

HUDSON, NH SPECIAL BOARD OF SELECTMEN
Minutes of the June 16, 2015 Meeting

Good evening and welcome to the Special Board of Selectmen's meeting.

1. CALL TO ORDER - by Chairman Maddox the meeting of June 16, 2015 at 7:00 p.m. in the Selectmen's Meeting Room at Town Hall.
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE - led by Selectman Coutu.
3. ATTENDANCE

Board of Selectmen: Rick Maddox, Roger Coutu, Pat Nichols, Marilyn McGrath, Ted Luszey

Staff/Others: Steve Malizia, Town Administrator; Fire Chief Rob Buxton; John Cashell, Town Planner; Kathy Carpentier, Finance Director; Elvis Dhima, Town Engineer; Deputy Fire Chief Scott Tice; Len Lathrop; Brad Seabury; Malcolm Price; Jim Battis; Linda Kipnes; Representative Bob Haffner; Senator Sharon Carson

Chairman Maddox noted the format for this evening's meeting will be as follows: they're going to make their presentation. They have a PowerPoint presentation that will go over hopefully a lot of the questions that everybody has. After they're done with that, I will go to the Selectmen in the order of I just read them off and they will ask their questions and then I will open it up to the public. Again this meeting is for the Selectmen to be able to decide what they want to do as far as this project - support, oppose, neutral or whatever it may be. So we're looking for as much information as possible but we're also looking for it to be in a professional and calm manner. We need to have the information not just hearsay. So hopefully people understand that this is going to be a challenge for us to understand a pipeline of this complexity. Let's see where we go and with that your presentation Sir.

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Discussion with questions/answer session with Kinder Morgan regarding the proposed natural gas pipeline

Hello. Again my name is Lucas Meyer. I work in Public Affairs on this project. This is an opportunity for us to come out here to the town, hear about your concerns, tell you about the project, to continue a dialog with all of you about what we have going on the project. Where we're at with the project right now, we were in town back in February for an open house and this is again a continuation of that dialog. Tonight we're looking to answer as many questions as possible. Coming up in the coming weeks this summer, FERC will be holding its scoping meetings which will be another opportunity for all of you to address the federal FERC - the regulatory commission - about your concerns and that's more of an opportunity where you can let your thoughts about the project be known. Tonight we're looking to answer as many questions as possible.

To get started, Mr. Meyer indicated Kinder Morgan has a company. Third largest energy company in North America. Largest energy infrastructure company in North America operating about 80,000 miles of pipeline, 70,000 miles of that pipeline is natural gas. So about 1/3 of natural gas consumed in North America comes off a Kinder Morgan pipeline. So this map here represents all the natural gas pipelines - Kinder Morgan's footprint. Tonight we're going to be focusing on that pink line - the TGP line over there. That's represented again in blue. So the Tennessee Gas Pipeline runs from as you can tell the Gulf of Mexico all the way up to where we are right now. So that serves about 35 million households a day. That's what we'll be talking about tonight.

(Lucas Meyer) Off the Tennessee Gas Pipeline today, Liberty Utilities is your local distribution company. So they're the company that today takes gas off the Concord lateral and sells it to New Hampshire customers. So to boil that down again, that little purple line is the end of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline. That's the Concord lateral which runs from Windham, all the way to Concord, and then Liberty Utility runs its own pipeline from Concord to Tilton, and that little spur down here, that's the west Nashua lateral which runs through Hudson. Again Kinder Morgan - Tennessee Gas Pipeline has been in town since 1951 safely delivering natural gas to the State. That's again to Liberty Utilities which is the largest natural gas provider in the State.

(Lucas Meyer) So this is what the existing right of ways look like in New Hampshire. That's Muldoon Park in Pelham. You can see the two markers there. This is a new development in Windham and believe it or not the right of way runs right through the middle. That development was built after the Tennessee Gas Pipeline was built. Then you have Salem and Londonderry right there. So those are existing right of ways in the State. These are the only above ground facilities. So all the natural gas pipelines are under ground. The only above ground facilities are what you see here. This is the compressor station in Pelham which actually is on the border of Hudson. If you use your imagination, the compressor station is right here just for your reference.

The need for this project. Why is Kinder Morgan proposing this project? Lucas Meyer said the company did not wake up one morning and decide to build a \$5 billion pipeline for no reason. There was a need in the region. Kinder Morgan's customers in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island stepped up and said we need additional natural gas supplies and Kinder Morgan stepped forward with this proposal. So what's happened in the

region? In 2000, 14 percent of our electricity was generated by natural gas. This past year we're looking at 44 percent. So over the past 10 years we've had an incredible increase in natural gas usage in New Hampshire, in New England but we also have not increased our infrastructure to match that increased use. Compounding this has been we've lost generation in the region. We've lost 3,500 megawatts of generation from Vermont Yankee, Braden Point, Mount Tom, Salem Harbor. So we're losing generation in the region which is a good thing because that's a result of heavier regulations on coal, oil where our generators are no longer using those fossil fuels to generate electricity instead favoring natural gas which has become much more cheap and abundant and is a cleaner burning fossil fuel as a result of the discovery of the Marcellus Shale Region. When citing a project like this, you have to consider two things - citing and a market. So before we can file, we need to show that we have a market for this pipeline. In New Hampshire that's represented by Liberty Utilities which is again our current customer on the Tennessee Gas Pipeline. They're in the process of working through the PUC to get their contract for 115,000 dekatherms of gas a day approved. That represents the second largest shipper on the project. If we file a 30 inch pipeline, that's about 10 percent of capacity.

Real quick and very important, Mr. Meyer said here's the FERC docket number. I'm sure many of you in this room are very familiar with that FERC docket number and have used it liberally. For those of you who may not be as familiar with the project, I would encourage you to copy down this number: PF14-22-000. Go to ferc.gov and put that docket number in and you will find all the information on this project, comments, agency filings, the company's filings, more information than you'll know what to do with if you go to ferc.gov and enter that docket number. On the right hand side here, you can see our estimated project schedule. Where we're at right now, we're in the pre-filing process. So we have not filed with any agencies. Right now this project is as you see it in this presentation - lines on maps. So we're in the process right now of doing outreach. I'm meeting with agencies, meeting with stakeholders, conservation groups, trail groups, conservation commissions, presentations like this, open houses, working to engage the communities before we file anything. We think it's important to have a dialog before we file anything so that's where we're at right now. Fourth quarter of this year - November - we'll file with both the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the State SEC - Site Evaluation Commission. Yearlong approval process so looking for anticipated FERC approval, fourth quarter of 2016. Construction up until November 2018 in service by the winter heating season of 2018.

Lucas Meyer indicated there is a large regulatory apparatus for inner state pipelines like this. From the top, from FERC, Army Corps. of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife, down to the State level, the DES, DOT, LCHP, and then down to the local town conservation commissions. So there's a very thorough regulatory process and permitting process that the company must go through successfully to even consider having this project built. We'll make sure that the town has this PowerPoint to put on their website. I know the community television will have it on their station as well. Here's the entire route here. The blue line represents the supply component pulling gas from the Marcellus Shale to right New York where we're co-located along Constitution pipeline. Then we co-locate with a transmission line into Massachusetts and then up into New Hampshire following the Eversource transmission line corridor all the way across the southern tier of the State dipping down through Hudson, Windham, into Dracut.

Mr. Meyer was reviewing and depicting spots on the map he presented.

The benefits of this project. Lucas Meyer noted for one right off the bat, taxable income. That will vary from town to town. There's a handout out back with the cartoon map and estimated tax payments per year. Job creation. We have an agreement with the local unions to have all local labor for the construction jobs. All construction jobs are temporary but these are jobs that not only bring employment but also to the service industries in the town. They'll see a serious influx of cash being spent in town. Economic stimulus. You're seeing this in western MA with Berkshire Gas, Columbia Gas, where some other LDCs - local distribution companies - on this project who are experiencing moratoriums of growth right now where they don't have enough natural gas to hook up any more customers. So there are businesses in western MA waiting to open until they can get the gas hookup which will not occur until there's additional gas capacity brought into the region. It is critical and especially if you look at this region, Liberty is not there yet. Liberty is not at a moratorium yet but if they continue their growth plan, four years from now they're going to get to the point where they won't be able to fit any more molecules under the Concord lateral and they're going to have to start telling customers or potential customers we can't hook you up. Residential, commercial, if a manufacturer wants to move to New Hampshire, wants to locate along the I-93 corridor, they're going to have to tell that manufacturer sorry we don't have the commodity. We can't hook you up.

Energy reliability. Mr. Meyer said as I touched on earlier, we've lost generation in the region because we see generators moving away from coal, from oil which is a good thing. We've seen in our region a steady decline of socks, knocks, CO2. Our missions are on a positive downward trend. However the past couple of years with the limited pipeline capacity so what happens is in the winter all the local distribution companies have those firm contracts to use the gas to heat homes. They own that. Now whatever is leftover, generators then buy on the spot market. So whatever is left over from heating homes, generators - buy. In the winter, there's nothing left over so then generators have to switch over to coal, to oil which jacks all of our rates up and also has started to shift that trend from lowering emissions to starting to raise them again. With that in mind, generators aren't going to start building new coal plants or new oil plants to replace a generation we've lost. They're going to match that with new natural gas fired power plants. To do that, they're going to need additional capacity in the region. So if we're going to have a reliable, stable

energy market in New England, we're going to need additional natural gas capacity to fill that void. I have these handouts in the back. If you don't, we certainly can get you one. You see the cartoon map coming in there - 2.48 miles estimated, 63 impacted landowners, and then an estimated total tax of \$260,000 a year. Here is another cartoon map and then we also have the satellite map. Those are in the back. My contact information at the end of the slides. If you need copies of these, be sure to reach out to me.

This is New Hampshire. Mr. Meyer said there's a pretty fundamental understanding of this project that we have to get out into the communities. We have to have this conversation. We have to have this dialog. We have to have this debate. This is I believe our 62nd town presentation for this project. We've reached out to stakeholders in the State House and the local level. So this will be our 62nd public presentation on this project. Again we held the open houses. We'll be holding more open houses this summer and then again in the fall. Again this is just the beginning of the dialog, the beginning of the conversation. Here's my contact information, cell phone, e-mail. Seriously take that down. If you have questions at 10 o'clock at night something pops in your head shoot me an e-mail. More than willing to answer your questions. I grew up in this State. I have a Tennessee gas pipeline on my town so I certainly am comfortable with this and I'm certainly willing to answer any of your questions. With that, we'll get to questions and answer because I think that's what everybody wants to do tonight. Thank you.

Chairman Maddox thanked Lucas Meyer. You've obviously done this before. I'm going to start with Selectman Coutu if you would have any questions that you would like to ask at this time Sir.

First off, Selectman Coutu wanted to thank each and every one of you for coming out this evening. I would certainly be remiss if I didn't thank the representatives of Kinder Morgan for being here at our request. The reason why we're holding this meeting is Hudson has been the hold back relative to the proposed pipeline route and it was time for us to hear directly from you and from our citizens and make a decision on whether or not we as a governing body for the municipality of Hudson would support the proposed pipeline. Over the past several weeks, and I'm sure as you are aware, there is an abundance of information on the internet relative to Kinder Morgan and Kinder Morgan's track record throughout the United States. I'm going to read a couple of things that I want to put into the record and I'll end up with one very important question that I think needs to be answered.

"Since 2001 (and this report is from 2001 to 2012), representatives of the natural gas industry down play issues of pipeline safety and tell stories about how much effort and expense goes into pipeline safety to project the general public as well as their own resources. The truth, however, paints an entirely different picture. Natural gas transmission lines only the big pipelines that ship huge quantities of gas from production areas to distribution hubs and population centers nationwide accounted for more than 80 explosions and fires in 2012 according to the Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration knows as the PHMSA. A branch of the United States Department of Transportation that inspects and regulates the nation's pipelines. Of the 80 incidents, 38 were classified as significant PHMSA data show. The 2012 accidents and fires reported caused 7 injuries, no fatalities and more than \$44 million in damage.

Natural gas distribution lines, the much smaller gas lines under lower pressure that bring gas directly to residential and commercial customers in and around major population centers added another 71 incidences with 9 fatalities and 21 injuries to PHMSA data shows. PHMSA has been funded for only 137 inspectors and often employees even less than that. In 2010, the agency had 110 inspectors on staff. This is accordingly to ProPublica which was reported in November of 2012. This is for the entire United States of America. Since 2001, natural gas pipeline explosions and other accidents have resulted in the loss of at least 45 lives and many more serious injuries usually from burns."

Then there's a list of the incidences that have taken place from 2001 to 2012. I have here several on each of the pages. These are only the ones that have been reported. It has come to my attention through the research that many incidences are not reported. With that said, Selectman Coutu said Kinder Morgan - I don't know if you've heard of the Sightline Institute but they're a research organization and they do thorough research. Kinder Morgan is not only in the pipeline or natural gas industry, they're also a coal shipper. As a coal shipper, it has a track record of pollution, law breaking, and cover ups. Many of Kinder Morgan's coal export operations in the United States, blight neighborhoods and foul rivers, the company's track record in the northwest and beyond is one of pollution, law breaking, and cover ups. Moreover, the proposed Oregon terminal would be the company's biggest yet. I can go on and cite for you a lot of the research that came through the Sightline Institute. It is not a pretty picture about Kinder Morgan and its track record. If it can do it in the coal industry, it could very well be going on now with the gas line industry and if not it could very well in the future. Why should I as a representative of the population of the Town of Hudson trust Kinder Morgan?

