tabulates number but
20 fails to identify them. The report failed to identify
21 important headwater streams crossed they are important for
22 drinking water, fisheries and the rest of the state.

23 Based on the unions I have seen here and lateral
24 already in Lunenburg I suggest the economic justifications
25 of lowering the prices and creating jobs may be erroneous.

1 The jobs forecasted in the previous lateral did not stay
2 here. Lunenburg with a lateral has very high electric rates
3 -- that has everything to do with the electric company here
4 and not with the supply.

5 And FERC's careful skeptical review of economic
6 plans presented by Kinder Morgan a close examination of
7 every section of this project and how it relates to the
8 previously structured in Massachusetts. Careful weighing of
9 that with the environmental and consequently economic
10 destruction to the state is a standard that I hold this
11 Commission to.

12 Step back and examine the whole picture including
13 climate change, greenhouse gases and don't let the greedy,
14 destructive, pushy company push you to write the summary
15 decision to give to the to give to decision-makers
16 prematurely until all facts are provided in this case, thank
17 you.

18 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

19 MR. ARGO: Dennis Argo, D-e-n-n-i-s A-r-g-o. The
20 Townsend Conservation Land Trust thanks the Federal Energy
21 Regulatory Commission for the opportunity to comment on the
22 proposed Kinder Morgan Tennessee Gas Pipeline Fitchburg
23 lateral. We are concerned first and foremost that this
24 proposed pipeline is within the squanastic area of political
25 environmental concern. The squanastic ACEC is noted by the

1 state of Massachusetts for its open spaces and habitat
2 resources and for having highly significant drinking water
3 resources present.

4 All residents of Townsend drink water drawn on
5 from wells in the town. We are concerned about the effect
6 this pipeline will have on our water supply, on wildlife
7 habitat and our wilderness areas. Please analyze how this
8 pipeline is consistent with state and local policy and
9 regulates secluding that with ACEC's of water resources and
10 master plan of the town of Townsend.

11 Second what is the need of this proposed lateral
12 pipeline? Within the past 7 years the existing pipeline
13 from the south to this same terminus was expanded, called
14 the TGT Fitchburg Expansion Project with a certificate
15 issued by FERC on October 27, 2008. Please delineate the
16 new need that requires a new green field pipeline from the
17 north in such a short timeframe.

18 Third, what alternatives, including the no build
19 alternative have been considered for this pipeline lateral?
20 If you look around this area what you see are solar panels
21 on more and more rooftops, solar farms and open fields.
22 Please analyze how other sources of energy, particularly
23 renewables, as well as the repair of leaks in existing
24 natural gas infrastructure and other currently proposed gas
25 infrastructure projects and all of these in combination

1 could meet the energy needs of central Massachusetts.

2 Please examine all alternatives to this proposed
3 route and their viability.

4 Lastly the by-laws of the Townsend Conservation Land Trust
5 states that our purpose is to promote for the benefit of the
6 general public the conservation of natural resources of the
7 town of Townsend including water resources, marsh lands,
8 swamps, wood land and open spaces and the plant and animal
9 life therein.

10 This lateral crosses north to south a 43 acre
11 parcel from a family expecting it would be maintained in its
12 natural state. The now alternative main pipeline path
13 crosses another two of our parcels. It is ironic that the
14 open space quarter PCLT has worked so hard to build and
15 protect can be commandeered by a private corporation.
16 Please analyze and quantify the impact the pipeline has on a
17 conservation organization.

18 Please ensure that our properties, our drinking
19 water, our open space, our safety and health are not
20 sacrificed solely for the convenience of Kinder Morgan
21 Tennessee Gas Pipeline providing for their own profit a path
22 for natural gas export while promising us low rates that
23 never materialize, thank you Townsend Conservation Land
24 Trust.

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

1 MR. FLETCHER: Yes my name is Garth Fletcher,
2 that's G-a-r-t-h F-l-e-t-c-h-e-r, born in Boston, I have
3 lived the last 45 years in Mason, New Hampshire. I am a
4 little bit concerned by a degree of polarization which is
5 inappropriate and unfortunate. I would like to speak to
6 what you call the socio-economic issues.

7 I'm not a union member but I am a strong
8 supporter of unions. The good union jobs that were won out
9 of great hardship through the 40's, 50's and 60's and even
10 into the '70's are what built our middle class, built our
11 modern economy. The past 40 years the unions have been
12 under unrelenting assault, legal, political, economic and
13 fairly effective the membership has dropped from 30% down
14 into the single digits.

15 It's not very surprising that our middle class
16 has stagnated through the last few years. So yes, I get it
17 jobs matter and union jobs really, really matter. I am glad
18 that Kinder Morgan will use union labor. I doubt that is
19 what they had in mind or that's what they would have
20 preferred but it is encouraging to me that unions still have
21 enough clout, they have demanded a fair share in profits
22 from the project. So if the NED gets built, and I hope it
23 will not. Let me repeat that I hope it will not, but if it
24 does get built I will be happy the union laborers will be
25 building it. Unfortunately it will only be in the hundreds

1 of jobs and for a year or two.

2 However I am very concerned about the long-time
3 effects of the NED Project on jobs. Our most famous
4 regional project, the Boston big dig took 20 years and 20
5 billion dollars, state and national tax payers will be still
6 paying on that debt 20 years from now. NED is smaller, only
7 5 and billion now, maybe 8 billion when it gets done, so
8 it is less than half, maybe a third of the big dig but it
9 still is a really, really big expenditure.

10 Those billions have to come from somewhere and it
11 certainly won't be from Kinder Morgan shareholders or
12 executives. I fear that a lot of that money is going to
13 come from the cancellation of the clean energy projects and
14 that cancellation and deferral could cost thousands of
15 long-term jobs.

16 I think very few people realize really how big
17 that is. So quoting from the 2014 Massachusetts Clean
18 Energy Industry Report, Executive Summary which is the 4th
19 annual report released by the Massachusetts Clean Energy
20 Center on the size, scope and nature of the Commonwealth's
21 clean energy industry.