AUDIENCE APPLAUSE

Lucas Meyer responded moving energy is not without issue and we would never try and convince anyone that we can guarantee with certainty that there won't any incidents anywhere with energy infrastructure. That being said if you look at Kinder Morgan's track record, again, in the State in Hudson for a number of years - for decades. Zero

incidents in New England. Zero. I think if you look regionally at what Tennessee Gas and Kinder Morgan have done in New Hampshire, in New England, I think that speaks volumes for their track record in the region.

Just for the record, Selectman Coutu said none reported in New England.

Good evening. My name is Mike Lennon. I'm the Right of Way Supervisor for the project in New England. With all due respect, let me clarify. You made statements that many incidents go unreported by you referenced many statistics. DOT and FHMSA as you outlined, and I don't dispute those statistics, is the overriding authority and they do have perhaps too few inspectors for the number of miles and pipeline that are out there now. That is an issue the industry needs to address, the government needs to address. However to state that there are or imply that there are dozens or even hundreds of incidents that go unreported having worked in the industry in New England for Tennessee Gas Pipeline, that is not the case. All of those are reported. Even if there is not an inspector on site, any drop in pressure, when we run our smart tools through the pipes and x-ray we share that information with the authorities. In this case, FHMSA and DOT. All part of our safety record which we post to the website all part of DOT. You raise a valid point - should there be more inspectors in the industry especially given the amount of build out over this past several years out of the Marcellus Shale. I could agree with that point certainly.

Mike Lennon wanted to clarify that I think there's speculation that to say that these incidents are going unreported but I know for a fact that Tennessee Gas Pipeline specifically here in New Hampshire and specifically in Hudson is reporting all those incidents through those metrics. You stated some FHMSA statistics as to the number of serious incidents in 2012. I think it was 38 that you said. That was across all of the miles of transmission lines throughout the country. Our map earlier showed and I think you referenced Kinder Morgan has about a third of that. So the map we showed you just to put in perspective the thousands of miles of pipeline in the United States narrowing down to well 38 as a number is too high and zero is the acceptable number just to put it in context to understand that 38 incidents over the course of thousands of miles. I'm not justifying that. I think it's important to put that in context. As you referenced, zero incidents and will state that they are all reported in New England.

For a point of clarification, Chairman Maddox asked Tennessee Pipeline when did Kinder Morgan take that over. Mike Lennon stated 2012. I know there was a transition from El Paso to Kinder Morgan - Tennessee Gas Pipeline has been in existence as Lucas stated in New England and in the northeast since the 1950s. Several transitions - El Paso Industry had it through the '90s and into 2012/2013 timeframe when Kinder Morgan purchased the Tennessee Gas Pipeline system from El Paso Energy. For that clarification, Chairman Maddox said Kinder Morgan has only been in charge of those pipelines for the last three years. Mr. Lennon said that was correct.

Selectman Nichols didn't have too much to say because I really agree with everything that Roger said. I am having a problem with your existing rights of way in New Hampshire. You show Windham, New Hampshire and its right behind someone's home. It goes right through their backyard. This really bothers me. It's infringing on people who have bought these homes who wanted to live there, who have their property who's spending the money. They're paying taxes. They're doing everything that they can right and then they're going to have this all dug up. If it were my home, I would be petrified.

Mike Lennon said the picture that you're looking at from Windham and it's a good example. The pipeline was there first in that instance. Tennessee Gas Pipeline's existing Concord lateral was there. The developer chose to build homes adjacent to the pipeline right of way. So a very important clarification that in this photo the pipeline was there first, then the homes were built up. People will take about valuations when we get into the Q&A I'm sure. Those homes along the existing right of way sold for comparable value or no statistical difference between homes in that same subdivision that were not along the right of way. That in my experience is an example of there are many people who are not concerned about the pipeline being buried in the ground - out of sight, out of mind. They've paid full value for those properties. I think the difference about what - and you might be alluding to this what we're talking about with this new project is that we proposed to co-locate along the existing transmission line corridor. Those folks may have bought a home which abuts a transmission line. The addition of a natural gas line through that corridor will be new to them. Understandably those folks having not lived with it or bought with it pre-existing, this is what it will look like afterwards but it will be a change from what they're used to now and that's part of the dialog and part of the education process as we talk to homeowners about explaining what we're proposing to do while learning more about their property because we understand the way they're maintained, lived their lives would be changed potentially by the pipeline if we do it without consultation with them.

Mr. Lennon said our goal is to engage those folks to learn more about their property what their current use is. We'd like to survey to see the distance from the edge of the power line easement, the structures that they may have. The highest volume of feedback we get from people is well if you can put it in the transmission line easement that's fine but I don't want any trees cut between my house and the transmission line. Even though it will be buried, we don't want to change the contour or the viewscape of their property. That's why we're working diligently right now with the transmission companies to try to work out a plan and learn more about their facilities, and I know they have a large upgrade project that's looming that we're learning about, the Merrimack Valley Reliability Project is being proposed for the same corridor in Hudson that we're proposing to you. So some of our initial requests for survey or a wide 400 foot corridor but as we consult with the power company to learn not only what they have now but what they'll have by the

time we would build in conjunction with the landowners that abut to see how we can design and locate our pipeline to minimize for an example those trees that are cut here. Just again to reiterate the picture you saw their development came right up to the edge of the existing easement. We're proposing a new easement along the power line corridor which will have to work with individual landowners.

Selectman Nichols asked will they be able to tap into that for their home. Mr. Lennon said not through their our high pressure transmission line. However, Liberty Utilities is currently servicing Hudson now and this supply will be - Liberty will be tapping into the line. It won't be the individual homeowners along the transmission line but Liberty Utilities yes Ma'am is the local distributor will be able to.

To touch on that, Lucas Meyer said there are about 5,200 - 5,300 Liberty customers in Hudson. About 4,700 gas, 460 commercial. With this new route and with this bringing in - right now granite states are paying \$16 BTU (British Thermal Unit) for gas. The average American pays \$4. That's just because we haven't built a straw to Marcellus Shale to bring that cheap natural gas in New England. With this and with Liberty's contract which has to be approved by the PUC again and that process - the Public Utility Commission - they have to look at the contract Liberty is approaching Kinder with and say that's a good deal for New Hampshire. That's the best deal for New Hampshire and that makes the most sense. Looking at regional projects, other alternatives so they need to prove to the PUC that this is a good deal for the people of Hudson. Additionally, that gas is going to go right back into this community and Liberty is looking at estimates - with this project cutting their bills by 50 percent. So that has a direct benefit to the people of Hudson. Additional when I talked about this earlier, the moratorium growth if Liberty wants to build out their network in Hudson, they're going to need that additional capacity to do that.

Selectman Luszey told Mr. Meyers I have a couple of questions. You touched on one of them is a great segway about property valuations. On your website you actually talk a little bit about it and you referenced three reports/studies that were done by third party organizations. When I went to try to look at those, they're unavailable. Can you make those available? Mr. Meyers said yes absolutely. Selectman Luszey said I did search for them and nothing came up.

Just to clarify, Lucas Meyer said what we have on our website is some of our frequently asked questions. We have links to three studies that were conducted which that's news to me know. Thank you for pointed that out. I'm a little embarrassed. We have links to those studies and it's not working now. Selectman Luszey commented it's not working. If you search the internet for that study, it does not come up. It only comes up in reference to presentations that you provide. Mr. Meyer said I have read them. They do exist. I'm a little embarrassed to hear the links aren't there. We will absolutely commit to getting those. Kinder Morgan as a result of this project is also in the process of having their own study done. I know that may not perceive to be a neutral study but just to give statistical examples. Much like the one I showed there in Windham. In the ground, pipe established there's no difference in valuations. If I could elaborate, I don't want to dismiss the fact that certainly during a construction period, there's an impact to those homeowners. The ability to or the value of those properties during that construction when there's equipment out back, there's absolutely a hindrance. Part of the compensation that the company has is through the purchase of the easement and the temporary work space is to make that landowner whole before that disruption during construction. We will absolutely get those studies.

Selectman Luszey asked to talk a little bit about safety. Selectman Coutu spoke a little bit about statistics that he found. Could you elaborate a little bit about the safety of your current managed infrastructure when you took it over as it compares to rail and propane.

Lucas Meyer said I can tell you that natural gas transmission lines are some of the safest ways to move energy in the United States. You can take my word for it. You can go look at the Kinder Morgan website. We have our safety record there. Kinder Morgan out performs the industry average on 35 out of 36 categories. Again I'll say this again, it's not without fault. When you look at trucking, you look at rail, distribution lines, and then other types of pipelines - oil pipelines, liquid pipelines. Natural gas transmission lines are the safest way to move energy infrastructure. Seventy times safer than trucking. I can keep rattling off statistics but I would certainly encourage folks not to take my word for it. Go look at our website our safety records there. The metrics are there, incidents per mile, incidents per year but certainly even regionally looking at rail incidents. I mean just north of the border in Canada about five years ago there was a large rail incident. So certainly natural gas pipelines are the safest way to move energy.

Selectman Luszey's last question is kind of a multi part question. Your website talks about safety values in the pipeline in case something goes awry. How far are they apart? How quickly are they activated? What is the trigger mechanism that activates it and then should something happen, people use the kill zone how big is it and what could we expect?

Lucas Meyer said the shut off values are automated. If there were to be a drop in pressure on the line which would vacating of the gas, a drop in pressure, those shut off valves would automatically shut down so that the gas would not continue to vacate. The spacing of those range we'll call it between 10 and 20 miles apart is the average. I know there's been through the consultation with these public meetings, it's based on population density. I'd feel more confident saying in eastern New Hampshire you might see a 10 mile spacing in certain other areas. Again based on

those DOT regulations, FHMSA who sets those and FERC, that's the spacing that you would see - 10 to 20 miles. They are automated. Drop in pressure would trigger the shutoff of those valves.

Selectman Luszey asked can you kind of give the folks here an idea if it's 10 or 20 miles of gas that's escaping very quickly in an explosive manner, what is that equivalent to in terms of thermal BTUs, or TNT, sticks of dynamite? How would one describe that? Mr. Meyer didn't understand the question you're asking. You could theoretically calculate the amount of gas. If you had a 10 mile spacing and a 30 inch pipeline depending on the pressure it was operating at, so there's a number of factors that would go in that - forgive me I don't have a brain that could quantify that. I do know we are proposing between a 36 and a 30 inch pipe. The max operating pressure would be 1480 PSI. Obviously coming out of the compressor station, we would find the higher pressure. It would drop off as you went on and the amount of pressure varies. There's a myriad of factors there to say how much gas could potentially be vacated. The follow up to that would be how fast would it vacate. That would also depend on the size of the rupture and the pressure in the line that - forgive me I don't have the ability to answer that technically right now. That might be something we could follow up on with an estimate. Again there's a myriad of factors that would go into that.

Selectman Luszey said what I'm trying to get to is how big of an area is impacted if a fault should occur. I've seen a number from anywhere from 200 to 900 feet. Again Lucas Meyer said I've seen those same figures and I do not dispute them but they simplify the mathematics associated with it. It's not taking into account. Again it's assuming a consistent pressure in the line. It's assuming absolute vacating of that gas which could potentially reach some of the statistics you potentially but for us to speculate on it in our experience where there are incidents and 38 of them in 2012, there's so many factors that go into it that I'm not confident enough to be able to share that with you.

Selectman McGrath didn't have any questions right now. I'd like to hear from the residents who are here and I'd like to reserve the right to ask questions later.

Chairman Maddox had a couple of questions. You put in there that the estimated tax revenue is what \$260,000. Presently the 63 lots that you're going to traverse will probably give us better than \$300,000. Are they going to be impacted to a point where - how do you deal with that as you go forward?

Lucas Meyer stated before I do this, is this a - I know it's easy for us to see each other. Is this an awkward vantage point? Would people be better off if we're over there now that the...yes. I see these poor ladies struggling. So again the Windham example that was there before. Those homes that are on the existing Tennessee Gas Pipeline easement there is no devaluation of those properties and their tax rate and assessed values are the same and they're paying their fair share of taxes on those. In my experience where the pipeline is routed appropriately, you do not see a devaluation and therefore a reduction in the assessments and therefore a reduction in the taxes paid to the town. There's a caveat there. We have to route it properly and we have to minimize impacts. There will be certain instances where there is an impact to a property. Not generally, not in totality but there will be specific examples and I talked about the viewscape to the power line. When we go through and route if the transmission lines were to the edge of the easement and we cut that 20 feet of trees that are currently screening that property and then they have a nice private setting in the backyard and we took those trees away, there would absolutely be a change to that property. I acknowledge that and the company would work to as best we could re-vegetate that and ultimately compensate for that situation. In general to say that the installation of a natural gas pipeline would affect assessed values and therefore tax revenue, we just don't see that.

Chairman Maddox for full disclosure say that I have a high pressure gas line behind my house. It's been there when I bought the house. I don't know the size of it but it's probably 12 inches whatever the feet is over to Hudson. Mr. Meyer asked the town's not giving you a tax break are they? Chairman Maddox said no. I will say that it's been pretty innocuous. When the various owners of past have been pretty good neighbors. I will say I've had a dealing with Kinder Morgan's personnel. They came through and started cutting down trees as they have a right to do. The gentleman that I spoke to said oh I'll work with you. We'll take care of this. We'll do that and as soon as I went to work the next day, they did what they damn well wanted to do. I'm hopeful that that's not the same mentality that Kinder Morgan has for everybody else.