22 Their headline is the Massachusetts Clean Energy
23 industry continues to groom, growing 47% since 2010 to
24 88,372 clean energy workers and 5,985 firms. Clean energy
25 firms have added more than 28,000 jobs since 2010, this is

1 recorded in 2015. Employers expect to add another 11,700
2 jobs over the coming 12 months, a 13.3 annual growth rate.

3 The Massachusetts Clean Energy industry is
4 expected to exceed 6,000 employers and 100,000 workers by
5 early 2015 and to put it in scale with the rest of the
6 Massachusetts economy, clean energy employment is now equal
7 to 2.4% of all workers in the Commonwealth and is
8 responsible for 2.5% of Massachusetts gross state product.

9 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

10 MR. FLETCHER: I'm sorry I will be quick if I
11 may.

12 MR. TOMASI: How much longer do you have?

13 MR. FLETCHER: 30 seconds.

14 MR. TOMASI: Can you file your comments?

15 MR. FLETCHER: Let me just finish because I want
16 to say that 10 billion dollars is 1 and a half or two NED
17 projects per year in perpetuity and I think those jobs will
18 be gone if NED gets approved so please don't. What I was
19 hoping to do, well I'll put this in.

20 MR. TOMASI: Please file your comments, thank
21 you. 36, is 36 here, Maryann? No. 37?

22 MS. HEWITT: Before I get on the clock can I just
23 say I applaud the last speaker's sentiments I am a 20 year
24 union person myself and a career counselor and clean jobs is
25 the way to go. I'm Diane Hewitt from Groton, Massachusetts.

1 This evening I want to look at the big picture of the NED
2 Project through the lens of a terrible national tragedy, the
3 1986 Challenger Space Shuttle that exploded within minutes
4 of take-off.

5 While this may seem very far field from tonight's
6 discussion I believe the Challenger disaster, which I teach
7 to engineering students as a classic case study in
8 professional ethics, offers a strong, cautionary tale as we
9 consider the Kinder Morgan Project, let me explain.

10 The direct cause of the Challenger explosion was
11 technical. The failure of O rings, but a Commission set up
12 by the federal government to investigate the cause of the
13 explosion concluded 1: That serious flaws in the
14 decision-making process played an equal if not more
15 important role in the disaster. Had there been an open and
16 transparent communications system that went up and down the
17 ranks they would have caught the rising doubts about the
18 defective part.

19 Instead serious problems were silenced, issues
20 were not communicated forward.

21 2: Decisions by top management appear to be done
22 at the expense of flight safety and were in large part the
23 result of political pressure and the need to satisfy a big
24 customer, NASA.

25 3: Perhaps most critically they did not heed the

1 very serious concerns of 6 mid-level engineers, the whistle
2 blowers who just hours before take-off pleaded with the
3 space center to abort the launch so how does the Challenger
4 inform the NED Project?

5 In short many of the same conditions exist today.
6 Like the Challenger this massive project is being rushed to
7 launch. Why because it benefits pay out and satisfies a
8 major customer, their shareholders. It continues to speed
9 ahead on their timetable and to their distinct advantage and
10 with an army of lobbyist and allegiance of profession PR
11 folks they misrepresent or simple refuse to provide the
12 facts, they minimize the risk and try their darndest to
13 silence every thorny issue associated with the project.

14 Like the Challenger we have every reason to
15 believe that decisions will be made at the expense of
16 safety. Why? Because why else would they submit outdated
17 maps, not respond to questions about emissions, not conduct
18 promised studies on blasting near a quarry, minimize the
19 size and scope of compressor station, only odorized
20 pipelines when it is required by law, not have training
21 protocols in place for first responders, the list goes on.

22 Let's be clear. Kinder Morgan's marginal safety
23 record has been well documented by the Pipeline and
24 Hazardous Safety Administration and by so many speakers here
25 this evening and now are we really to believe that top level

1 decisions about this pipeline would adhere to their slogan
2 safety first? Like the Challenger disaster, FERC also
3 appears to be a closed agency with no real way for anyone to
4 effectively penetrate this deeply flawed bureaucratic
5 system.

6 How does significant rising doubts matter when
7 FERC has never denied a permit. But here's the big
8 difference between Challenger and the NED Project, NASA had
9 only the voices of 6 mid-level groups on the ground
10 engineers asking them to abort the mission but FERC you have
11 so many more to inform your decision.

12 You have 3600 written comments, you have 73 towns
13 who have voted in active opposition, an entire Congressional
14 delegations, our municipal coalitions and environmental
15 groups who are all now speaking with one voice. You have
16 had over 3,000 people who have attended these sessions. You
17 have the staunch opposition of well over 60 elected
18 officials from Senator Warren to town selectmen.

19 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up.

20 MS. HEWITT: One sentence and most importantly
21 you have heard hundreds of articulate well-reasoned comments
22 and questions from your boots on the ground, Massachusetts
23 and New Hampshire residents. FERC we are your army of
24 whistle-blowers we are the voices you need to stop this
25 pipeline and approve the no-build alternative, listen to the

1 people and please do your jobs.

2 MR. TOMASI: Okay that was 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
3 41, 42, 43, 44, okay 44.

4 MR. KELLY: That would have been 5 or 6 speakers,
5 I like that. Okay, ladies and gentlemen of the region and
6 FERC my name is Kevin Kelly, K-e-v-i-n K-e-l-l-y. I'm the
7 Chairman of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline working group
8 committee for the town of Groton. I would like to begin my
9 remarks with some data from this year to assist all of us
10 with perspective.

11 I am the manager of the Groton electric light
12 department so I work in electric distribution so this point
13 of perspective is being given as the manager of the Groton
14 manager of the Groton electric light department. I hear
15 many people mention that they are willing to pay a little
16 more to avoid another pipeline being brought into New
17 England while I would like to give some facts from this year
18 as to what that little more entails.