With that said, I know that people keep on hearing about the percentage of gas that is going to be helping New Hampshire. We keep on hearing 6, 8, 10 percent. Do you have any idea of what kind of percentage will be committed to use within New Hampshire? Lucas Meyer noted that was a great question. So if it's a 30 inch pipe, that's about 10 percent today. Now it's important to remember this isn't a conversation about New Hampshire. This is also a conversation about New England. The only State in the United States that has its own energy grid is Texas. People say we're a net exporter of electricity in New Hampshire. Now we don't get to put a border up around New Hampshire and hold onto that. We're part of the New England grid. So you have the additional benefits with this project of gas generation plants either being cited or servicing existing generators on the Tennessee Gas Line. That black line on the map represents the existing Tennessee Gas Line. As you go south into the Massachusetts/Connecticut/Rhode Island, there are generators along that route. So we're able to backfill our system to serve our existing generators and ISO New England who keeps the lights on New England - the independent system operator - they're looking down and saying all right there are proposed projects right now to compensate that loss. We've had 3,500 megawatts and 62 percent of those proposed projects are natural gas generated. We're going to need to feed those plants with

something with natural gas. So while 10 percent of this pipeline is going directly into New Hampshire through Liberty Utilities through their home heating distribution system, then we have to look out to the electricity element here where we all turn the lights, we all charge our phones. If we want to have affordable rates and we want to have competitive rates, we're going to need additional gas capacity and I would encourage all of you - BAE Systems today or yesterday filed with the PUC supporting the project and supporting the Liberty contract because last year they spent \$2 million on natural gas. BAE Systems doesn't just operate in Hudson and just New Hampshire. They operate across the country and right now they're at a competitive disadvantage because of the energy costs in New Hampshire because of our limited gas pipeline capacity. If we're looking out, we're thinking what happens if we don't provide that for manufacturers in New Hampshire? What do we do if we can't lower those rates? BAE Systems isn't locked in New Hampshire. They certainly have no obligation to stay in New Hampshire. I'm sure they'd like to. They are the largest employer in the State. I believe 4,500 people. They need to figure out a way to lower their energy bill. This is a way and they publicly came out and said this is what we need to level the energy playing field so we can compete on the national level. There's a direct 10 percent and then you have to look out in the future. We're not going to keep expanding coal. We're not going to keep expanding oil. Renewables are an important part of this.

Hydro. Lucas Meyer said we all know about Northern Pass. That was supposed to be in service this year. So we have to look at our energy portfolio here and figure out how are we going to level the energy playing field in New Hampshire? We have that direct 10 percent, and then we have to look at the electric benefits, and then the economic benefits for our employers, for our schools, for our hospitals. Anything we can do to lower the energy rates for those critical parts of our society that will benefit all of us.

Chairman Maddox rephrased his question. As 10 percent is going to be for here, the other 90 is going somewhere to benefit someone. Why such a big pipe? Will this project be much more supportable if it wasn't the size that if you're talking about a 36 inch pipe with a 10 mile length with a rupture, I'm going to lose some structures? Mr. Meyers said this project is scalable up to 36 inches. Up to 2.2 billion BCF a day. We could still file with a 30 inch pipe, a 1.2 billion BCF and with the 500 - I'm kind of speaking pretty quickly about a lot of acronyms. If we file a 36 inch pipe or we could file a 36 inch pipe or a 30 inch pipe. If you file a 30 inch pipe, the contracts we have now we have half of that accounted for. Again FERC and the PUC they will insure as a regulatory apparatus that if the project is too big, if there is not a market, then it won't be permitted. We saw two weeks ago, I'm sure some of you noticed, the Worcester lateral in Massachusetts was polled. That was because there wasn't a customer. We had proposed a lateral to Worcester. There wasn't the market there so we pulled out. So we're not going to file a project that there isn't a market. If they're not customers, we don't build a bridge to nowhere. We build a pipeline to our customers. If there isn't a market then the project won't be built or it won't get permitted.

Chairman Maddox said you've sold 50 percent so you're at 518 inch of pipe. Is that long term? I think the other question you see a lot of times is you don't have a firm commitment to this usage. Are these long-term contracts? Lucas Meyer noted that's an excellent question. So with the local distribution companies, these are long-term 20 year contracts. Now what you see in the region - I could go on forever but I won't. I could get into pipeline generators and they don't buy for incapacity on pipelines. That's a whole other conversation that might come up later. To answer your question, the LDCs have the 20 year contracts that are long term. Theoretically there could be something changed in the region that requires generators that then enter into those long-term contracts which right now they don't do.

Chairman Maddox said that answers all the Board's questions at the present. Now I'm going to open it up to the public. If you will come to the microphone here in the center aisle, state your name and address for the record because I believe we're going to send a copy of this to FERC when we're all done with this so that they can see what we did here locally.

I'm Dave Hennessey. I'm from Pelham. I've been to a number of these hearings. Starting back in January when I first ran into some folks from Kinder at the Pelham Selectmen's and the same question I asked then is I'm asking now. Do you in fact have an agreement to co-locate your pipeline as you said you did earlier in this meeting?

Lucas Meyer said we do not have an agreement to co-locate our pipeline. I think I alluded to hopefully correctly that we are working with the utility company now. In this case Eversource and Netgrid have an interest there to develop a plan to request survey permission in exchange of information. We do not have a formal agreement with them nor do we have a formal agreement with any of the underlying fee property owners some of whom are in this room. So we are in consultation with them. We do not have an agreement with them.

Mr. Hennessey asked Richard that the tape and the minutes of this meeting not only be sent to FERC but also be sent to the SEC. A few weeks ago you had a public hearing here in Hudson regarding that northeast program for expanding the power lines. I asked the same question of them. They told me that they have no agreement. They've been talking to you for preliminary discussions and that was it. What they told me was that their schedule was that they were expected to be completely done with the expansion of those power lines by 2017. If I read your website, that's when your construction is taking place. What I have done personally and I'm asking everyone to send in remarks to the SEC asking for that expansion of the power lines be delayed until you and the power line company get together on a definitive plan as to where the pipeline is going. It can't be under the power lines. That's what they told

me and to make sure that the actual completion of these two projects be coordinated so that we don't have the situation as they're describing it. They're going to be all done in 2017 when you roll your dozers in to tear up the same land to get your construction done. I believe both these projects need to be delayed until there's a coordination of the project. Thank you.

Lucas Meyer said it wasn't necessarily a question to us. He was just making a statement about that. I don't want to comment too much on another company's project but he's right. We're only in consultation with them. Right now they would propose to be finishing up as we would propose to be getting started. If the people in this community have concerns about that as he mentioned the SEC and FERC would be the appropriate authorities to share that with.

Chairman Maddox asked for clarification. You're going to co-locate theoretically on the Eversource property but you don't have that yet. How can you keep moving forward if you don't even have an agreement with them?

Lucas Meyer indicated we're moving forward right now because we're only in a pre-filing process. We don't have any formal agreements with anyone. We're out there sharing what we're proposing to do publicly, individually with landowners, and with the utilities in this case. If we do not have a formal agreement with them to co-locate by the fall, we would not file with FERC at that point to move forward with the project. Again a distinction between pre-filing versus the formal filing. We're only in the pre-filing phase so this is all conceptual. This is what we're proposing to do. We think we can do it. We've got some positive feedback but nothing is definitive pre-filing versus filing.

My name is Nathaniel Plaza. I live on Plaza Avenue in Hudson. I own property in Massachusetts which is going to be directly affected by this pipeline. Contrary to what you hear from Kinder Morgan about the benefits of this pipeline, many people think the pipeline only affects landowners directly in its path. We have to look at the affects it will have on the whole Town of Hudson. It will affect groundwater supplies, homeowner's insurance rates, home values and loans, permanently scaring a 100 foot path of destruction to the landscape of Hudson. It will also introduce hazardous chemicals to our environment during maintenance of this pipeline. Right here I have 32 pages of documents that show all the chemicals that might be in that fracking gas and it came from the Senator in Hudson. During construction, landowners will be subject to destruction of their property. This private company for profit will use or land to make money for its shareholders. New Hampshire will only use from understanding is only like 5 percent and not 10 percent of the gas from this pipeline. Where will the rest of it go? Will it be exported? When the source of the fracking gas dries up, will the pipe be removed and who will pay for its removal? Ladies and gentlemen there are many sources of information about natural gas pipelines and fracking gas. Get out there and find out about it. They won't tell us much unless you go look for it. All these chemicals that are in the fracking gas, you don't know what they are. We don't know what they are. If you want to see a couple of it, I have it right here. Thank you.

Lucas Meyer noted it was mostly statements there but there's a few things that I have to point out there. There is a debate about fracking and that is the source of the gas for this project as well as the source for the majority of the gas that's flowing through Tennessee Gas Pipeline's system right now in Hudson servicing those 4,700 homes. You mentioned that the installation of this proposed project would affect people's ability to insure their properties. I've heard their ability to obtain mortgages. I can definitively say that is not the case. All of the existing infrastructure that's in New Hampshire now those homes, those abutters, those folks with easements are not in a position where they cannot obtain homeowners insurance. They are able to obtain mortgages and let me explain the reason why. As a transmission line company much like any other utility were there to be a situation where damage was caused to personal property as a result of our operation, the responsibility would be held by Tennessee Gas Pipeline and not the individual property owner. Again that's proven by all of the existing infrastructure in New Hampshire now. There has not been any circumstances where a person has been unable to obtain insurance or a mortgage as a result of that. So I just wanted to clarify that. I know there's a lot of that information out there. The concerns about the fracking process contaminating water supplies, the EPA is doing studies. I don't want to get into a debate on fracking other than to acknowledge that frack gas would be coming through this transmission line and is already coming through but we do not see through the installation at a three to five foot depth of our pipelines - the transmission portion - we do not see an impact on anyone's wells or water supplies. That's further reinforced when we install these lines. We test all of the water supplies, pre-construction and post construction so that every individual landowner, the town, every agency has a record of what those conditions are.

Chairman Maddox said there was one question about exporting. Is there a plan to export?

Lucas Meyer said yeah. That's almost in the similar vein when Mike was talking about a larger policy discussion. The export of natural gas is not going to be contingent on this project. That is a larger policy discussion for the Department of Energy. Right now I can tell you there are no L&G customers on this project. Zero to date. If there are any at some point down the road that's public information and that's something that everybody will know and that will be part of the debate if that happens. Right now today, there are not any L&G export customers on this project.

Thank you very much. My name is George Halisey and I'm from Pelham. I thank you for having this meeting here tonight and we went through this in our town before. The question is I'm amazed when you were doing your board up there you never mentioned our town once. Our town is the one that has 6 ½ miles of homes of pipeline going to run

through it; 398 homes. Now a question is this. From my research and my looking at all of this thing, 70 percent of the gas that is needed for the electricity is already coming up into this area into New Hampshire. Is that true?

Lucas Meyer said 70 percent of the gas is used for electricity.

George Halisey asked of the total gas coming up right now through the other pipelines that are already servicing this area up in here. Is that 70 percent true? Do you know that?

Mr. Meyer didn't understand the question. I'm sorry.

George Halisey noted you're saying Tennessee has the Concord line. How much gas is that coming up? How much is the other lines coming up down at the Algonquin spectra lines? How much gas is coming up into New Hampshire already? How could you not know that if you're coming to a meeting like this? You're asking us here to vote for and for them to vote for to allow 2.2 billion cubic feet a day to run through all our towns.

To be clear, Lucas Meyer said tonight we're not asking anyone to vote on anything. We're here to...I know the Board is here to take a position...Mr. Halisey interrupted and said well that's the most important thing yeah. Mr. Meyer said Kinder Morgan is not asked the town at this point in time to do anything. We're not asking any individual landowners to endorse or oppose the project. People have taken positions on their own which is their right. We're not asking anyone to do anything other than to share what we're proposing to do. Back to the 70 percent - and I'm sorry I don't know the capacity of the Concord line right now. We can follow up and find out what Liberty Utilities draw off of the lines are and share that but the 70 percent, I'm still confused here.

George Halisey said if you're asking, you're asking the town to allow more natural gas to come through and you're telling me you don't know how much is already coming through and you want to augment that by sending more here?

Mike Lennon explained we rely on the LDCs. Lucas Meyer said we respond to what our customers ask us for. We're not forcing our product onto anyone or any town.

George Halisey asked who's your customer up here now, Liberty.

Lucas Meyer said our customer is Liberty Utility so Liberty Utility is saying we would like to purchase 115,000 dekatherms of gas a day to serve our existing customers and to service us for the next 20 years in our expansion. SO they already have in Nashua, Merrimack they have some expansion projects in place and they're looking out for 20 years so we don't have to do this exercise again in 10 years. So there will be enough capacity in the region and that capacity I think this might be what you're getting at, there are studies that range from competitive energy services in Maine. They put it at the region needs 2.2 bcf a day. Then Governor Patrick's administration in Massachusetts as he was leaving and he was no friend of the project, no friend to increase natural gas infrastructure but he commissioned a study and that study with all the variables against natural gas. Promoting renewables, hydro, solar - that still put it at 800,000 bcf a day to the region. So there is a range of where that capacity is and that's why FERC is in place to watch what capacity we're proposing to bring into the region to make sure we're not over servicing. You saw this on the seacoast in the '90s. PNGTS - the Portland natural gas transmission line which runs through the North Country right now, and then the Maritimes line that comes in from Maine, they were both proposing projects on the seacoast. FERC said that's too much. Work together. So they have a joint line now on the seacoast. So FERC is in place to make sure that if we're proposing too much gas, too much capacity, they'll say no you can't do that.

George Halisey commented as everybody I'm sure is aware here, Liberty owns a small portion of Kinder Morgan stock right? Is that true?

Lucas Meyer thought you're getting at Algonquin. Algonquin is part of there's a sister organization to Kinder Morgan.

George Halisey said Liberty purchased stock - 2 ½ percent shares of stock in the company. They own stock in your company. You knew that right I'm sure. Okay next.

George Halisey stated we don't have access to any of this gas up here. Lucas Meyer asked what do you mean up here.

Chairman Maddox said Sir your question is what?

George Halisey was making a statement first okay. We don't have any access to gas right now and with this pipeline that's going to pass through all of New Hampshire we're not going to have access to any of this gas. Is that right?

Just to clarify for everybody here, Lucas Meyer noted you're speaking to Pelham. In Hudson, Liberty Utilities currently has a footprint servicing Hudson. You've expanded the discussion to Pelham. You asked why we didn't mention it. I find I try to stick to the local town until it becomes of a regional. You're correct. Pelham does not have gas service by Liberty now. Part of their potential build out or growth, and you'd have to ask them more specifically but they've

shared with us casually some goals to expand their footprint. I can't say whether that would be Pelham first or whether they'd expand in Hudson first. Part of the capacity that they're looking to propose to sign up the 115,000 dekatherms is slated for expansion.

To hitchhike on what you're saying, George Halisey said what you just said then is possibly that we could have gas in Pelham and some of the other towns on the route could have gas is that what you're saying? Who would pay for tearing up all the roads and all the people's front lawns to be able to put gas in? Who will pay for that?

Lucas Meyer said to get into the LDC process and I'm not representing the LDCs now, it would be up to the local distributor - Liberty Utilities to expand that infrastructure. They would recoup their costs through tariffs on the gas to the ratepayers using it with the PUC's approval - the Public Utilities Commission approval.

George Halisey indicated it would seem to me logically that we would have to pay that as taxpayers if we wanted to get gas pumped in all our towns. Okay.

Chairman Maddox told Mr. Halisey I'm going to cut you off at this point. Sir you had a chance in Pelham. I have a line of people that hopefully...

George Halisey asked to say one thing so people understand why I'm so passionate of this. I'm the President of a senior community in Pelham, 24 homes, and this pipeline okay if it goes through is probably going to take 150 feet off the last townhome. Every one of those townhomes there is in the incineration zone which is 1,000 feet from the end of the pipeline. I have a personal interest in this. A big personal interest. Kinder Morgan's interest is in making money exporting it up to Canada. Nobody can refute me on that. Thank you.

Phil Hardcastle. I live at 26 David Drive. I'm one of the residents that's going to be directly affected by the pipeline. I've got a lot of major concerns. My main concern is the safety of this pipeline. One of the things I need help understanding is right now the proposal is for a 36 inch high speed transmission line. With the Federal Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration, there's a formula that I'm assuming you guys are aware of where they're able to determine the potential impact zone. So the zone where it would be total destruction if there was catastrophic failure of the pipe. This 36 inch pipe we're talking 14, 16 I think you said a little bit higher psi coming through here. With that formula, we're talking an impact radius of about 950 feet. So what we did in our neighborhood is we wanted to see what houses would be destroyed and potentially families killed if there was a catastrophic failure. At this point, we're not sure, and I don't think Kinder Morgan is sure where the pipeline is going to go on the easement as far as it is to the left or to the right of the power lines. If you go to the left of the power lines where it coming through, you're affecting about 8 homes would be destroyed. If you go to the right, you're talking 7. There's a couple of duplexes. So there's a couple of families living in these homes.

Mr. Hardcastle's concern is from your fact sheet here that you handed out tonight, it says Kinder Morgan conduct yourselves in ethical and a responsible manner. I don't understand why running a 36 inch pipe through any residential areas that are in an impact zone is being ethical and responsible. That's my concern is that you have this big pipe running through residential areas. If there is a problem, there will be fatalities. People will be killed. Has that been taken as a concern?

Lucas Meyer noted you asked about the ethics of Kinder Morgan placing a high pressure transmission line for residential areas. Like you said, transportation of energy is not without risks. We talked earlier statistically. It's the safest way to transport energy and you have to get the gas to market. Transmission lines, high pressure ones, are how you get the gas to market so while there's an existing line in Hudson now running through residential areas, there's an existing Concord lateral running up the 93 corridor through residential areas, there are many areas throughout New England and the country where high pressure transmission lines are running through residential areas. In often cases, you have Pelham for example, it runs right by the school. In many cases there are multiple high pressure transmission lines running through easements in residential areas. I understand for a lot of people in the room, that's new. You and the Select Board have referenced some statistics regarding a worst case scenario. I'm not going to dispute the math on that. We talked a little bit about that. It was a myriad of factors. Is there a statistical risk theoretically? Yes. That risk given the totality of the amount of energy that is transported and the need to get it to market is why Kinder Morgan is willing to pursue projects like this. We have to deliver to the customers that need the gas that heat the homes in the winter, power the businesses, the employers in the region. It's what's done.

Phil Hardcastle's question for you though is what size pipes are we talking about. He has a 12 inch pipe running through his property.

Lucas Meyer said the 12 inch is a lateral one. There are 30 inch pipelines, 24 inch pipelines, 36 inch pipelines through residential areas.

Phil Hardcastle indicated the high consequence areas that you guys are supposed to define those areas. Have you defined those? Lucas Meyer said no not yet. No.

Mr. Hardcastle asked when those are defined will the people that are affected be notified of that. Mr. Meyer said we talked how earlier we were in the pre-filing process now. We haven't conducted all of our surveys. When we move forward if we move forward in the fall with the project, our survey data which would tie to population density and the HCAs that you referenced would be part of that filing as would all of the customers that signed up for the gas whether they be local distributors or LNG exporters all of it will be part of the public record. We don't know a lot of it now because we're still actively pursuing customers for the project. We don't know the HCAs, the consequence areas, the population densities because we're still conducting surveys. Before we do our formal filing in the fall, we will have to know all that information and move forward to filing and then all the information is out on the table so that we have - we the company, the stakeholders, and the permitting agencies have all the cards on the table. Everybody knows exactly where the gas is going, who it's going to, what the pressure will be, what the size of the pipe will be, what the consequence areas are through those residential neighborhoods. So all of that will be part of the process once we formally file in the fall. I certainly understand it's frustrating now. We're here. We don't have all the answers. We don't know the size of the pipe because we don't know the customer base. We're just trying to share what we know now, learn the concerns of the community. All that information will be part of the filing in the fall.

Hi I'm Peggy Huard. I live at 13 David Drive. I live four houses down from Phil Hardcastle. I'm within that 7 houses that he spoke about. So you claimed in your presentation that only 63 houses in Hudson will be affected. As you speak and continue to speak, it's very clear that you haven't considered me in that 63. You haven't considered a lot of people in this town in that 63. On top of our concerns about the blast radius, our road has an intricate watershed down to our beautiful pond. It runs all along David Drive. I have your proposal that you sent to FERC. We're not listed as an environmentally sensitive area. I'm not sure where that went array.

Ms. Huard said you claim in your presentation that Kinder Morgan does not make any political contributions. Your owner is Richard Kinder, correct? Richard Kinder has made direct contributions. You can get this information from the Federal Election Commission. Both Richard and Nancy Kinder have made \$100,000 to Texas Conservation Fund in 2012; \$50,000 to Texas Conservation Fund in 2012; \$100,000 in 2014 to America Crossroads; and \$240,000 to the Republican National Committee State Election Committee in 2000. These committees are used to influence elections. So if they're owner makes these contributions, I certainly think that's a sign of what Kinder Morgan is associated with. Richard Kinder is also the former owner of Enron Corporation. Are you aware of that?

Lucas Meyer noted he was an Executive at Enron.

Peggy Huard indicated the information I pulled said he was a former owner. At any rate, we all know what Enron Corporation was associated with. As I see the facts and information and the need for this liquid gas and some of the perceived energy crises, it's the same thing I read about that was associated with Enron back in 2000/2001 with the California energy crisis which Enron was associated with that and associated with energy fraud surrounding that energy crisis. So there's a whole lot of factual information out there that contradicts with the information you're giving us. So how are we supposed to believe you? I've heard from other families that your proposed pipeline, there is a proposed pipeline that is on the Nashua Regional Planning Commission's website that shows a line that we're supposed to assume that that's where you're proposing it to go. You can drill right down to the property cards. I've spoken to people who claim that it's going to go right through their septic systems and you're going to just rebuild that for that. My neighbor - you're going to cut between her driveway and her house 36 inches and I'm four houses down. You're going to tell me that my property value is not going to decrease? I'm still going to be insured. I'm going to be able to sell my house and what happens when I can't? I think that's all I'm going to take for tonight to let everyone else have a chance. Thank you.

Mike Lennon said your initial commentary and questions and your closing commentary and questions. Let me start with that and then you can get into Rich Kinder being Republican. You talked about the 63 property owners that we have listed and then you talked about specific examples of septic systems. What we're doing now and all we've proposed at this point is a 400 foot wide study corridor, 200 feet centered either line of that line that you referred to and it's very much just a line. We still have the consultation with the utility to determine as well as consultation with the private landowners where that route will go but it's important to know that we have identified a 400 foot study corridor, which is common for the industry, to go out and gather, contact all of the owners within that corridor, get as much desktop analysis. You've referenced a sensitive that we don't have listed right now. It might not be part of the publicly available data. Maybe we've missed it. With dialog back and forth, we can certainly look into it and on the ground surveys and consultations with the agencies will help complete the package by the time we get to the fall.

Mr. Lennon said we start with a wide 400 foot study corridor so that we have all the data within it and so as we refine the route, we talk to an individual owner who has concerns about a septic system for example, we have the ability to relocate and adjust where that actual pipeline will be. Keep in mind we're getting from a 400 foot study corridor down to what we would perceive to have a 50 foot permanent easement. The landowner numbers we want to cast a large net, get as many of the abutters engaged in the process, learn as much information as we go ahead and route that pipe down to a 50 foot easement. That landowner account will actually drop as the project goes on. So that just kind of gives you an example of how we start. Somebody else referenced taking down structures. We will not be taking down structures. We will avoid septic systems and leach fields. There was one extreme example in New Jersey where we did have to rebuild one with the landowner concurrence. They were actually pretty happy with it. As a

whole wells, septs, structures, we will route the pipeline around those things. We may wind up with a portion of a septic system or a leach field inside of our permanent easement with consultation with the landowner. We will not take away anyone's ability to have it take their home. That's why we start again, I have to drive this home, with a 400 foot wide study corridor, narrow it down to a 50 foot permanent easement which is ultimately all that we'd be looking for.

To touch on your other points, Lucas Meyer said on the first slide you're right. It says Kinder Morgan does not have any political action committees. Now individuals within the company through our constitution of right of free speech can give money to whoever they want to give it to. (Peggy Huard was speaking but inaudible). The question was does Kinder Morgan have a pact for political giving? No. Individuals - everybody in this room is free to give money to whoever they so choose, right? I can't control what anybody is this company does. I can't control who you give money to. I can tell you is the company as a policy does not have the Political Action Committee to give to individual candidates.

Chairman Maddox said Ma'am if you want to talk, why don't you...

Rather than debate this issue, Mr. Lennon didn't think it's a huge stretch.

Peggy Huard thought it just shows - it's also what the energy and not just Kinder Morgan but the energy industry. If you look at Federal Election Commission in search on any of the energy categories, the energy industry pays back and forth, pays to influence the government. It shows it in the Federal Election.

Lucas Meyer said there's absolutely room for discussion about candidate finance. I don't know if this is the proper venue.

Hi my name is Robin Reis. I reside at 66 Kienia Road in Hudson. I bought my home just because of the landscape. When I look out my back window, I have a waterway. There is - I know it may be irrelevant - a couple of families: porcupines, beavers. I see deer all the time. It's a beautiful landscape. It would have to go through literally my backyard because someone did come by my home and speak with me for about an hour because they said no matter what it would affect my home and my yard. With that being said, they said that they would have to go under the water in which I don't know how that would happen because it would affect the fish. There's people that kayak down there. They boat down there. They go fishing down there. Honestly that could be a detriment to me trying to resell my home in which that really concerns me just because I have a child. I do want to move to another home one day. I don't foresee that happening.

Robin Reis was scrutinizing some records on line in which I have seen how Kinder Morgan has reconciled some issues with other landscapes in which they had to literally fight for their money and they had to wait significant amounts of time before they received that money to repair their landscape in which they said it never returned to where it was before. I'd like you to elaborate please.

Mike Lennon said we'll start with the first portion of the question is how would we get through any feature whether it be a wetland crossing, a stream, the Merrimack River for example, even some roadways and driveways. For the most part, we will have a construction methodology which is what we call and "open trench". You would have excavation equipment opened from the surface, dig down the 3 to 5 feet to get us the depth of cover, install the pipeline that way. When we come to heavily traveled roads perhaps certain driveway features, we could set up what's called a "bore". I don't want to give anyone a promise. Without survey data, and without permitting agencies, and in this case the road supervisors, they will dictate to use exactly how we'll cross each feature. Some will be open cut and others will be bored which is where you set up two pits on either side of the feature whether it's a wetland, or a roadway, or a driveway. No surface disruption and you put the pipe underneath the ground. The other is a horizontal directional drill and we are proposing to do this to get across the Merrimack River. So that would be where a larger feature - you might have a 3,000 foot drill you set up on either side well outside the banks of the river. Drill under and no disruption to the flow of the water or to the sides. I'm not saying we're going to do a HTD in your backyard but perhaps there might be a bore. That will be at the discussions with the permitting agency - NHDEP and the federal government. We'll propose how we think we can cross it based on survey data. They will ultimately tell us how we will cross it.