19 For one month for the rate payers of the town of
20 Groton -- traditionally July is the warmest month of the
21 summer and before the natural gas pipe experience in New
22 England, had the highest energy costs. The average price of
23 electric generation for all hours this last July was 2.6
24 cents. The average price of electric generation for all
25 hours this past February was 12.3 cents. One of the reasons

1 for this variance is the law requires that the region's
2 heating needs that require natural gas are met before
3 natural gas can be used for electric generation.

4 The variance due to an inadequate supply of
5 natural gas was 9.6 cents per kilowatt hour between July
6 last month and February of this year which many people have
7 said today was a good month compared to last winter. This
8 February we had the high cost due to electric demand with an
9 inadequate supply of natural gas.

10 In February the people of Groton 6.7 million
11 kilowatt hours so for the town of Groton, 647,000 dollars
12 was the variance that the people of Groton had to cover
13 between February's power price and July's power price where
14 July is traditionally the highest price of the year.

15 In the town of Groton our average customer uses
16 865 kilowatt hours so the swing in power cost from February
17 to July for the town of Groton was \$83.00 per household.
18 Nearly 650,000 dollars for one month for one little town
19 with the average person in the town contributing \$80.00 is
20 unacceptable. And this is before the coal plant at Creeky
21 Point is closed down in the near future.

22 As the Groton Electric manager I would like to
23 say New England desperately needs natural gas. I don't care
24 who builds it or the route but we need more natural gas
25 transportation. Now as Chair of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline

1 Working Group Committee for the town of Groton, if the
2 pipeline returns to its former route where Groton becomes
3 primary again we would like FERC to address the safety
4 impact to the town of Groton, the aquifer impact for the
5 town of Groton, any impact of drilling under the National
6 River and any impact Article 97 lands as well as issues
7 caused by wetland crossings.

8 MR. TOMASI: Your time is up thank you, we are on
9 number 45?

10 MR. BROUSSEAU: Good evening my name is Mark,
11 M-a-r-k Brousseau B-r-o-u-s-s-e-a-u and I'm the President of
12 the Worcester-Fitchburg Building and Construction Trades
13 Council. I represent more than 5,000 journeymen and
14 apprentice trade craftsmen and women from Central MASS and
15 from this region and I am here to speak tonight in support
16 of the project, the pipeline project.

17 I also -- we have estimates of 3,000 jobs that
18 this will provide for people in central Massachusetts and I
19 understand that you know the economy is getting better and
20 that the unemployment rates are dropping but I can tell you
21 a lot of that is in the city of Boston. I represent
22 construction workers in center Massachusetts and in this
23 region and this is an economic opportunity to put a lot of
24 people to work that have been out of work for a long time,
25 so we look at this as economic development and we are in

1 favor of this and we are in favor of the jobs for our people
2 that have been out of work for a long time.

3 Also we do believe that there is a need for this
4 pipeline for increased volume of natural gas to our region.
5 We also believe what we have been told by Kinder Morgan and
6 their analysts about the need for the economic development
7 for the natural gas in this region and we also believe that
8 by bringing a greater volume of natural gas to this region
9 that the rates are going to drop because they are
10 ridiculously high compared to other places in the country,
11 so those are my comments, thank you.

12 MR. TOMASI: Thank you, next 46? 46? 47?

13 MR. JEFFREY: My name is Peter Jeffrey,
14 J-e-f-f-r-e-y from Groton, Massachusetts. Thank you for
15 your service to our country in your role as a FERC employee.
16 I am coming here this week to better understand the great
17 number of issues you have heard in these hearings and that
18 you need to use to make your decision.

19 To that decision I have a few observations I feel
20 warrant repetition, first what is an alternative route?
21 There are a great number of similarities of being a primary
22 alternate route in this application. Every one of these
23 arguments against this application apply to both the primary
24 and alternate routes. Those routes endanger citizens,
25 destroy precious environment, impose a tax to pay for a

1 utility that the Payee may never have access to and take
2 private property for financial gain of a private, for profit
3 industrial giant. The only way that the alternative route
4 and the primary route are different can be seen in this
5 crowd tonight.

6 If this hearing was held last summer based on the
7 initial application when the main line ran directly through
8 most of the communities in this area this room would be full
9 of outraged citizens, outraged residents similar to the
10 meeting last night. By calling that route an alternate only
11 the most dedicated opponents understand that your decision
12 could easily make it again the primary route, thus you only
13 see here tonight the most dedicated opponents to this
14 application who have not been lulled to sleep with the false
15 sense of security.

16 The question is not where this pipeline would go,
17 the question is whether this pipeline is needed at all.
18 Second, who says we need this pipeline? You have heard from
19 a number of people today. You have heard at times that
20 actually in great detail, what many people say including one
21 of your FERC Commissioners, one of your bosses is illegal
22 market priced manipulation in the forward facing auction,
23 how can anyone be sure that the data used to justify the
24 pipeline is not corrupted by greed and influence if even the
25 senior FERC leader believed the result was invalid and

1 should not be upheld.

2 It is up to you, FERC, to expose any possible
3 corruption of this data. I pray you have the guts to do
4 what is right and call for congressional hearings if needed
5 to look at the actions taken by ISO New England, FERC and
6 the industry when market pricing the separate energy in New
7 England in a forward facing auction.

8 That forward auction is why large corporations
9 see an opportunity for a huge financial gain by preying on
10 the hopes of the residents of New England that a pipeline
11 would lower the cost of energy and brings jobs in to the
12 region.

13 Anyone with a basic understanding of economics
14 would realize immediately that the gas that this pipeline
15 would carry is much more valuable if it could reach the
16 Canadian Maritimes. Therefore the idea that a pipeline
17 would drastically reduce the cost of energy is fundamentally
18 flawed. As for jobs, unless the region has a continuous,
19 perpetual cycle of pipeline construction any incremental
20 jobs this application would create will be very short-lived
21 which we have seen in the proposed route construction
22 schedule.