Again getting back to valuations, Mr. Lennon said if we install the pipeline properly, restore it properly, hopefully your backyard - and I don't know your specific features can look as close to some of those photos as possible. There may be a change and if there is a change in the feel of your backyard or the property and therefore the aesthetics and you feel it affects the valuation, it would be a damage payment to you as a property owner. So we will compensate all landowners for the permitting easement, for the temporary workspace, and for damages. That third component is specific to a property. You might have a farmer who while we're constructing has lost that crop yield. That would be a damage payment. You may have a property owner - I mentioned this several times - who's lost some tree screening or some privacy screening. That would be a damage payment to them for either the re-vegetation or landscaping on their own. We might not be able to replace 60 foot pine trees. I understand that but as part of that damage payment, it might allow someone to replace it with other landscaping features - Arborvitaes for example. Those payments

would be made in advance. In the older days perhaps that's what you were referring to, there was often times where you would come through a company would obtain the right of way, the rights, and say we'll build this thing and we'll see what it looks like afterwards and then we'll give you your restoration or damage payment at that point in time. That won't happen. What happens now a day is all those issues are worked out with consultation with the property owner? The damage payment is determined and a check is written before construction ever begins. In my experience, many landowners are now taking that damage payment and asking Kinder Morgan to pay them in advance for sod. For their own landscaping company to come through. They're not leaving it up to the transmission line to do residential restoration. We have an obligation to restore all of our right of ways which we will. Many landowners are asking for additional payments in advance so that they can do their own overseeding, their own watering of the grass.

Just for clarification, Robin Reis asked the perimeter from the water - from the side of the water where you said you would have to create a bore, so that wouldn't be 50 feet from the water. It would actually come more into my backyard. That's literally the water is in my backyard. That's my only concern. I know you can't definitely tell me just because you haven't been to my property...

Mike Lennon asked have we been able to survey your property. Have you allowed us survey access? Robin Reis said they have asked numerous times and my husband and I are a little hesitant. Mr. Lennon said I understand your hesitation. I guess what I'll just say is we're talking abstractly. Like I said, we haven't been to your property. You have concerns. I don't want to ask anyone to do something they don't feel comfortable with. However, some of the value of sharing information or allowing us onto your property so we can delineate those wetlands so that we can measure the distance across your property so as we design the pipeline even before we file this fall, we've got very specific data as it relates to your property so that we can work to design this thing in the least impactful way possible. Many landowners will share that information with us as throughout their survey share their preferences and say boy can you move it 10 feet this way. It's a very much a hands on consultation. It doesn't mean we can accommodate every request but it's an open dialog that allows the company to learn exactly what you're talking about. I'm not putting pressure on you now just that's some of the benefits to allowing survey.

Just for point of clarification, Chairman Maddox asked is there's mediation between what you want and what the homeowner wants? Mike Lennon said yes. That would be FERC - the federal government. So through the scoping meetings that will occur later this year, people will share their comments. Throughout the entire permitting process, the company will share what they feel is a constructable design and landowners will share what their preference is and there will be many site visits specifically to those features to determine what's a mediator.

Hi my name is Debbie Savoie and I live on 24 David Drive. If this does go through, my entire property will be completely gone, destroyed, no more. You talk like 400 feet is just this big. That's the entire frontage of my property which covers at least 200 feet to the power line and a right to their driveway. So it's more than ne...the amount of lines in Hudson are no more than 12 inches. The one you want by my house is 30 to 36 inches. That's a little bit of difference. You say that there is a need for the power for BAE to be running properly and everything. If that's the case, how come the Worcester Lateral got cancelled two weeks ago, that's one. You say that you can definitely say that mortgages companies and banks do not affect the people's property. I think the Lovelaces in New Ipswich would argue that point because if Kinder Morgan does go through, they're property will be condemned as told by their banker and their insurance companies. Most insurance companies have a caveat on their insurance saying if there's hazardous or toxic materials on their property, their insurance is null and void. Meaning you get to pay your bank all off at once. Most people can't do that.

Another question. When Ms. Savoie was in Salem a couple of weeks ago, a month ago, you mentioned that if you're digging up somebody's driveway you take a 6 foot swath, you're just going to maybe pave over it. The Selectman Jim Kelly stated that he wouldn't allow that. He would have to do the whole thing. My question is if you come to my house, you're going to take my entire property, her house, 5 other neighbors. Are you going to be paying off our note; you're paying for us to move? Why should I incur any costs?

One question about wildlife, and I talk just as fast as Lucas so I hope you can keep up, Ms. Savoie noted I have Lady Slippers on my property which are an endangered flower which if I pick them I can get fined. You're allowed to come in and just dig them up? I have endangered turtles. I have deer. I have rabbits. I have porcupines. I have Fisher Cats which I don't like. You can take those. I have Red Tail Hawks. All kinds of wildlife and you're going to say that you're going to come in and destroy the 400 foot swath and it's going to be all back to normal?

Mike Lennon said there's a lot of questions. Help me as we walk through them. I'll answer them slower than you and Lucas. You keep referring to the 400 foot swath. Debbie Savoie noted you said that. Mr. Lennon said yes. It's a 400 foot study corridor. Mr. Savoie said when you go into surveys too if you were to come to my house and survey, I was told it's not just little stickers and tape. You're coming in with bulldozers. Mr. Lennon said not at all. No. So survey data is civil. It's taking readings and might put stakes in the ground so we have our bearings. Environmental surveys you might delineate wetlands with flagging around there. The archeological, okay, there may be some digging with hand tools with landowner permission. Okay. Debbie Savoie commented through granite with hand tools? Mr. Lennon said so we wouldn't dig that area. Maybe a college intern might try a little harder than he has to but you won't

dig that. Where the cultural folks are focused would be typically, historically along river banks, old cellar holes. They would focus in those areas where they thought there was an opportunity by maybe digging down a couple of feet with some hand tools they might be able to uncover some artifacts. Similarly as part of the survey process, we're going to have a threatened endangered species study both flora and fauna. The results of those, you're not always going to see them, but they'll identify habitats or areas where Lady Slippers either are present or are likely to be present. That will certainly factor into the route of the pipeline, the construction techniques, and the timing. Timing is one of probably the more important ones. Depending on what features they find may dictate what time of year we can be working in a given area so that we do not disturb the critters, even the Fisher Cats. I really want to clarify. We're studying a 400 foot wide corridor in a non-disruptive fashion to seek a 50 foot permanent easement with which to install a pipeline. There will be temporary workspace beyond that. I want to be clear with that. A 50 foot permanent easement temporary workspace. Right now our goal is to put that temporary workspace inside of the power line easement wherever we can. We're just in consultation with them right now.

Debbie Reis had a couple other questions. You say you have to be near the corridor. What's the distance between the power line and the pipeline distance wise as far as using and if you say you're using existing pipeline, why are you coming through David Drive when there's already a Tennessee Pipeline two streets over from us on Lawrence Road and also on Bockes Road. Why wouldn't you just continue to destroy those neighborhoods rather than moving over to a new one?

Mike Lennon said it's getting the gas to market to where the customer wants it. It's pretty close but if you look at a map, they're heading in different directions. That's part of the alternative analysis. We've had many people say at least in that specific area boy can't you jump off the power line and jump on your existing line? We are doing alternative analysis on that. As we saw in the photo in Windham, there seems to be quite a bit of development right up to the edge of our existing lines. It's part of the alternative analysis that we are looking into.

BAE and Worcester. Mike Lennon said I explained that before. The market wasn't there.

Debbie Reis commented but yet you just said BAE needs power to continue to run so they can stay in New Hampshire and employ all these people but yet the Worcester Lateral got cancelled because they don't need the business.

Mr. Lennon said that's a small part of this project, right? That's a totally different...Ms. Reis said BAE is not just the only company in New Hampshire. With all due respect, Mr. Lennon said BAE is in Hudson and not Worcester. Ms. Reis said they're going to buy power from somewhere else, why wouldn't they get it from Worcester and not spend \$2 million like you said they did last year? Mike Lennon said gas itself. That's what BAE used to heat its facilities in Hudson. Ms. Reis stated maybe they should think of solar power maybe. Mr. Lennon said nobody is stopping them from that. Right now this is what they're using as a commodity. We're not stopping any solar developers or wind developers from developing in the State or the region. This is market driven. This is our customers reacting and this is the company stepping up to meet that demand. So we're not saying no to renewable. We're not holding anyone back from developing solar, or wind, or hydro. This is what the region is saying they need. This is what the regulators, this is what our elected officials, this is what the region is saying they need.

Debbie Reis noted if I tell you something enough times, a lie, if you say it enough even I'll believe it. Do you know what I mean? Like if I say a lie over and over again, eventually everybody is going to think it's the truth. I think that's exactly what's going on here.

Mike Lennon thought that the fact that we're having a debate about this is a good thing in the State to have an open dialog about what the energy portfolio is going to look like in the State. I think that's the most important thing.

My name is Sandy Martinelli and I live on 12 Hopkins Drive which is off of Bockes. The power lines are right in my backyard so this pipeline would probably be about 50 feet from my backyard. One of my questions is what is the hydrostatic static testing? When is it done? Where does the water come from and then where does it go?

Just to explain to everybody, Mike Lennon said when a transmission line is steel transmission line is built before gas is ever placed in the pipe, its hydro tested. Basically the pipe is filled with water and pressurized - a pressure above and beyond what our max operating pressure is for gas to test the wells, the quality of the steel to ensure that the infrastructure that was just installed before you put the methane in could handle that pressure. So it's a hydrostatic test. That's what's done. It's done once - I shouldn't say once. It's tested in multiple segments and then in its entirety as it's being installed. You don't want to just wait until everything is in the ground and then test it. So there's periodic testing with one large test at the end. Once the pipeline is in operation, that's it no more hydrostatic testing. Okay. We use in line inspection tools at that point to x-ray the steel from the inside out. It's during the post construction pre-operation you have several hydrostatic tests which occur. The source of the water most typically is a local water supply. Just speaking abstractly, close by here you would probably get it out of the Merrimack River. You would permit the withdraw, put it into the line, pressurize and steel it, and then you would bleed the line out, the water would go through on the ground filtration systems back into the original water source. In other areas where you didn't have a large water body that close by, you might actually truck water in. Just speaking abstractly, I don't know for sure

what would be in this case would be part of that permitting application that we would go through. We would propose where we think we would get the water from but the local agencies would ultimately determine the volumes that we could withdraw and how fast we could withdraw it. To give you an example if it was a dry year, we might have to draw it more slowly than we need to, place it in storage tanks until we were ready to hydro test. Just giving you some examples.

Hi my name is Debbie Parmelo. I grew up in Mason. Spent the first 20 years of my life there. Went to UNH and left the State. I've been back one week living in Londonderry and my concern seems so obvious that I don't understand why it hasn't been addressed thoroughly. New Hampshire is known as the Granite State for a reason. There is granite everywhere. Now is Kinder Morgan planning on blasting through huge swaths of granite so that they can maintain a straight line or given all these other issues with homes, schools, wetlands, rivers, you're going to zigzag all the way around all of these issues through Southern NH? What are you going to do about the granite?

Mike Lennon indicated I'm a UNHer as well. I never the State though. We will have to blast. Yes we will.

Debbie Parmelo asked what will that blasting do to wells, the aquifer, rivers, wetlands.

Mike Lennon said the blasting we would be doing different those of us that saw the development of Exit 3 on 93 over the past several years get an impression that that's the type of blasting. We're not blasting down to grade. Nothing. It's what we call "surface blasting" to get that trench. We're not blasting the rock out of the trench. We're just loosening the rock within that 3 to 5 foot trench - well actually a little deeper. We'd probably get 6 feet or so so that the pipe could be on top of it. We would wind up doing surface blasting where we had to. The way we protect the resources that are nearby is by limiting the amount of the charges. So rather than on big charge, several small charges okay. We should get a video of that. There's some good video that helped demonstrate that. It's not Willy Coyote and the Road Runner. We test all of the structures in close proximity, the wells, the leach field septics, pre-blasting and again post blasting in construction so that there's a baseline that protects everyone's interest. What we additional do is set up seismographic equipment all around the perimeter of the blast. So we're able to monitor as we progress through the line where that ledge is, where the ledge is dissipating the energy if it were too. Again it's designed surface disruption but if you were to get an errant charge, you would have records and be able to see where that vein was through the seismographic equipment pre and post testing but we will have to blast yes.

If you blast and you are going to put a 36 inch pipe down, Debbie Parmelo said that's not a little blast to go 5 feet down and wide enough for a 36 inch pipe. How can you explain that's going to be safe? Mr. Lennon said little charges. So to clarify that, you would not..Debbie Parmelo said it sounds so silly though. Without a visual to represent, Mike Lennon didn't think we're blasting experts here or maybe there is on but again we're not sending large charges to knock down granite ledge. We're trying to break up the rock. Not even blast the rock out, we're just trying to break it out so that an excavator can come in while the rock is loose and remove it.

Debbie Parmelo said and you don't think that will interfere with the aquifer. You can guarantee that. Mr. Lennon said we can't guarantee anything. I would never get up here and say there was never a scenario. Absolutely not. Through our consultation with the State, the available records, the geological records, the aquifer records, there may be certain areas or at least to route adjustment where if we know that the subsurface conditions could be problematic even to those small charges it may lead to a route adjustment. Again I've been on many projects where we have done surface blasting within close proximity to private wells, town municipal wells and again through those techniques we have not had issues.

In those situations, Debbie Parmelo asked what was going to be the size of the pipe going in on those. Mike Lennon said the 30 inch pipe the one that I was just referring to. Ms. Parmelo asked and there was no damage to wells, aquifers, rivers, wetlands? That's part of the appeal of Southern New Hampshire and its tourism industry, property values. This is all connected. Mr. Lennon understood that. I'm speaking from my personal experience and as Lucas always says, don't take my word for it. When FERC is here hosting a scoping meeting, and the site evaluation committee, and all the other agencies, I'm sure you'll go on record and ask that they hold Kinder Morgan accountable and maybe they have more stringent blasting standards, more stringent monitoring. Maybe you ask them to avoid specific resources that you're concerned about. It's quite common.