23 Also the idea that a large number of jobs will
24 employ local workers is flawed. Last month our family
25 traveled cross country and we visited an area with pipeline

1 construction we found it filled with pickups carrying large
2 welding machines pulling fifth wheel trailers all the
3 license plates were either Texas, Louisiana, or Oklahoma. I
4 invite the union employees here tonight to seriously ask
5 their leaders how many jobs have they offered the local
6 employees and how many will be filled by transient but more
7 experienced, who require less training and therefore offer a
8 lower cost?

9 It's up to you, the public servants and the
10 citizens of this great country, conceived in this precious
11 and historic region to stand up to a corporation with
12 unlimited resources and confirm the flaws in this
13 application and make the only logical decision to deny this
14 application, thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Is 48 here? 50? No 50 -- 51? 52 --
16 51, 52 okay.

17 MS. BRODEN: Hi, my name is Maryann Broden,
18 B-r-o-d-e-n. I am a resident from Mason, New Hampshire. I
19 have gone to many FERC Kinder Morgan and pipeline meetings
20 in different towns, Mason, New Ipswich, Temple, Milford,
21 Nashua, New Hampshire and now Lunenburg, Massachusetts. I
22 have heard concerns about the water, air and children in
23 schools being affected along with a multitude of valid
24 concerns.

25 My husband Robert Broden, Jr. asked two questions

1 at the Nashua scoping meeting. That question was directed
2 to you, he asked of these pipelines that have been submitted
3 to request to be approved by you how many have been denied.
4 Your reply --only one.

5 Then he asked how many have been approved, your
6 reply you did not know. My husband and I have a huge
7 concern over this answer. It leaves only one to stand in a
8 ratio of zero denied rate to a questionable overwhelming
9 accepted rate.

10 My husband then called many of our government
11 representatives from New Hampshire yesterday. He received a
12 letter back from Kelly Ayotte, our new senator. It was a
13 letter sent by our whole congressional delegation to
14 senators and to representatives. It stated that two letters
15 were sent to one the inspector general for the Department of
16 Energy and one to the Chairman of FERC, Norman Bay
17 requesting that FERC seriously look at this process.

18 I do not have the letter in front of me, it is
19 with my husband since I just found out this meeting was
20 tonight but it seriously asks FERC to apply accurate
21 information upon this matter to apply the 16-304 article to
22 make sure the stakeholders have plenty of opportunities to
23 state our concerns. I noticed that the last scoping meeting
24 was tonight that was written in the papers that were sent
25 out today.

1 I then asked in what manner you will handle it.
2 I'm glad that these letters were sent out. We need more
3 government representatives to stand up for us. We need the
4 United States to change this continued attack on our home,
5 schools, wildlife, air and water.

6 Your committee has sent out a letter on page 5
7 and 6 referring to this bunch of letters that was sent this
8 information. One page 5 and 6 it states the EIS process
9 upon 5 it mentions the EIS will discuss impacts and I'm sure
10 you know geology and soils, water resources and wetlands,
11 vegetation and wildlife, culture, cultural resources, land
12 use, sorry -- land use, recreation and individual resources,
13 socio-economics, air quality and noise, communitive impacts
14 and public safety.

15 All of these issues have been stated over and
16 over again by us. You have heard all of these concerns more
17 than us and yet judging by the history of Kinder Morgan and
18 the FERC I wonder if even after you address our concerns we
19 will not like your answers. I am requesting that FERC show
20 us in a concrete way that our concerns will indeed be
21 answered.

22 MR. TOMASI: Thank you. 53? Is 53 here? Okay
23 that was actually the last speaker who signed up is there
24 anyone who has not signed up who would like to speak at this
25 point? Anyone that would like to add to their -- what they

1 put on the record already?

2 MR. HEWITT: Yeah Richard Hewitt again. I would
3 just like to draw attention to the FERC standard of
4 necessity and convenience. Those are two very different
5 things and in my life I know what necessity is, those are
6 things I need to do. What convenience is are things that
7 would be nice to do. There is no necessity here, there is
8 no need, there is a lot of convenience for Kinder Morgan,
9 this is eminent domain for corporate gain and that is really
10 unacceptable, thank you.

11 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

12 MR. FLETCHER: Garth Fletcher again I will just
13 finish my paragraph. So I fear those few hundreds of short
14 term jobs may cost much longer term jobs. Of course Kinder
15 Morgan does not care about that but our local work force
16 ought to so I would ask that FERC include an analysis which
17 compares jobs and especially good jobs over the next 3, 5
18 and 10 years for two cases.

19 One -- that being built with funding to clean
20 energy being decreased versus that not being built and the
21 money continuing to be invested in clean energy, thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Anyone else like to speak? If not
23 you can ask me some questions depending on the questions, I
24 will try and answer.

25 MR. MILLER: Nick Miller again. I have a

1 theoretical question for you. If there were a theoretical
2 energy company proposing to build a pipeline and they held
3 some theoretical public information sessions at which they
4 lied to the public with pictures and words and FERC was then
5 notified of those lies by multiple attendees, would FERC
6 take any action in this theoretical?

7 MR. TOMASI: I can't answer in the hypothetical.
8 Are you suggesting if you have any accusations against
9 Kinder Morgan put them in the record.

10 MR. MILLER: Oh they are there, there are 20 or
11 30 of them. I can send you a list.

12 MR. TOMASI: Again one of the things that we have
13 heard yesterday and at other meetings that people are very
14 concerned about you know, for instance they have denied
15 access to their land or that they get letters from companies
16 that are misleading or erroneous, that's something that I
17 need to understand and I need to know.

18 MR. MILLER: Let me give you a real specific --

19 MR. TOMASI: We can explore, wait one second. If
20 you have those letters, if you -- please file that on the
21 record so that I can talk to my management about it, this is
22 something that we take very seriously.