Point of clarification. Chairman Maddox asked this easement is still within the Town of Hudson - our regulations will apply like we have blasting regulations? Mike Lennon said yes. With blasting, not with everything but specifically with blasting, there will be federal regulations, State, and local the most stringent ones apply. I don't know where you rank compared to the federal of that but absolutely Sir yes.

Hello my name is Michael Tsu. I am from 30 David Drive. We actually just bought our home in December and we did a lot of research on our home values in the neighboring counties and towns and we chose Hudson because we met some great people here and we feel like the people in this town are very amazing and they care very much about their community. Obviously it's very present here with how many showed up as well as the people on the committee discussing with Kinder Morgan. It's very important to me to understand a little bit more about this whole pipeline. I just had a couple of questions. I noted that in your cartoon map that you brought up that the pipeline kind of zigzags

through different counties or towns as it goes through southeastern New Hampshire. I was just wondering why are some towns being avoided and why is our town having this pipeline put in place at the very top northeastern part of it?

Mike Lennon said when filing a route with FERC, it's always preferential to co-locate. That's the word we keep coming back to that - to the transmission line corridor. So if you can place existing energy infrastructure or place proposed energy infrastructure where there's already that existing right of way, that's preferential. So that's why you see that route and when I talked in my presentation why it follows that route because you're following the transmission line for 90 percent of the route through New Hampshire.

Michael Tsu's other question - I think one of the other residents already asked about but BAE used quite a bit of money to fuel their heating of their building. You said that maybe they're paying more and you noted that the rest of the US maybe pays \$4 per BTU and yet in New Hampshire we pay \$14 per BTU on average. The next question is how much do you expect our dollar per BTU to go down for us New Hampshire residents if this pipeline is approved?

Mike Lennon indicated if you're a Liberty customer, therein again caveat - I don't work for Liberty. I don't speak for the company. I can tell you what I've heard from the company. It's 50 percent for their heating customers with that natural gas; 60 percent for their electric customers.

Michael Tsu commented so that was something that they had brought out in the press that we would be getting a 50 percent reduction in our prices? Lucas Meyer said no, no, no. Liberty is going through the PUC right now to lock in that contract. So everything right now is not firm yet because they haven't got that approval from the PUC yet. I can't tell you anything about what Liberty can do. I can tell you what I've heard essentially. Ms. Tsu said it would just be hearsay at this point. Mr. Meyer said no. Michael Lennon said part of their public presentation on Friday to the Regional Planning Commission that all of the factors being equal, the transition from their existing contracts and constraints if this pipeline were built tomorrow would be a 50 percent reduction. The issue is this pipeline won't be in service until 2018. I think that's the caution in saying will it be a 50 percent reduction in 2018? Who knows what other market factors are in play. If you can flip a switch sort to speak and the pipeline were available tomorrow to Liberty based on this contract, a 50 percent reduction from today's prices.

Michael Tsu's one of the last comments is when Phil was up here talking, you said that gas needs to get to market. That there are people willing to pay for this gas in that we need to find a way to get it to them. There are obviously people's lives that put at risk and it maybe a small percentage of risk. Our family is expecting this November and it would be something of a mistake for me to put my family even at a slight percent risk to this type of catastrophe if the line was ever to rupture. I think that there are a lot of companies out there that will try to do the best that they can but here I think in Hudson I would like to know more of an assurance of exactly how everything is going to be done and how the safety protocols are going to be addressed. If there are any of these breaches in the pipe, you say they're all being reported but I worked at a mine site. I worked on a drilling rig. I've been by near death misses. I can tell you that not everything gets reported. Thank you for your answers.

Good evening. My name is Carl Tuttle. I live on 33 David Drive - right down the street from Phil Hardcastle. I have a report here that shows over the past 8 years we've had 30 earthquakes ranging from 1.4 on the Richter scale all the way up to 4.0 on the Richter scale. The largest one two years ago was located in Maine and our home sustained damage from that earthquake. So hasn't Phil's home as well. A home across our street had sustained damage. My concern is we are in an earthquake zone. I'm not sure you know that. Will this 36 inch pipeline sustain a 4.0 or higher earthquake? What's the strength of that pipeline?

Michael Lennon said these pipelines, these transmission lines do run through fault zones. California specifically but even in the region. Part of the determination and the wall thickness of the pipe is not only population densities, road, rail crossings but with the geological data that's available, part of the design will be wall thickness that's appropriate given the activity of a given fault. So it is a factor. It is determined. So then the thickness of the wall might be different here in New Hampshire versus an area that doesn't have a fault line. Mr. Lennon said theoretically along with several other factors - road crossings...Mr. Tuttle asked you are taking that in consideration because we are in an earthquake zone. Mr. Lennon said I'll take your word for it on that. Where that actual fault is will be part of the process and whether that requires 100 yards of thicker wall or more, I can't comment on that right now.

Understood. Carl Tuttle said also too are you burying this pipe below the frost line in all cases? Mr. Lennon said not in all cases. No. Mr. Tuttle commented you know that we have frost heaves here. You don't have that in California of course. How is that going to affect...? Michael Lennon indicated it is the way the pipe is installed. So the frost heaves themselves - the frost itself is not detrimental to the steel. There is some give with the steel and the line that's connected. The risk with frost is in the movement of smaller rocks along the steel pipe itself thus scratching and damaging the coating. That's the concern with frost. The way we protect the pipe is with that coating as it's manufactured, and installed, and welded and coated what also and what we refer to as padding the pipe. So when we excavate, maybe in that granite scenario that we were talking about, you then would backfill around the pipe sifted or softer material to get those rocks out. Those 4 inch or greater rocks that would be fluctuating every year with that frost and potentially scratching. So you try to eliminate those from the ditch line itself, pad the pipe safely to minimize. Now what you do is over the inline inspection which occurs over a number of years. If that little scratch were to occur

with frost, year 1, year 5, year 10 no disruption to the pipe. Over time, that exposed steel could potentially corrode. What we do with the technology we have nowadays is run an in-line inspection tool through the pipeline periodically which x-rays the thickness of the steel looking to detect those types of anomalies. With that data we may have an immediate dig up based on a deterioration of the thickness it should be. We might also just note an anomaly and say okay there seems to be something here. It's not an issue. The pipeline is operating safely but we'll want to go back six months later, a year later and continue to monitor that anomaly to see if in fact there is a deterioration in the thickness of steel which may have been caused by that frost. It's kind of a long answer to go around there but just an explanation of how we monitor.

Carl Tuttle asked how often are the pipes actually surveyed for problems. Michael Lennon said five to seven years is the baseline but once an anomaly is detected, the company in its consultation with Fimpson DOT would determine how frequently we would have to go back to monitor that. You might have an area that this pipe may be installed let's say in 2018. You might not have the first in line inspection call it what 2023 might be the first but based on that, you might have some that are identified as potential anomalies which may get run much more frequently than that.

Carl Tuttle asked is it common practice to install a pipeline this size under a high power line. We've got five lines with a sixth going in shortly. Is it common practice to install a pipeline of this size under a power line? Michael Lennon said it is done. Again my own personal experience we just did it with PPN&L down in Pennsylvania running it there. I'll say this, it is becoming more common. More and more common.

Carl Tuttle said it's easier for you obviously because the right of way is there but I'm just looking at it as an accident waiting to happen. We all know that electricity and gas don't mix. I wouldn't put my gasoline tanks next to my burner at home and store them that way. I just have a real tough time putting my head around a 36 inch pipe under megawatts of electricity.

Michael Lennon understood. Those that aren't used to it would see that as a potentially mixed ignition source. So some of the things that are done when you co-locate with the transmission line that you don't do elsewhere - cathodic protection to keep moisture away as an example to finish what we're talking about but AC mitigation. So what we want because the cathodic protection is protecting the steel by actually running a current through the line which acts as a reverse magnet pushing moisture or drawing moisture away from the steel to an existing ground bed. It's a great tool to help protect the steel. That transmission line could interfere with that. So then you have to have another layer which is zinc ribbon around the pipe as an AC mitigation to prevent that voltage from jumping down to the steel pipe. That in and of itself would not be a problem if it did not impact that cathodic protection which was drawing the moisture away.

Carl Tuttle noted this brings up another point. Many years ago one Halloween evening it was rainy and misty out. We had to walk with umbrellas. We walked under the power line and up in the tines of the umbrella we saw static electricity jumping in between those tines. So now you combine that with a potential disaster with a gas pipe underneath. It really bothers me. Of course living on that street and within the blast zone, I have a tough time with this. I'm not against gas coming up to New Hampshire but in the residential area and under a high power lines, I think it's a disaster waiting to happen at some point when we have the 5.0 earthquake or the 7 which will happen. It's only a matter of time. Based on the records that I have here, we've had this before in the 1700s. I just have a real tough time. I just wanted to say that. I appreciate your time. Thank you very much.

Hi my name is Laurie Blanchette. I live at 6 Marie Lane in Hudson off of Kienia Road. This pipeline is not going to go on my property but I am in the incineration zone. A couple of questions I have related to the presentation. You had indicated that possibly some business on the 93 corridor may want to tap into this line. Does that mean that there would be laterals off this line branching out to 93? Lucas Meyer said that would be up to Liberty Utilities at the distribution company to run their own laterals. Now if there is a customer large enough like with the west Nashua lateral. So Kinder Morgan as the distribution company built a lateral - the west Nashua lateral, to Nashua because they had a big enough customer there. Generally speaking Liberty Utilities would then off their own system right now - because they have 80,000 customers right now in New Hampshire that have distribution lines running into their homes. So off of that system, then they could run their own laterals, their own distribution lines. In town specifically Continental Paving in Hudson. They wanted to get hooked up to the west Nashua lateral so they as a company put up the money themselves and hired a contractor to build their own pipeline. Their own lateral off the west Nashua lateral to I believe it was an asphalt facility. Off their own lateral to their own center, then residential people were able to hook up to that pipeline.

Laurie Blanchette's point in asking that question is really for the Board to understand that it's not just this pipeline. If we let this pipeline go in, other branches could go off into other parts of town. You had indicated that 63 landowners are impacted as some of the neighbors on David Drive indicated. It's not just the 63 landowners. It's the other people in that incineration zone that also could be affected by this. I wanted the Board to know that.

Laurie Blanchette also wanted to mention the same people that are being affected by this potential pipeline are the same people that are being affected by the Merrimack Valley project. This same part of Hudson is being affected by both projects. It's a lot. It's a lot for the people that as you indicated people in Windham the builders put the pipeline

in there - sorry the pipeline was there first. The builders built after. The people knew that those pipelines were there when they built. The landowners that are all here that are all affected by this never knew this was going to happen and never asked for it. Kinder Morgan indicated that the region is saying that we need it. I think it's quite clear today that Hudson is saying we don't need it - at least the people that have been affected by it from what I'm hearing. One of the things that you indicated was that there's been no significant issues in New England. Certainly New England has not been affected the rest of the country has been. I did some research similar to Selectman Coutu about Kinder Morgan and from 2003 to 2014 just in Texas alone there were 36 significant incidents relating to fatalities, hospitalizations, explosions. Since 2003 across country there's been 180 spills, evacuations, explosions, fires, fatalities. If I look at Kinder Morgan's first quarter 10 cue which is our public filing. There's 7 pages about litigation from various states and areas that have had significant issues happen to them. In a public filing you need to quantify what the potential liability is for your company from these filings and in the first quarter of 2015, there are 10 cue noted. There was \$518 million being set aside just for issues related to regulatory proceedings right of way issues. In addition to that, there was another \$300 million or so being accrued for environmental liabilities related to various projects that they had. So that's close to a \$1 billion of reserves that are being set aside for all these legal issues.

Just a couple of other notes related to some comments that you made. Laurie Blanchette thought and maybe I'm incorrect because I don't know much about the Marcella Shale but you said that this line is coming from Marcella Shale. Is that correct? Michael Lennon indicated the gas being pulled is coming from Marcella Shale. Ms. Blanchette knows that in 2006 in Kentucky there was a 24 inch pipeline that was going through an area of shale and that ruptured due to external corrosion known because that shale basically causes corrosion. I don't know if this is a similar type of shale environment as the one in Kentucky. You had indicated in talking about rail incidents that there was an incident on a rail incident in Canada. There was also in 2007 a pipeline incident Kinder Morgan Canada requiring a \$15 million cleanup by a backhoe that was basically broke into a pipe that was doing work on the pipeline. I know on the power utilities lines that we have going, Asplundh right now is there working on the utility lines taking out trees and they do that at least once a year. So there will be vendors in the area working on clearing debris, clearing and cutting back trees. Who's to say that that might not happen in this area?

Ms. Blanchette indicated we talked about release valves and there being release valves every 10 to 20 miles in between them. In 2012 in California, relief valves in pipes supports failed causing an explosion and causing complete structural failure of the over protection support system. These are areas that our kids are standing at bus stops waiting for buses to come. It's going through people's properties. I just think it's important that the Board of Selectmen knows about these types of things. You can go and look at Kinder Morgan's town cue to get more information on all these cases that are in place. There's also a 2013 article in the Wall Street Journal indicated that Kinder Morgan is basically scrimping on some of the safety issues in order to give extra money at year end to shareholders. I don't know if that's the case. It's just an article that I read. I think all this information is very important for the Board of Selectmen to know and I'm happy to share this information that I've gathered if you're interested in it. If not, it's all public. Thank you.

Good evening. My name is Lynwood Gilcreast. I live on Boyd Road in Hudson. I just have a question about compression stations. I understand there's up to 80,000 horsepower and when this all started and we started hearing about the pipeline, I was told there was a 36 inch pipe. I'm not sure. Lucas Meyer noted scalable up to 36 inches. Mr. Gilcreast asked is there any intentions to have a compressor station in Hudson. Mr. Meyer said no. Dracut. Mr. Gilcreast guessed back in 2000 when this project was originally conceived, or thought of, or talked about, you're coming from Massachusetts up into New Hampshire and back into Massachusetts. The original layout was through Massachusetts. What happened there?