23 MR. MILLER: They have been there for more than a
24 year.

25 MR. TOMASI: I know I understand that. But again

1 I need to see that if it is something -- that's one of the
2 reasons that we come out to these meetings because I need to
3 understand and talk to the people who actually see these
4 issues and get on the ground, some open houses, that was
5 really early in the process that was what close to six
6 months ago when we did the open houses, we went out to
7 Kinder Morgan for their open houses, that's why we came out
8 to do these meetings so we can hear about these issues and
9 see them and understand them so I heard a lot of concerns
10 about these particular issues, about misleading information
11 from Kinder Morgan as well as access issues. That's
12 something I want to talk to them about because it is
13 something that concerns me greatly and that concerns all of
14 FERC.

15 MR. MILLER: And the specific is Allen Fore who
16 we all know and love was at the public information meeting
17 this was before the open houses when they were going around
18 to towns, he put up a picture of a small shingled
19 out-building that was part of the 6,000 horsepower existing
20 compressor station in Pelham.

21 It was not the compressor station it was an
22 out-building that looked -- I googled earth it looks like
23 it's about a quarter of the size of a compressor station and
24 this is a 6,000. He put that up to give people an idea of
25 what a compressor station would look like. When he did that

1 the proposed compressor stations along the middle of the
2 route were 80,000 and 90,000 horsepower stations, that's a
3 lie, it's a lie told with a picture. It had nothing to do
4 with the compressor stations that they are going to have to
5 build for this pipeline. That was reported to you by
6 multiple people.

7 It was reported by me, it was Garth gave a little
8 more information about it, it happened over a year ago and
9 it got reported over a year ago and there has been multiple
10 ones since, so that's a specific case. It's a lie. That's
11 not what they are going to build it doesn't give you an
12 idea.

13 It's the equivalent of me holding up a 2 and
14 inch pipe to give you an idea of what a 36 inch pipe looks
15 like and the math works, that's a 6,000 horsepower station
16 against at that point again it was a 90,000. That's what we
17 get from Kinder Morgan at every meeting that I have been
18 too, and specifically from Allen Fore, their main spokesman,
19 that's not somebody who is misinformed on the side.

20 And there is a picture as big as what you have
21 got up there of this picture that tells a lie and it was
22 done to hundreds of people and it was done in multiple
23 meetings.

24 MR. TOMASI: The additional open house that they
25 talked about something on the topic, we need to make sure

1 that the information that is put out to the public.

2 MS. KELL: Veronica Kell, Townsend, Massachusetts
3 and I'm also on the board of the Townsend Conservation Land
4 Trust. I haven't filed this yet but the letter is ready to
5 go. We the land trust were asked for survey permission on
6 this second round for the lateral with the property that is
7 the town dump, it's not our property so the letter that we
8 got requesting survey permissions for a property that was
9 not ours.

10 We met with Phil Chipman with an attorney present
11 to ask why were we doing this, you know why were you asking
12 us for this property when it is not our property and he
13 really had no clue. Eventually we did get the letter asking
14 for survey permission for our property but quite frankly if
15 you don't know the town's well enough to know what
16 properties you are going through and who the owners are,
17 should you really be putting a pipeline in?

18 It's really a little bit concerning I would say.

19 MR. TOMASI: Thank you.

20 MS. GALET: My name is MJ Galet, G-a-l-e-t from
21 Richmond, MASS. I have a fairly straight-forward question.
22 It all comes down to need and that is what the sole basis
23 for this pipeline. What does it take in percentage when
24 Kinder Morgan has given how much this pipeline can hold and
25 how much they have in contracts? What percentage of that

1 pipeline needs to be filled for you to consider it a valid
2 need to approve their application?

3 MR. TOMASI: Again I explained this earlier but
4 I will repeat this. I don't actually make the final
5 decision on the project, that's the Commissioners. My job
6 is the environmental impact. They have to do that
7 determination and that determination or their information on
8 that will be outline in the order itself.

9 After I finish all of my process with the EIS and
10 to draft an environmental impact statement -- after the
11 final impact statement the Commission will issue what's
12 called their order and that would actually contain all the
13 analysis regarding need and also it would explain their
14 rationale for why they decided to either approve or deny the
15 project.

16 I can't speak for the Commissioners I can't
17 speculate what they would do.

18 MS. GALET: There has to be some guideline, it
19 can't be willy nilly dependent on the project because of how
20 they feel about this project or whatever. Either there's a
21 percentage that's large enough to validate the need for the
22 pipeline or there's not. How can there be anything else?

23 MR. TOMASI: I don't know there's criteria data
24 for that.

25 MS. GALET: Nobody does.

1 MS. ANADAY: Patricia P-a-t-r-i-c-i-a Camaday
2 C-a-m-a-d-a-y. I would like to follow up on what Nick
3 Miller shared with us about the disingenuous information
4 being shared at the earlier open houses I guess we are
5 calling them. It seems to me that since Kinder Morgan has
6 just announced they will be coming back to do an encore
7 performance of those that that would be a really good time
8 to hold their feet to the fire on those very things that
9 have been identified repeatedly, was misinformation and that
10 they should be required to place in those meeting halls
11 something of the size that they used to propagate the
12 misinformation and to now correct the misinformation with
13 the correct information, and that is my request, that you
14 make that a request at these next open houses, thank you.

15 MS. DURYING: Hi Susan Durying, D-u-r-y-i-n-g. I
16 am wondering how much progress has been made in your quest
17 to get a venue for Cheshire County for a scoping meeting,
18 how's that coming?

19 MR. TOMASI: Actually we are still working with
20 the town that has been requested for us, hopefully in the
21 next couple of days we will have information back from the
22 town. This concern about the fire marshal -- we are working
23 with him to try to make sure that it is going to be large
24 enough to handle the crowd.

25 MS. DURYING: Do you have any idea how much

1 notice the citizens will get?

2 MR. TOMASI: We all want people two weeks notice.
3 One of the things that we do not want to do and I just know
4 there's going to be times -- which Patricia mentioned as
5 well. We don't want to do it the same weekend as the open
6 house, that is going to cause confusion and we don't want to
7 do that but we need to have it before or after.

8 MS. DURYING: And one other procedural question,
9 I could be wrong but it seemed like there were a lot of
10 government officials that were not speaking earlier, that
11 were speaking as individuals even though they identified
12 themselves as representing Conservation Commissions and what
13 not and if that is the case I think that maybe you should do
14 a better job before the meeting of getting people in the
15 right line and signing up for the right times.

16 MR. TOMASI: I understand -- I hear you.

17 MS. PREMUS: My name is McKenna Premus,
18 P-r-e-m-u-s. I have a question, so when the FERC
19 Commissioners schedule the Final EIS draft statement, do
20 they actually go out along the actual pipeline route?

21 MR. TOMASI: Well I'm the one who is responsible
22 for the environmental impact statement. The Commissioners
23 are responsible for the final decision and typically the
24 Commissioners will not travel with me when I do that. We
25 obviously inform the Commissioners that's part of my job --

1 is to make sure they understand the impacts the project is
2 going to have. After I give them my FEIS and they are in
3 their decision-making I will meet with the Commissioners
4 themselves and their staff to make sure that they understand
5 what the impacts are and answer any questions that they may
6 have. It's obviously at their option if they wish to come
7 out to work they can, they have never come out with me but
8 I'm not the lowest staff in the room but I am a staff
9 member, and they are several levels above me.

10 They can, if they wish to come out and tour any
11 facilities that they wish.

12 MS. PREMUS: Do you think that should be a
13 requirement them seeing people's land, if they are preparing
14 the actual statement they should see the actual places where
15 somebody -- the environment that is being impacted?

16 MR. TOMASI: I can't really speak to that, that
17 is something that -- you know I am a staff member I work for
18 them so I can't tell people what to do. It's is something
19 that they can make a decision if they wish to see the
20 project and come out in the field then the can do that.

21 MS. PREMUS: Thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Yep.

23 MS. HEWITT: Diane Hewitt again. To follow-up on
24 McKenna's question, does that mean that the FERC
25 administrators, not the Commissioner will actually walk or

1 travel along the pipeline route?

2 MR. TOMASI: When you say the Commissioners, you
3 mean me?

4 MS. HEWITT: I got you, yes and when --

5 MR. TOMASI: I haven't been out as much as I want
6 to, I have had lots to do a lot of meetings, but we will be
7 looking at this pipeline and alternative routes and I will
8 be coming back, these will not be public meetings, it will
9 be me and my staff coming along looking at the pipeline
10 route as well as alternatives, yes we will do that.

11 MS. HEWITT: Okay great thank you. One of the
12 things that -- well my question is one of the things that
13 has been asked for repeatedly in these meetings is for
14 additional scoping meetings. So I'm wondering who makes
15 that decision, how quickly the decision will be made and how
16 will that be communicated?

17 MR. TOMASI: The way it is going to be
18 communicated is for instance, we have one more scoping
19 meeting, we have that -- it is going to be in Cheshire
20 County. There will be another notice similar to what you
21 have gotten before about that particular meeting. When we
22 do the draft environmental impact statement the notice that
23 goes out with that will also identify meeting locations
24 similar to these and in this particular meeting I would
25 challenge you to find another project that FERC has done

1 where we have done as many scoping meetings for a project of
2 this size.

3 We have done a lot more meeting than possible --
4 than we normally do for a project this size simply because I
5 pushed very strongly for a lot of meetings, having spent a
6 little bit of time in Massachusetts I understand the
7 tradition of having town meetings and everybody wanting to
8 come and come together as a town and talk about projects as
9 well as hear from the people opposing the projects and the
10 government regulators.

11 I understood that so I pushed really hard. I
12 know people want additional meetings you know and you will
13 probably -- I would encourage you to read some of the
14 requests that came in to the Chairman. He responded to some
15 of those in writing to various town members as well as
16 members of Congress explaining why we couldn't hold
17 additional meetings.

18 MS. HEWITT: So there won't be any additional
19 meetings?

20 MR. TOMASI: At this point Cheshire County will
21 be the last meeting.

22 MS. HEWITT: Will be the last one. It would be
23 great to tie in a tour of New England with a meeting
24 scheduled.

25 MS. ERB: Good evening my name is Julianna Erb,

1 J-u-l-i-a-n-n-a E-r-b, b as in boy. I am from Antrim, New
2 Hampshire, that's 2 hours north of here okay. I have
3 several points that I would like to bring up. This is why I
4 don't speak in public.

5 MR. TOMASI: Take your time.

6 MS. ERB: Bald eagles, they just started
7 returning to the area around the compressor station, how are
8 you going to make sure they are not impacted? Okay the ISO
9 New England, they are -- one of the things that I have heard
10 is that they stated that we are currently running at 20 to
11 80% below 2008 levels, that's an understanding?

12 MR. TOMASI: Okay my job is to do the
13 environmental work. I am not an expert in the least in
14 issues when it comes to rates or tariffs or that sort of
15 thing that is not my area of expertise.

16 MS. ERB: All right but no one has ever said that
17 those 2008 levels are so if they were at 50% for example in
18 2008 and we are at 20 to 80% now, then I would say we have
19 plenty of room in our pipeline and we don't need an
20 expansion, okay. Also related to the last woman's question,
21 is this a law that you need to have one meeting per county
22 that is affected?

23 MR. TOMASI: Not that I am aware of no. In fact
24 there is no law stating that we even have to have a meeting.

25 MS. ERB: Wow, that's really citizen empowerment.

1 That blew my mind so much that I can't even remember the
2 rest of the points that I had.

3 MR. TOMASI: Obviously we want to come out and
4 get meetings that is why we have them, we want to get
5 citizen's input but there is no requirement under the law
6 that we have scoping meetings.

7 MS. ERB: I'm sure that all makes us sleep better
8 at night.

9 MS. SULLIVAN: Hi, Colleen C-o-l-l-e-e-n
10 Sullivan, S-u-l-l-i-v-a-n from Groton, Massachusetts. I
11 have been trying to read all of the comments on your FERC
12 website.