Michael Lennon said this route has always been in as part of the filing for this project. There's always been a route alternative. Now it became the preferred route in December and the reason being that initial route through Massachusetts instead of coming up into New Hampshire was a Greenfield construction straight to Dracut. Engineers like a straight line, right? Shortest distance to Dracut but that would have required a brand new corridor to be built through Massachusetts a new Greenfield construction. Now this route, and I've touched on this earlier, when you're filing with FERC, it's always favorable to co-locate existing energy infrastructure where this already is energy infrastructure. We didn't pull out of Massachusetts. The maps are down but we're still - from the edge of Massachusetts to New Hampshire, we're still in Massachusetts. People say we left because there was too much opposition. The towns that are most fiercely opposed to this project are still a part of it western Massachusetts. The reason it was shifted into New Hampshire is 1) for the market for our customer Liberty Utilities who's now able to use the gas off this pipe; and 2) for co-location for fewer impact in landowners and fewer environmental impacts.

Lynwood Gilcreast indicated rumor has it that - let me back up a bit. Earlier you mentioned there is a gas line going up the seacoast. Rumor has it that some of this gas, or surplus, or if we don't know where it's going could go on ships and go off shore. Is that true? Again Michael Lennon said if we had an L&G customer, yes. Export would be possible. Right now today we do not have an L&G customer on this project. If that were to happen, that's public information and we would have that discussion at that time. Right now there are no L&G customers on this.

Just something for our town officials, Mr. Gilcreast was sure they're aware that other towns in New Hampshire - I've seen the letters and have said no to this project and they've written letters to the Governor basically saying not and

they're taking a stand on their town. Is everyone aware of that and are you aware of that? Michael Lennon said yes. This is our 16th town presentation. So I think we've almost done one maybe in every town. So we are very well aware of that. Mr. Gilcreast read an article where Milford and some of the other towns and I guess you folks are probably all aware of that too. They've written a letter. Thank you.

Hi I'm Jodi Hardcastle. I live at 26 David Drive. Along with my husband and many of my neighbors, I also have several concerns about safety in relation to the incineration or blast zone proximity to my home. I'm concerned about the environment, wetlands, wildlife, and the watershed for Robinson Pond, my well, my well water, my water table, fracking chemicals, my property value. What I would like to address right now is the need and whether or not there is a real need for this pipeline. Kinder Morgan already has several other lines that come in and terminate in Dracut. Why are they not looking at upgrading some of those existing lines to 36 or higher transport lines rather than coming through new areas where gas isn't already present?

Michael Lennon indicated that was a great question. It's something that the company has considered extensively. As we saw in that picture and then along the whole route that comes down through Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, remember that was built in 1951. So development has gotten to a point where to upgrade the line, you would literally have to take people's homes. The encroachment on top of the pipe has gotten to a point where if we were to lift and lay which requires us to come in pull the pipe out, and bring a new pipe in, and trench it out again, drop it in, it would require us to essentially take homes which we don't want to do and do not have to do with this project.

Jodi Hardcastle reiterated there are no homes slated for eminent domain with this project as far as you know. Michael Lennon said there won't be and there can't be. Just to clarify, the original line was built in the 1950s. There was a second line in the '80s and then again in the '90s. So many of those corridors that would get the gas from Market, Pennsylvania or points west, there is no natural gas in New England are totally built out and full. The Concord lateral specifically here in New Hampshire is fully subscribed. So there is no ability to expand or use that line. With that said, we are proposing to meet the band. There are other companies that are proposing to fill the demand in New England. Kinder Morgan has stepped forward with what we think is the best project and best for our customers, and best for Kinder Morgan, and best for the region. Other projects - Spectra for example, Algonquin has similar projects. I know P&TGS has is also proposing projects. The companies won't decide that. The federal government FERC will decide which project they deem is the best, which combination of the projects they think is the best. That will happen many years from now. It will happen after a dialog like this. I'm sure most of the people that spoke here tonight will speak with similar comments not you're doing it to the Board now but you'll be doing it to the federal government themselves during the scoping meetings. They'll be here. There will be ample opportunity for that debate to comment on this project and some of the other projects to see which one or which combination of them would become the best project for the region. Kinder Morgan has stepped forward with what we think is the best project and the least impact for route. The debate is just starting.

Earlier Jodi Hardcastle noted you made reference to ISO. I just wanted to I guess make a statement if nothing else and this is coming from the ISO New England energy efficiency forecast for 2019 through 2024 which was released in April 2015. I just want to read a summary of what they decided for the annual demand forecast. They say, "New England's overall electricity use demand is forecasted to grow by one percent annually over the next decade but when you add in energy efficiency measures, that slows to .1 percent and then when you add in the additional savings from solar along with the energy efficiency to forecast annual demand growth for energy actually flattens out." It is my understanding that a large party or platform is that we need this line for future so that we're not at risk in New England as a region for blackouts from lack of power. This sounds like we're actually not as power hungry as we used to be.

Lucas Meyer said last year we saw our electric consumption go down 2 percent last year but our prices go up 15 percent. So what we're going to see is - and I only touched on 5 plants that are closing. There are 11 that are at risk of shutting down which means ISO New England is looking at them and saying because of regulation because it's not economical, we're concerned that these are going to shut down. So that's another 11 plants. ISO New England can't make those generators stay open. They told Bragan Point you need to keep one unit open. For grid reliability, we need you to keep one unit open. They don't have that regulatory authority to tell them to stay open. They can advise them but they can't. So we've lost 5 generators. Eleven at risk. What's going to make up that gap? To match the generation lost from Vermont Yankee with solar panels, you have to cite a 55,000 acre solar farm. I don't know where you're going to find that in New England. So as we look forward into the future with our consumption of energy, we're going to need that natural gas to fill that void to get us to that bridge and we're looking off to the future looking at renewable - energy storage and net metering. There are a lot of things that are exciting frankly. To get there, we're going to need that reliability that can only come in this region because we're constrained by where we're at with natural gas. That's not just my opinion that's the industry, that's the Governor's, that's regulators. That's their opinion that we need increased natural gas capacity to provide that reliability in the region to then let's say they venture out further into solar, into wind, and into hydro if they can get those permitted as well. You see New Hampshire wind projects have the same problem getting cited. Hydro power same thing. It is an all and above the approach.

Mr. Meyer noted we're not saying that this project is a silver bullet. We're not saying that this project is going to solve the region's energy needs for the next 50 years. It's an all of the above approach. It's energy efficiency. I mean New

Hampshire we can do more. I think we're 22nd in the nation of energy efficiency. Massachusetts is number one. So what can we do in conjunction with this project to also look at energy efficiency to support other renewable programs? We see this as a providing that stability to let us to start to venture out into those energy markets more.

Jodi Hardcastle had one final question. You alluded to Liberty Utilities being your biggest, largest customer right now in New Hampshire. I've read or seen information that would allude to the fact that Kinder Morgan actually owns Liberty Utilities. Is that correct? Michael Lennon indicated they're part of Algonquin. So Algonquin has an unregulated portion of its company and a regulated portion of its company. So there isn't any sort of back room - as is Kinder Morgan. Liberty is a regulated utility. They have to go before the PUC. They have to go through the Commissioners. They have to get that approval. Everything is above board.

Peggy Huard indicated I'll keep this brief. There's two more questions that came up while other people were speaking. You talk about all of these generators closing and we're bringing the natural gas here. Is there any potential for needing new generators to be built in the area to utilize this natural gas? That's my first question. As I was listening to you speak about the explosions and all of that and you're working within the corridor for the power lines, what is the potential for the electricity to be shut down during the construction of this project?

Lucas Meyer asked are you saying are there generators that have reached out that have said we would like to cite a generator along your route if you get this building. Ms. Huard was listening to you talk and you're saying all of these generators have been shut down or shutting down and we're bringing all of this natural gas here. So that needs to go to a generator. Is there a generator proposed for that natural gas or will you be building a new one? Mr. Meyer stated 62 percent of proposed generation projects today are natural gas. The rest are hydro projects bringing in Canadian. You know you have Vermont, Vermont Clean Link or something like that - I can't remember the name of it, but Northern Pass. So it was hydro projects bringing in electricity and then 62 percent of those proposed projects according to ISO New England are natural gas generators. The projects that are being proposed are natural gas generators.

Michael Lennon said potentially along the route. I think what you would see first is a conversion of nuclear facilities, those existing coal plants that are coming off line because they don't meet the EPA Standards. What we're seeing first and foremost is those entities exploring the possibility of conversion to natural gas. That's the more logical step because the transmission lines already run from those facilities. In my thought process, and I might be getting a little opinionated, that's what you'd see first. Potentially if in other areas of the country where we have built a transmission line does that potentially lead the sighting of natural gas powered generators along that route? Yes it does.

Peggy Huard asked how about this immediate area - Hudson. Do you know of any plans right now? Lucas Meyer stated I've spoken to someone in Amherst who was looking to sight a generator in Amherst. Ms. Huard asked what is the potential for the electricity to be shut down during construction. Mr. Lennon noted it won't be shut down. It absolutely would not be. Part of the agreement we have to co-locate with them would prevent that. What you may see though is I talked about environmental impacts - environmental issues impacting timing. You may also see transmission loads dictating our work schedule. Meaning those lines, and again I'm not an electrical engineer so I'm going to get dangerous here, but those lines during the warmer months tend to be lower so therefore the clearance for our construction equipment maybe less. So part of the consultation with the power companies where we can locate how much of that work space can we put within their easement will be dictated by the distance between those lines and our equipment, and in many cases it has to be 15 to 20 feet so that you don't get that jumping of their transmission load to our equipment, and the time of year and their average loads being carried on those lines may also come into play as to when we can and cannot be out there working. Again a very much a hand holding effort between the gas company and the transmission company to make sure we're constructing at times where we can do so safely without interruption to the schedule. There will not be a shut down or a closing off of that line. Absolutely not.

Good evening. My name is Julia Steadmossin and I'm your neighbor in Pelham, New Hampshire. I don't have questions but I do have a few comments for my neighbors here and for your Selectmen. That is that in New Hampshire we have had a long tradition of caring for our neighbors and thinking about ourselves as a community and not just in our towns but in our regions and across the State. This project is an enormous pass through project with many, many complexities to it as you have heard. I'd like you all to remember that we have 17 towns. To the west of us we have all of our towns west of Hollis, the beautiful rural treasures that we have there that will be highly impacted with this. These are towns that we visit, that we recreate in, and the impacts there can be quite substantial. We're looking at impacts of two crossings of the Merrimack River, a four crossings of the Souhegan River, of impacts on potentially Poneham Bog of Rhododendron State Park. There are many, many things that we have to severely, severely, strongly carefully consider with this project. One of the things that I'd also like to share with you and I brought you a few pieces is the fact that of the 17 towns, 13 towns have sent letters of opposition to this. I have brought that letter for you folks so that if you would like to read it, you can go up and I will share it right here with your Selectmen so afterwards you can take a look at that.

Also Ms. Steadmossin said the concept of need is a very, very complex one in New England. There are no easy answers to this. So we are all trying to do our research to find that out about what is that story that we really need to

understand in order to make the best decisions. Right now there are 23 energy projects that have been proposed in the east 17 of which are in the northeast. I have brought an article from the Appalachian Mountain Club's outdoor magazine because the Appalachian Mountain Club is a steward of many, many lands that have either been donated, or purchased, or worked in easements with. This illustrates both solar, wind, as well as pipeline proposals. So it's important that we look at this as we balance what is the need? What is the true story of the need and how do we solve that need. There are many other ways that we should be looking at this very, very carefully. One of which is the fact that Spectra which is a pipeline company already has their approvals from FERC and that means that as consumers we need to really choose carefully what company do we or companies do we want to work with. Our respected Kinder Morgan Associates here are only one of several energy projects that are out there for New England one of which is a competitor of theirs which is Spectra which as I understand it is using an existing line that would provide product to the New England area. I'm going to provide this for you your Selectmen so that you can add that to your research data. I will also add the other letters of opposition from our town as well as the letters of opposition from 13 of the 17 towns that are going to be affected by this very, very large and very complex and very difficult project. Thank you.

Hi. Deborah Huffman and I'm from Merrimack, New Hampshire. My question is about the Concord lateral but just if I may make a small comment about the previous speaker mentioned the Spectra projects and that they use existing power line footprint as does the Portland Natural Gas Project that will also be bringing gas to our region that also uses predominately existing pipeline. The Kinder Morgan pipeline is the only one that comes through virgin land. It's carving a brand new path. All the others use existing pipeline and that's something to know. We will be getting lots, and lots, and lots of gas in our region. Frankly I personally think that's sort of important. It's very important for us to support our businesses. We need our businesses. We need our jobs. We need money to come in. If our businesses are saying they need more natural gas, I believe that they do. This perhaps is not the best project to bring it to them since we have so many other good ones that will be bringing gas but it is important for us to support our projects.

Deborah Huffman's question now is about the Concord Lateral. I spoke with the Liberty Utilities Representative about the Concord Lateral because we sort of hear it's getting full and yet Liberty is doing the most aggressive selling that they've ever done and they're growing leaps and bounds. They're signing on their biggest customers ever. They have enormous projects. That concerned me and I asked them what I thought the Concord Lateral was sort of full. How are you signing up all these people? Those projects will be done in two years before your project would come on board. So they would be depending on the gas in the Concord Lateral. Are you going to have enough gas? He assured me that they do. All these brand new project are signing on. They're signing contracts with these people. They will be providing gas to them and it will come from the Concord Lateral. It isn't until if they keep on this aggressive path, keep signing up people aggressively. It will be the year 2016/2017 they're start to feel that. So it's not that the Concord Lateral is full right now no but it will which is kind of what gets bantered around. It will be on this aggressive path. So with that in mind back in 1980 the previous owners bumped up one of the Concord Lateral lines from 8 inches to 12 inches and then in 2000 the other 8 inch line was bumped up to 20 inches. Why not just bump up the 12 inch line to a 20 inch line on the Concord Lateral in the existing ditch and be done with it and we're good another 20 years. I mean Liberty is growing aggressively. They have enough gas for a while. One bump up and they'll have enough gas for another 20 years.

Lucas Meyer said they're looking at enough gas for three years. I mean they have enough gas to finish what they're doing right now and they can loop and maybe add some more compression but they're looking out long-term planning here. They took over from National Grid I think in '02 or maybe a little later and then they really began that aggressive growth plan. National Grid didn't do much. They kind of had their system, they left it. Liberty is now trying to branch out and people want the gas. They want the cheap gas and want to lower their energy bills. So they're looking out 20 years from now. Some people say 115 dekatherms, that's a lot of gas. They're again looking out 20 years into the future and not having to have us come back as a company and then do another project 10 years from now. So we're looking at not a one shot done deal here but certainly a project that allows them and you mentioned Spectra. Liberty does not benefit from a Spectra project. That's an EDC model. That's an electric distribution model.

Deborah Huffman indicated which services 70 percent of all gas power generating plants in the entire New England. Seventy percent of them are serviced by the Spectra line. So we've got gas coming. Our electric generators are getting lots of gas. That's great.

From our perspective, Mr. Meyer said that is not a competitor project to us. That is an EDC model that you're right is looking to service electric distribution. Correct. The point I'm trying to stress here is they don't have any customers yet. Right now a generator cannot buy firm capacity on a pipeline. That will require something called "the Nesco Initiative" which is a process. That's very much in the future right now. BAE Systems isn't going to benefit. Velcro isn't going to benefit. Hitchner in Milford isn't going to benefit from the Spectra EDC model for their heating prices in the capital corridor. Their customer base is the seacoast. Its Unitil, National Grid, Boston, it's the seacoast. We're talking about Liberty. We're talking about the middle of the State. We're talking about the driving heartbeat of the State. The economic driver from Nashua, to Concord, to Tilton, to Manchester.

Deborah Huffman said why not boost up the Concord Lateral? Why not do that? That just seems like it makes so much more sense.

Michael Lennon said let's assume that 2017/2018 point is now Liberty has maxed out the Concord battle with the build out that they talked about at the NRPC meeting we were at. Let's assume that case we wouldn't be in service until '18. If we did not build the main line, the 30 inch line getting gas from market to Dracut or to the Concord Lateral itself in an increase, or a swap out, or an enlargement of the pipes for the Concord Lateral wouldn't matter because you wouldn't have the main supply coming into the region through our 30 or 36 inch main line.

Deborah Huffman said not through yours but through others like Portland Natural Gas could deliver to them. Doesn't Spectra deliver to Dracut?

Chairman Maddox said I'm going to cut this off. We're really talking about Hudson here. It's a great discussion but I think we need to move on.

Deborah Huffman apologized. I was just interested. It seems logical to expand the Concord Lateral.

David Maloney (of Hollis, NH) indicated I don't want to get into the regional stuff too much either but unfortunately it does matter. There are many other pipelines under proposal. There are many that have already been approved that will bring a significant amount of gas to this region. One of the things that I think is of concern to these people and all people who want to have a say over this matter is where do we divide the line between what is necessary, what we actual need, and what the demand is for the region. I would suggest that these people don't have any opportunity to decide what the need is and that need will be decided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission who will simply make that judgment based on demand. You'll tell them that you have customers and they will say that demand for gas equals need and that pipeline will get built. I would suggest that people who for instance here have not given you survey approval, I would suggest that one reason possibly but they have not done so is because it's the only way, the only way that they have any say over whether need is under their control or not. It is only through their power of denying you access to their property that gives them the ability and the right to say I don't want a pipeline. The only other thing they can do is mitigate the harm that you will do to them.

Michael Lennon suggested that survey access will not do that. Their voice at the PUC process in New Hampshire which is where Liberty and New Hampshire in that grid down in Massachusetts - Berkshire Gas - each of those individual PUC processes or hearings is where that need is debated, validated, approved, or not. None are approved. It's where it would be approved. The PUC approves the contract between the transmission company, in this case Kinder Morgan, and the local distributor which is Liberty. That forum is the appropriate debate for those.

David Maloney agreed it is the right forum, however, it can be pre-empted. So my statement remains that that is their only exercise of free democracy against this pipeline is for them to deny you survey permits because otherwise they have no say. They can only mitigate if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission determines that your demand equates to need and that it is for the greater good of the New England region for you to build. You'll have no say whatsoever except the mitigation power that they have to attempt to get you to mitigate whatever harms occur. By the way make sure you get those - you mentioned sod soil compactions a massive problem. You guys don't take care of it. So make sure you get your sod for your lawns.

David Maloney said I do have some questions. You said you won't seek a permit if you can't negotiate with National Grid and Eversource to get a right of way for their easement.

Michael Lennon stated if we do not have what we feel is a permitable route in conjunction with an established market, we would not move forward with the project.

Mr. Maloney heard you say that you would not move forward with a permit if you could not work out a negotiation between the power line companies...Mr. Lennon said with the configuration that we're showing there yes. Absolutely. David Maloney said you will not take advantage of your 400 foot survey area to make a determination as to whether you could find a 100 foot swath somewhere in that 400 foot survey area whether it was inside, outside, located next to, or adjacent to the power line.

In a less developed area, Michael Lennon stated if we did not come to terms with Eversource on a co-location component could we put our easement wholly outside of their easement?

David Maloney commented let's be clear. Your permanent easement will be outside the area. There's no co-location here except for the construction. Michael Lennon said the current proposal that we're working on with them shows a 5 foot offset of our pipeline from their easement with overlapping permanent easements. Mr. Maloney reiterated on a 50 foot permanent easement you're going to have 5 feet of their...Mr. Lennon said our pipe itself centered or 5 feet outside of their permanent easement with an overlap of the permanent easement for that portion of it. Again in generalities, there would be certain areas where there will be more opportunity to co-locatorship that pipe inside. There will be other areas where we don't have the ability to. The point I made Sir is if we did not have an agreement with them and we had to locate our 50 foot easement outside of their easement and our workspace an additional 50 feet outside of that, that route I just showed you in Hudson on the map you could not build it. There's not enough room between the edge of their easement and some of the structures. That's where I said absent an agreement with

them, this project and this proposal as it is depicted we could not build it. We'd have to look into potential route adjustments. Whether the project was even permitable.

David Maloney said you would have to look at route adjustments. You couldn't route around a home. Would you force yourself to stay within the easement zone and not route around a home that would...

Michael Lennon said our preference based on our consultations with the permitting agencies would be to co-locate as much as possible where we could. The question is if we could not do that would we seek alternate routes? Potentially we could.

Chairman Maddox interrupted for a second. You're not going to be willy nilly going out around houses to avoid - this thing has to go on a fairly straight line.

Michael Lennon said sure. Typical pipeline construction that's what we want to do. Could there be outliers to that? Of course there could but we don't have the knowledge of that now.

David Maloney commented you had also mentioned that natural gas pipelines are the safest way to deliver natural gas to this region. Michael Lennon indicated high pressure transmission lines are the safest transportation. Mr. Maloney asked are you familiar with the track record for liquid natural gas in terms of safety. Again, Mr. Lennon said our comment we were a transmission company this project for high pressure gas which as you're talking about a liquid that would be a different component to the...Mr. Maloney indicated you said it was the safest way to get natural gas to this region. I would content that...Mr. Lennon said if those are the words, the intent was high pressure interstate transmission lines are the safest way to transport it. If we didn't say that, that's what our intentions were.

David Maloney would contend that liquid natural gas is a far safer way to transport gas to this region and has been successfully doing so since 1971. We'd continue to do so without your pipeline and with all of the supplementary pipeline projects that have been...Michael Lennon said there are people that continue to liquefy gas, put it on trucks, deliver it to storage facilities throughout New England and that's the way to go. Again Kinder Morgan is proposing a project for a high pressure transmission line which we think is the best way to do it. The debate will continue.

David Maloney suggested you be careful with the words because I believe that L&G has a far safer track record than natural gas transmission lines do.

Michael Lennon said you're saying the loading of the tankers, the shipping of the tankers, the off loading of the tankers, putting it on trucks, delivery, off loading there is the safest. The only thing I'd say at some point still that L&G has to get back into the system. It has to get into the distribution system somehow. So those L&G storage facilities are often located next to transmission lines. So they have to get back into the overall system at some point.

Frost heaves. Mr. Maloney thought somebody mentioned about frost heaves and earthquakes and this idea that you're digging 3 to 5 feet in a frost zone that has - we're in New England. We have frost zones that are actually lower than 6 feet really plays with disastrous especially when they're co-located by a power easement. A one inch holiday in a pipe of this nature - a one inch coating holiday in a pipe where induction should it occur anywhere along that 100 miles of co-located pipe could cause erosion in 17 hours and actually create an explosion. If the pipe itself is built under the highest of standards, if the burying of the pipe in the area of a frost heave - not below the frost heave but in the area within and the underlayment of material is proper throughout that region and all of the issues with co-locating against a power easement are taken into consideration which includes moisture of the soil, which includes geometry of the pipe with respect to the power line, which is affected by the phases of the power line. All of these factors considered throughout that 100 miles. If it's done perfectly, I agree there's not going to be an issue with the power line and the pipe. If a coating holiday were to occur because one granule of material in the wrong location were to occur at a frost heave and cause a one inch coating of holiday, you will be looking at within 17 hours if there was induction at that location, you'd be looking at an explosion.

Chairman Maddox asked David Maloney where he was getting that information. David Maloney said I can give it all to you. I'd be glad to. Chairman Maddox said you seem to be very detailed in the facts of 17 hours. I'm just asking where is that coming from. Mr. Maloney said I'll give you the documentation. I'd be glad to do that. Chairman Maddox had some questions from the Board so I'm just trying to - thank you very much.

Selectman Coutu commented I have no follow up questions. I think that we've been deluged with an enormous amount of information. I think that we're going to need to take some time to digest it and I would recommend that this Board consider that we take it up at our next meeting and we can allocate X number of minutes, or half hour, or whatever to discuss it and arrive at some sort of a conclusion that at this time I'm ready to conclude the evening.

Chairman Maddox asked if that was the consensus of the Board.

Selectman Luszey suggested that we do it at our next workshop because I need some time to do some further research to be ready for next week. I'm not sure I'd be there.

Selectman McGrath had two questions. One of the questions that I have concerns insurance rates for the homeowners. You indicated based on questions or discussions from the residents about their insurance being cancelled. However, you indicated that that would not be the case but what about increases in insurance rates due to the proximity of the pipeline?

Michael Lennon noted good clarification. Again in our experience in New England - New Hampshire specifically, across the country there have been no cases where a homeowner has been unable to obtain, unable to maintain, or see the increase in their homeowner's insurance for the simple fact that the liability of the safe operation the pipeline falls on the transmission company or the utility in this case the Tennessee Gas Pipeline. Good clarification but no. No increase in rates either.

Selectman McGrath's last question is we talked about the safety of the pipeline and that would be my real concern. I'm not close to it at all. I live in the very south end of town. What is the potential for someone damaging that pipeline deliberating and causing a problem?

Michael Lennon said these high pressure lines are buried not only for aesthetic reasons - again out of sight out of mind but that prohibits the ability from someone that had harmful intent from easily being able to get to those pipelines. Certainly couldn't do it with hand tools. It's a steel pipeline even if they dug the 3 to 5 feet and got to it. So again the ability for somebody to do that because they're buried, we don't see that. Homeland Security is certainly involved since 911 with monitoring pipelines. I don't want to get into too much detail but not only with the monitoring of the physical asset in the ground, monitoring the chatter of those that - to give you an example - there's a lot of passion in this room about the project. We had a fellow that was posting on line on one of the last projects - if they ever put this thing on my property, there was an existing line and we're going to put a second line in, I'll go in there and dig it up. Unbeknownst to the company Homeland Security through the FBI got involved in that situation. That's how seriously those things are taken. The ability for somebody on an impulse to be able to damage a pipeline is extremely unlikely and not probable but through those things I just talked about. There is a monitoring of that not only by the company, not only by the stakeholders in the region, but also by the federal authorities.

Selectman Nichols said thank you to so much for all your input and for your - I've gained an awful lot of information tonight. I'll be checking it out tomorrow for sure. Thank you so much for coming and spending your time with us. We appreciate it. Thank you.

Chairman Maddox thanked Mr. Meyer and Mr. Lennon for coming. I know that this is probably the 61st time you've heard all these questions but we needed to hear the answers. I think you've given us some. I don't think you can give us others and now we have to sort out where we are going to go. I appreciate everybody that came here and sat through this evening. We are going to discuss this at our workshop. Typically we do not have public input during our workshops. I don't want to go through another 2 ½ hours of this all over again. We've heard what we've heard. If you have something that you want to provide us, and I know that you gave some information if you could get that to the Board of Selectmen's office we'll certainly get that in our packet for that meeting. If you have any further information that you would like to provide for us, if you can get that to us.

5. ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn at 9:50 p.m. by Selectman Coutu, seconded by Selectman Luszey, carried 5-0.

Recorded by HCTV and transcribed by Donna Graham, Recorder.

HUDSON BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Richard J. Maddox, Chairman

Roger E. Coutu, Selectman

Pat Nichols, Selectman

Marilyn McGrath, Selectman

Ted Luszey, Selectman