13 MR. TOMASI: Good luck with that.

14 MS. SULLIVAN: Seriously I know, yeah, I know
15 there's over 3,000 of them and I have read probably 80% of
16 the them. My problem is that some of them I can't access,
17 sometimes your website just says no sorry, so what's the
18 deal with that?

19 MR. TOMASI: Yeah, well that's an internal matter
20 for FERC. Sometimes, like anything in IT, I have been
21 getting an indication for the last few weeks that we have
22 had issues and I apologize for that on behalf of FERC,
23 that's something that shouldn't happen.

24 MS. SULLIVAN: Can I go back maybe later on and
25 access it?

1 MR. TOMASI: Oh yeah, yeah they should be there,
2 the actual system is down occasionally and so if you can't
3 get it at one point come back a few hours later and
4 hopefully they should have it fixed by then.

5 MS. SULLIVAN: Okay because sometimes -- so the
6 other one --

7 MR. TOMASI: No, if you keep getting the same
8 issue on a specific one then that's an issue and you should
9 probably contact the secretary's office, there should be a
10 little click on thing that you could click on that would
11 state the problems.

12 Now one thing I would want to point out is not
13 everything -- there are things filed as privileged.

14 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, I was going to ask you about
15 that thank you.

16 MR. TOMASI: And right now there's not a lot of
17 -- right now the things that are filed privileged by the
18 company are as follows: we have mailing lists which is
19 privileged, we have culture resource information which is
20 privileged because for various reasons, you don't want
21 people to know where culture resources are because somebody
22 will steal it et cetera, et cetera, and locations of
23 endangered species are privileged.

24 There's also another level of protection it's
25 called critical energy infrastructure of the Commission.

1 That level was developed after 9/11 and what it does is
2 anything that could be schematics, detailed drawings of
3 various facilities are filed under CII so that you know,
4 people who might want to attack these facilities could not
5 access them.

6 Right now unfortunately the only information we
7 have on compressor station, on the detailed information on
8 the compressor stations are filed as CII, that's something
9 that we are going to be talking to the company about that if
10 they can file public versions of those to the people living
11 around the compressor station can actually see more detail
12 about the facility location themselves.

13 Now also if you file and I mentioned this last
14 night, I forgot to mention it tonight and I apologize. A
15 lot of people may have information about cultural issues on
16 their property or devastations, you can file individual
17 letters as privileged if you don't want, if you are certain
18 that this is information not going out to the public you can
19 file that as privileged to insure that you know only FERC
20 can see it.

21 Now I do want to point out that if something is
22 filed as privileged I can't use it in the EIS because it is
23 privileged, so we can use it to develop an answer or develop
24 a reason to avoid something and say there is a site here or
25 something we want to avoid on the property but we are not

1 going to identify with any specific location information.

2 MS. SULLIVAN: That was good, thank you for that.
3 My question was recently, it was either yesterday or the day
4 before yesterday, maybe this morning, they all sort of run
5 together, a notification from Niki Tsongas was submitted to
6 FERC and I couldn't open it, it said this is private, does
7 that happen often or was that just an error?

8 MR. TOMASI: I have been in the field too so I
9 don't even know what right now?

10 MS. SULLIVAN: Do you have the refiled docket?
11 Is it the docket change of her statement from last year ---

12 MR. TOMASI: No, but honestly the thing is it
13 should be accessible, that's the point. That's the point
14 even if it was a re-filing or something different it should
15 be -- you should be able to read it.

16 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, exactly and that kind of
17 surprised me and I thought oh Niki Tsongas is talking I want
18 to read it and then nothing so yeah I just wondered if it
19 happened with you or if I continue to have issues --

20 MR. TOMASI: Yeah you can notify the secretary,
21 notify me and we will figure a way to make sure that those
22 get in to the public because you should be able to read the
23 comments.

24 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, as crazy as it gets, we like
25 to read the comments, thank you.

1 MR. TOMASI: And I congratulate you on 80% of the
2 comments. Not many people can say that. There were some
3 people behind me are you next?

4 MR. FLETCHER: I'll be brief, you asked me a
5 question and I didn't know the answer. When you file
6 something privileged that's accessible to you folks but not
7 to Kinder Morgan?

8 MR. TOMASI: Yes if you file with us it is
9 privileged. Kinder Morgan will have not access to it yes.

10 MR. FLETCHER: Okay they were worried about
11 troubles with that.

12 MR. TOMASI: Kinder Morgan will not have access
13 to that.

14 MR. FLETCHER: Okay thank you.

15 MR. TOMASI: Okay so I think we are going to take
16 these last two questions and then we are going to go ahead
17 and end the meeting okay.

18 MR. BERTHIAUME: I actually have an environmental
19 question. When you put together the environmental impact
20 statement how full looking is that based on what people are
21 saying or companies are saying or is it based on what you
22 project in 2018 or 2025 or 2030?

23 MR. TOMASI: Well that's looking again at
24 something the Commissioners will look at when it comes to a
25 need of the gas. I can tell you what we do in the

1 environmental impact statement is from a cumulative impact
2 we are supposed to look at past, present, reasonably
3 foreseeable projects and so when we are doing the cumulative
4 analysis and this is not necessarily need based but that's
5 what I can talk to you about at this point is you know
6 that's the past occurrences have affected the existing
7 environment and that is the basis that we look at.

8 And therefore we are looking at reasonably
9 foreseeable we look at what projects do we know about, that
10 are being constructed, what have we heard about going out
11 with and it is not just pipelines it is any other industrial
12 or you know, commercial or even residential property, there
13 are variables that you can find information on we are going
14 to be looking at it on the cumulative level and so that can
15 go out -- you know because this particular project I think
16 if it were to be approved you are looking several years out
17 in the future for the truck -- many years and so of course
18 what you are looking at first is all kinds of stuff like
19 emissions what is their permanent impact, especially the
20 operational issues, that's something they look at to the
21 best that they can and looking out as far as you can.

22 MR. BERTHIAUME: What we are trying to get to is
23 how do you know the energy infrastructure today if you look
24 back 5 short years it is completely different than it was 5
25 years ago, project it 5 years in the future it is going to

1 change again to the point that I made earlier we have two
2 LNG terminals, one was commissioned in 2008 another one was
3 built and commissioned in 2010 which is the Neptune.

4 In July of 2013, Judy Essuez had requested a
5 suspension by the U.S. Maritime Administration because
6 granted for 5 years because of over use so how does that --
7 it is related to the infrastructure and the way the energy
8 generation in this country and the world is changing, how
9 does that project in the factor with an EIS or does it?

10 MR. TOMASI: I don't think I really have the
11 expertise to answer that part, I do the environmental work.
12 Something that you have this on the record now and something
13 that people who do look at that and make sure that this gets
14 to them so that they can answer it appropriately, and I
15 apologize for that.

16 MR. BERTHIAUME: Thank you.

17 MR. TOMASI: Sir?

18 MR. PREMUS: Vince Premus, Pepperell. First of
19 all I want to say I appreciate your opening the floor to
20 questions like this at the end. I'm sure when the last
21 person is done speaking and you are able to say this is the
22 last number and you are thinking I'm glad to be done for the
23 evening, you don't have to do this so I appreciate that.

24 MR. TOMASI: Actually I like -- your impression
25 is it is actually giving me something more to do.

1 MR. PREMUS: So the question I have is this and I
2 am not going to keep you here until midnight but it may be
3 more than just one but it is a thread so I know Eric you
4 have mentioned a couple of times that your thing is the
5 environmental impact statement, presumably that's your
6 background and that's your responsibility that you're focus
7 on. Now a number of folks in Dracut last night and well as
8 the other scoping sessions and in here tonight, we have got
9 some expertise over the last year and they may not be
10 professionals in the industry but we have done a lot of
11 homework, folks like the gentleman who was just up here Ken
12 Berthiaume, there's Ken Hartledge from Pepperell, you know
13 Peter Jeffrey from Groton, folks that have really researched
14 the interaction between FERC, ISO New England -- I think you
15 mentioned earlier that you are not quite clear how tariffs
16 work -- you know, can't really answer the questions on the
17 tariffs and how they work whatever -- but the fact is that
18 the case for need is really predicated on trusting those
19 entities to act in the interest of the rate payer.

20 Last night you remember -- if you do remember in
21 Dracut, I mentioned a number of things like the forward
22 capacity option, the gentleman mentioned that tonight where
23 you had a 2 to 2 vote last year, the two Commissioners. Dan
24 Clark said ISO New England, you messed up here, so if this
25 is an environmental impact forum why does it sound like,

1 from your viewpoint, from the Commissioners viewpoint, this
2 is basically a done deal and you are here to try to figure
3 out how to move this thing 50 feet one way or the other to
4 make it fit in someone's back yard so that it doesn't set on
5 their vegetable garden.

6 And I'm thinking before we get to that point
7 there should be a forum for closer to when we can do the
8 homework and engage those Commissioners or through in an
9 intermediary like yourself and say look I don't trust the
10 process -- these are not things that you have to be a
11 detective to figure out, they are there in the open press.
12 You put it in front of them and say what gives, Chairman
13 Fore, like it was a 2 to 2 vote last year and that whole for
14 capacity option like I said last night traded a 3 billion
15 dollar price for 2017-18 marking siting which means I don't
16 think the people in this region understand that that is
17 going to be a price tag and it is going to come sooner than
18 later.

19 And then you are going to have guys like Kevin
20 Kelly standing up then saying see everyone I told you we
21 needed that pipeline because now you are looking for
22 electricity that is 10 times more expensive in 2014 because
23 we don't have natural gas, we don't have enough, so my
24 question is.

25 And I would be prepared right now to fly down to

1 D.C. and get with a Commissioner or two or all five,
2 assuming there are 5 now, not just 4 and say to them what
3 gives? So is there a scoping session sequence that is going
4 to address that kind of stuff or are we going to say what a
5 minute this isn't a done deal, we are going to examine the
6 need and if there isn't and I don't want to hear from you
7 later that they didn't ask me for one, so they didn't get
8 one.

9 If there is a mechanism to make that happen I
10 would like to see it and I know you can't tell your bosses
11 what to do, but if you could bring back that request, call
12 it a demand if you like, I would like that opportunity.

13 MR. TOMASI: That's something I can -- I have
14 heard a lot about that, about those concerns, it is
15 something I can bring back to not even my management in
16 fact, my management they deal with this, it would be other
17 divisions in FERC I can bring that back and just explain to
18 them that the level of -- I'm really impressed at all of
19 these meetings the level of detail that people have been
20 given me, not just on the issues of the Northeast and ISO
21 and the market issues, but on every issue and let them know
22 that I think we found that the meetings have been really
23 informative and people want to be able to talk to somebody
24 about the other issues that I cannot address.

25 I can take that back but I can't guarantee

1 anything of course but it is something I can certainly --
2 identify. Now of course keep on making sure that that those
3 comments are in the docket, it is something that I can
4 certainly make sure that they understand that they are there
5 and let them know that these people are concerned about
6 these issues and we need to make sure that they are there.

7 That's what I can do, I can do that. Now these
8 issues they will be addressed and all of these, the market
9 issues, there is a section dealing with it, I don't know
10 whether you have read them but I encourage you to read some
11 of them and see how some of these issues are address and
12 some of the more recent orders.

13 Look at the Algonquin Project or that would be
14 something that may be of use in the New England Project and
15 see how others addressed the issue.

16 MR. PREMUS: Okay well that's my question I
17 didn't want to leave it unasked because if there is a change
18 to make something like that happen I would like to see it
19 happen.

20 MR. TOMASI: I understand.

21 MR. PREMUS: Thank you.

22 MR. TOMASI: Again I want to thank everybody for
23 coming out, we stayed late again but not too awfully and
24 everyone have a safe drive home, thank you.

25 (Whereupon at 10:52 p.m., the hearing was

1 adjourned.)

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